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SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART 1—DEFINITIONS

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 31 FR 16002, Dec. 15, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.1 Meaning of terms.

As used in this chapter, unless separately defined, terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this part.

§ 1.2 Authorized representative.

Authorized representative means the subordinate official to which a principal official has delegated authority to act on a particular matter or a class of matters. The Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is frequently the authorized representative of the Secretary of the Interior, as also may be a regional director or an officer in charge of a Service field installation.

§ 1.3 Service.

Service means the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

§ 1.4 Director.

Director means the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the authorized representative of such official.

[48 FR 44833, Sept. 30, 1983]

§ 1.5 Officer in Charge.

Officer in Charge means any person in charge of a national fish hatchery, national wildlife refuge, research center, or other U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service installation, or the authorized representative of such official.

[48 FR 44833, Sept. 30, 1983]

§ 1.6 Person.

Person means an individual, club, association, partnership, corporation, or private or public body, any one or all, as the context requires.

§ 1.7 Regional director.

Regional director means the official in charge of a region of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the authorized representative of such official.

[48 FR 44833, Sept. 30, 1983]

§ 1.8 Secretary.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior or the authorized representative of such official.

[48 FR 44833, Sept. 30, 1983]

PART 2—FIELD ORGANIZATION

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301.

§ 2.1 Regional offices.

The program operations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are performed at various types of field installations, such as ecological services stations, endangered species stations, fishery assistance offices, national fish hatcheries, national wildlife refuges, research laboratories and wildlife assistance offices. Generally, field installations are responsible to the regional director who has jurisdiction over Service activities in the State(s) encompassed by the region. Unless otherwise stated for a particular matter in the regulations, all persons may secure from the regional offices information or make submittals or requests, as well as obtain forms and instructions as to the scope and contents of papers or reports required of the public.

[48 FR 44833, Sept. 30, 1983]

§ 2.2 Locations of regional offices.

The geographic jurisdictions and addresses of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife regional offices are as follows:

(a) Portland Regional Office (Region 1—comprising the States of California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, America Samoa, and Guam),

Eastside Federal Complex, 911 N.E. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232–4181.

(b) Albuquerque Regional Office (Region 2—comprising the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas), 500 Gold Avenue, SW, Room 9018 (P.O. Box 1306), Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103.

(c) Twin Cities Regional Office (Region 3—comprising the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin), Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111.

(d) Atlanta Regional Office (Region 4—comprising the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee; and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands), 1875 Century Boulevard, Atlanta, Georgia 30345.

(e) Hadley Regional Office (Region 5—comprising the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia; and the District of Columbia), 300 West Gate Center Drive, Hadley, Massachusetts 01035.

(f) Denver Regional Office (Region 6—comprising the States of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming), 134 Union Boulevard (P.O. Box 25486), Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225.

(g) Alaska Regional Office (Region 7—comprising the State of Alaska), 1011 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

[48 FR 44833, Sept. 30, 1983, as amended at 60 FR 40302, Aug. 8, 1995]

PART 3—NONDISCRIMINATION—CONTRACTS, PERMITS, AND USE OF FACILITIES

Sec.

3.1 Discrimination prohibited.
3.2 Federal financial assistance.
3.3 Discrimination by contractors and permittees prohibited.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301. Interpret or apply sec. 602, 78 Stat. 252; 42 U.S.C. 2000d–1; E.O. 10925, E.O. 11114.

SOURCE: 31 FR 16002, Dec. 15, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 3.1 Discrimination prohibited.

No person shall, on the ground of race, color, creed, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to any form of discrimination or segregation under any program or activity, or in the use of any facility or accommodation of the Service.

§ 3.2 Federal financial assistance.

The provisions of 43 CFR part 17, which implements title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, are applicable to any program or activity for which Federal financial assistance is provided under any law administered by the Service, including the programs and activities that are federally assisted under the laws listed in Appendix A of 43 CFR part 17.

§ 3.3 Discrimination by contractors and permittees prohibited.

The provisions of part III of Executive Order 10925 (3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp. p. 448) and the provisions of Executive Order 11114 (3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp. p. 774), as they may be amended, and the regulations of the President's Council on Equal Opportunity, the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, contained in 41 CFR part 60, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission are applicable to all agreements, or modifications thereof, between the Service and any person for supplies, services or facilities, or for the use of any Government property, services or facilities.

(a) Any person who provides public accommodations, facilities, services, or privileges upon any land under the control or administration of the Service through a permit, contract, concession contract, or other form of agreement with the Service is prohibited from discriminating by segregation or otherwise against any person because of race, color, creed, or national origin in the furnishing or refusing to furnish such person any accommodation, facility, service, or privilege which is offered to or enjoyed by the general public, and will agree to abide by the prohibitions against discrimination contained in the permit, contract, or agreement.

(b) Any person who uses, occupies, or possesses any land under the administration or control of the Service through a permit, contract, concession contract, or other form of agreement with the Bureau is prohibited, in conjunction with the acts or activities authorized or permitted by such permit, contract, or agreement, from discriminating against any employee or applicant for employment or maintaining any employment practice which discriminates in any manner because of race, color, creed, or national origin, and will agree to abide by the prohibitions against discrimination contained in the permit, contract, or agreement.

SUBCHAPTER B—TAKING, POSSESSION, TRANSPORTATION, SALE, PURCHASE, BARTER, EXPORTATION, AND IMPORTATION OF WILDLIFE AND PLANTS

PART 10—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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10.21 Director.
10.22 Law enforcement offices.

AUTHORITY: 18 U.S.C. 42; 16 U.S.C. 703–712; 16 U.S.C. 668a–d; 19 U.S.C. 1202, 16 U.S.C. 1531–1543; 16 U.S.C. 1361–1384, 1401–1407; 16 U.S.C. 742a–742j-l; 16 U.S.C. 3371–3378.

SOURCE: 38 FR 22015, Aug. 15, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 10.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations of this Subchapter B are promulgated to implement the following statutes enforced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which regulate the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, exportation, and importation of wildlife:

Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 42.
Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371–3378.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S.C. 703–712.
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668a–668d.
Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. 1531–1543.
Tariff Classification Act of 1962, 19 U.S.C. 1202, [Schedule 1, Part 15D, Headnote 2(d), T.S.U.S.].
Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 16 U.S.C. 742a–742j–l.
Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 16 U.S.C. 1361–1384, 1401–1407.

[38 FR 22015, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 53 FR 6649, Mar. 2, 1988]

§ 10.2 Scope of regulations.

The various parts of this subchapter B are interrelated, and particular note should be taken that the parts must be construed with reference to each other.

§ 10.3 Other applicable laws.

No statute or regulation of any State shall be construed to relieve a person from the restrictions, conditions, and requirements contained in this subchapter B. In addition, nothing in this subchapter B, nor any permit issued under this subchapter B, shall be construed to relieve a person from any other requirements imposed by a statute or regulation of any State or of the United States, including any applicable health, quarantine, agricultural, or customs laws or regulations, or other Service enforced statutes or regulations.

§ 10.4 When regulations apply.

The regulations of this subchapter B shall apply to all matters arising after the effective date of such regulations, with the following exceptions:

(a) *Civil penalty proceedings.* Except as otherwise provided in § 11.25, the civil penalty assessment procedures contained in this subchapter B shall apply only to any proceeding instituted by notice of violation dated subsequent to the effective date of these regulations, regardless of when the act or omission which is the basis of a civil penalty proceeding occurred.

(b) *Permits.* The regulations in this subchapter B shall apply to any permit application received after the effective date of the appropriate regulations in this subchapter B and, insofar as appropriate, to any permit which is renewed after such effective date.

[38 FR 22015, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 39 FR 1159, Jan. 4, 1974]

Subpart B—Definitions

§10.11 Scope of definitions.

In addition and subject to definitions contained in applicable statutes and subsequent parts or sections of this subchapter B, words or their variants shall have the meanings ascribed in this subpart. Throughout this subchapter B words in the singular form shall include the plural, words in the plural form shall include the singular, and words in the masculine form shall include the feminine.

§10.12 Definitions.

Aircraft means any contrivance used for flight in the air.

Amphibians means a member of the class, Amphibia, including, but not limited to, frogs, toads, and salamanders; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Animal means an organism of the animal kingdom, as distinguished from the plant kingdom; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Birds means a member of the class, Aves; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Country of exportation means the last country from which the animal was exported before importation into the United States.

Country of origin means the country where the animal was taken from the wild, or the country of natal origin of the animal.

Crustacean means a member of the class, Crustacea, including but not limited to, crayfish, lobsters, shrimps, crabs, barnacles, and some terrestrial forms; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Director means the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, or his authorized representative.

Endangered wildlife means any wildlife listed in §17.11 or §17.12 of this subchapter.

Fish means a member of any of the following classes:

(1) Cyclostomata, including, but not limited to, hagfishes and lampreys;

(2) Elasmobranchii, including but not limited to, sharks, skates, and rays; and

(3) Pisces, including but not limited to trout, perch, bass, minnows, and catfish; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Fish or wildlife means any wild animal, whether alive or dead, including without limitation any wild mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, coelenterate, or other invertebrate, whether or not bred, hatched, or born in captivity, and including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof.

Foreign commerce includes, among other things, any transaction (1) between persons within one foreign country, or (2) between persons in two or more foreign countries, or (3) between a person within the United States and a person in one or more foreign countries, or (4) between persons within the United States, where the fish or wildlife in question are moving in any country or countries outside the United States.

Fossil means the remains of an animal of past geological ages which has been preserved in the earth's crust through mineralization of the object.

Import means to land on, bring into, or introduce into, or attempt to land on, bring into, or introduce into any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not such landing, bringing, or introduction constitutes an importation within the meaning of the tariff laws of the United States.

Injurious Wildlife means any wildlife for which a permit is required under subpart B of part 16 of this subchapter before being imported into or shipped between the continental United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States.

Mammal means a member of the class, Mammalia; including any part, product, egg, or offspring, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Migratory bird means any bird, whatever its origin and whether or not raised in captivity, which belongs to a species listed in § 10.13, or which is a mutation or a hybrid of any such species, including any part, nest, or egg of any such bird, or any product, whether or not manufactured, which consists, or is composed in whole or part, of any such bird or any part, nest, or egg thereof.

Migratory game birds: See § 20.11 of this subchapter.

Mollusk means a member of the phylum, Mollusca, including but not limited to, snails, mussels, clams, oysters, scallops, abalone, squid, and octopuses; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Permit means any document designated as a ''permit,'' ''license,'' ''certificate,'' or any other document issued by the Service to authorize, limit, or describe activity and signed by an authorized official of the Service.

Person means any individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, club, or private body, any one or all, as the context requires.

Plant means any member of the plant kingdom, including seeds, roots and other parts thereof.

Possession means the detention and control, or the manual or ideal custody of anything which may be the subject of property, for one's use and enjoyment, either as owner or as the proprietor of a qualified right in it, and either held personally or by another who exercises it in one's place and name. Possession includes the act or state of possessing and that condition of facts under which one can exercise his power over a corporeal thing at his pleasure to the exclusion of all other persons. Possession includes constructive possession which means not actual but assumed to exist, where one claims to hold by virtue of some title, without having actual custody.

Public as used in referring to museums, zoological parks, and scientific or educational institutions, refers to such as are open to the general public and are either established, maintained, and operated as a governmental service or are privately endowed and organized but not operated for profit.

Reptile means a member of the class, Reptilia, including but not limited to, turtles, snakes, lizards, crocodiles, and alligators; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof, whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

Service means the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

Shellfish means an aquatic invertebrate animal having a shell, including, but not limited to, (a) an oyster, clam, or other mollusk; and (b) a lobster or other crustacean; or any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

State means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Take means to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect. (With reference to marine mammals, see Part 18 of this subchapter.)

Transportation means to ship, convey, carry or transport by any means whatever, and deliver or receive for such shipment, conveyance, carriage, or transportation.

United States means the several States of the United States of America,

the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Whoever means the same as person.

Wildlife means the same as fish or wildlife.

[38 FR 22015, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977; 42 FR 59358, Nov. 16, 1977; 45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980; 50 FR 52889, Dec. 26, 1985]

§10.13 List of Migratory Birds.

The following is a list of all species of migratory birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–711) and subject to the regulations on migratory birds contained in this subchapter B of title 50 CFR. The species listed are those protected by the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds, August 16, 1916, United States-Great Britain (on behalf of Canada), 39 Stat. 1702, T.S. No. 628; the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals, February 7, 1936, United States-Mexico, 50 Stat. 1311, T.S. No. 912; the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction, and Their Environment, March 4, 1972, United States-Japan, 25 U.S.T. 3329, T.I.A.S. No. 7990; and the Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Birds and Their Environment, United States–U.S.S.R., November 26, 1976, 92 Stat. 3110, T.I.A.S. 9073, 16 U.S.C. 703, 712. The species are listed two ways. In the first part of the List species are arranged alphabetically by English (common) name groups, with the scientific name following the English (common) name. All species of ducks are listed together under the heading ''DUCKS''. In the second part of the List, species are listed by scientific name arranged in taxonomic order. Taxonomy and nomenclature follows the American Ornithologists' Union's Check-list of North American Birds (6th Edition, 1983).

I. ALPHABETICAL LISTING

Accentor, Siberian, *Prunella montanella*
Albatross:
  Black-footed, *Diomedea nigripes*
  Laysan, *Diomedea immutabilis*
  Short-tailed, *Diomedea albatrus*
  Yellow-nosed, *Diomedea chlororhynchos*
Anhinga, *Anhinga anhinga*
Ani:
  Groove-billed, *Crotophaga sulcirostris*
  Smooth-billed, *Crotophaga ani*
Auklet:
  Cassin's, *Ptychoramphus aleuticus*
  Crested, *Aethia cristatella*
  Least, *Aethia pusilla*
  Parakeet, *Cyclorrhynchus psittacula*
  Rhinoceros, *Cerorhinca monocerata*
  Whiskered, *Aethia pygmaea*
Avocet, American, *Recurvirostra americana*
Barn-Owl, Common, *Tyto alba*
Beardless-Tyrannulet, Northern, *Camptostoma imberbe*
Becard, Rose-throated, *Pachyramphus aglaiae*
Bittern:
  American, *Botaurus lentiginosus*
  Chinese, *Ixobrychus sinensis*
  Least, *Ixobrychus exilis*
  Schrenk's, *Ixobrychus eurhythmus*
Black-Hawk, Common, *Buteogallus anthracinus*
Blackbird:
  Brewer's, *Euphagus cyanocephalus*
  Red-winged, *Agelaius phoeniceus*
  Rusty, *Euphagus carolinus*
  Tawny-shouldered, *Agelaius humeralis*
  Tricolored, *Agelaius tricolor*
  Yellow-headed, *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*
  Yellow-shouldered, *Agelaius xanthomus*
Bluebird:
  Eastern, *Sialia sialis*
  Mountain, *Sialia currucoides*
  Western, *Sialia mexicana*
Bluethroat, *Luscinia svecica*
Bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*
Booby:
  Blue-footed, *Sula nebouxii*
  Brown, *Sula leucogaster*
  Masked, *Sula dactylatra*
  Red-footed, *Sula sula*
Brambling, *Fringilla montifringilla*
Brant, *Branta bernicla*
Bufflehead (see DUCKS)
Bullfinch:
  Eurasian, *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*
  Puerto Rican, *Loxigilla portoricensis*
Bunting:
  Indigo, *Passerina cyanea*
  Lark, *Calamospiza melanocorys*
  Lazuli, *Passerina amoena*
  McKay's, *Plectrophenax hyperboreus*
  Painted, *Passerina ciris*
  Reed (see Reed-Bunting)
  Rustic, *Emberiza rustica*
  Snow, *Plectrophenax nivalis*
  Varied, *Passerina versicolor*
Bushtit, *Psaltriparus minimus*
Canvasback (see DUCKS)
Caracara, Crested, *Polyborus plancus*
Cardinal, Northern, *Cardinalis cardinalis*
Carib, Green-throated, *Eulampis holosericeus*
Catbird, Gray, *Dumetella carolinensis*
Chat, Yellow-breasted, *Icteria virens*
Chickadee (see Tit):
  Black-capped, *Parus atricapillus*
  Boreal, *Parus hudsonicus*
  Carolina, *Parus carolinensis*

Chestnut-backed, *Parus rufescens*
Mexican, *Parus sclateri*
Mountain, *Parus gambeli*
Chuck-will's-widow, *Caprimulgus carolinensis*
Condor, California, *Gymnogyps californianus*
Coot:
American, *Fulica americana*
Caribbean, *Fulica caribaea*
Eurasian, *Fulica atra*
Cormorant:
Brandt's, *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*
Double-crested, *Phalacrocorax auritus*
Great, *Phalacrocorax carbo*
Olivaceous, *Phalacrocorax olivaceus*
Pelagic, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*
Red-faced, *Phalacrocorax urile*
Cowbird:
Bronzed, *Molothrus aeneus*
Brown-headed, *Molothrus ater*
Shiny, *Molothrus bonariensis*
Crake:
Corn, *Crex crex*
Yellow-breasted, *Porzana flaviventer*
Crane:
Common, *Grus grus*
Sandhill, *Grus canadensis*
Whooping, *Grus americana*
Creeper, Brown, *Certhia americana*
Crossbill:
Red, *Loxia curvirostra*
White-winged, *Loxia leucoptera*
Crow:
American, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Fish, *Corvus ossifragus*
Hawaiian, *Corvus hawaiiensis*
Mexican, *Corvus imparatus*
Northwestern, *Corvus caurinus*
White-necked, *Corvus leucognaphalus*
Cuckoo:
Black-billed, *Coccyzus erythropthalmus*
Common, *Cuculus canorus*
Hawk (see Hawk-Cuckoo)
Lizard (see Lizard-Cuckoo)
Mangrove, *Coccyzus minor*
Oriental, *Cuculus saturatus*
Yellow-billed, *Coccyzus americanus*
Curlew (see Whimbrel):
Bristle-thighed, *Numenius tahitiensis*
Eskimo, *Numenius borealis*
Far Eastern, *Numenius madagascariensis*
Least, *Numenius minutus*
Long-billed, *Numenius americanus*
Dickcissel, *Spiza americana*
Dipper, American, *Cinclus mexicanus*
Dotterel, Eurasian, *Charadrius morinellus*
Dove:
Ground (see Ground-Dove)
Inca, *Columbina inca*
Mourning, *Zenaida macroura*
Quail (see Quail-Dove)
White-tipped, *Leptotila verreauxi*
White-winged, *Zenaida asiatica*
Zenaida, *Zenaida aurita*
Dovekie, *Alle alle*
Dowitcher:
Long-billed, *Limnodromus scolopaceus*
Short-billed, *Limnodromus griseus*

DUCKS

American Black Duck, *Anas rubripes*
Bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola*
Canvasback, *Aythya valisineria*
Eider:
Common, *Somateria mollissima*
King, *Somateria spectabilis*
Spectacled, *Somateria fischeri*
Steller's, *Polysticta stelleri*
Gadwall, *Anas strepera*
Garganey, *Anas querquedula*
Goldeneye:
Barrow's, *Bucephala islandica*
Common, *Bucephala clangula*
Harlequin Duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus*
Hawaiian Duck, *Anas wyvilliana*
Laysan Duck, *Anas laysanensis*
Mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos*
Masked Duck, *Oxyura dominica*
Merganser
Common, *Mergus merganser*
Hooded, *Lophodytes cucullatus*
Red-breasted, *Mergus serrator*
Mottled Duck, *Anas fulvigula*
Oldsquaw, *Clangula hyemalis*
Pintail:
Northern, *Anas acuta*
White-cheeked, *Anas bahamensis*
Pochard:
Baer's, *Aythya baeri*
Common, *Aythya ferina*
Redhead, *Aythya americana*
Ring-necked Duck, *Aythya collaris*
Ruddy Duck, *Oxyura jamaicensis*
Scaup:
Greater, *Aythya marila*
Lesser, *Aythya affinis*
Scoter:
Black, *Melanitta nigra*
Surf, *Melanitta perspicillata*
White-winged, *Melanitta fusca*
Shoveler, Northern, *Anas clypeata*
Smew, *Mergellus albellus*
Teal:
Baikal, *Anas formosa*
Blue-winged, *Anas discors*
Cinnamon, *Anas cyanoptera*
Falcated, *Anas falcata*
Green-winged, *Anas crecca*
Tufted Duck, *Aythya fuligula*
Whistling-Duck:
Black-bellied, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*
Fulvous, *Dendrocygna bicolor*
West Indian, *Dendrocygna arborea*
Wigeon:
American, *Anas americana*
Eurasian, *Anas penelope*
Wood Duck, *Aix sponsa*

END OF DUCKS

Dunlin, *Calidris alpina*
Eagle:
Bald, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Golden, *Aquila chrysaetos*
Sea (see Sea-Eagle)
White-tailed, *Haliaeetus albicilla*

Egret:
Cattle, *Bubulcus ibis*
Chinese, *Egretta eulophotes*
Great, *Casmerodius albus*
Plumed, *Egretta intermedia*
Reddish, *Egretta rufescens*
Snowy, *Egretta thula*
Eider (see DUCKS)
Elaenia, Caribbean, *Elaenia martinica*
Emerald, Puerto Rican, *Chlorostilbon maugaeus*
Euphonia, Antillean, *Euphonia musica*
Falcon:
Aplomado, *Falco femoralis*
Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*
Prairie, *Falco mexicanus*
Fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*
Finch:
Cassin's, *Carpodacus cassinii*
House, *Carpodacus mexicanus*
Purple, *Carpodacus purpureus*
Rosy, *Leucosticte arctoa*
Flamingo, Greater, *Phoenicopterus ruber*
Flicker, Northern, *Colaptes auratus*
Flycatcher:
Acadian, *Empidonax virescens*
Alder, *Empidonax alnorum*
Ash-throated, *Myiarchus cinerascens*
Brown-crested, *Myiarchus tyrannulus*
Buff-breasted, *Empidonax fulvifrons*
Dusky, *Empidonax oberholseri*
Dusky-capped, *Myiarchus tuberculifer*
Fork-tailed, *Tyrannus savana*
Gray, *Empidonax wrightii*
Gray-spotted, *Muscicapa griseisticta*
Great Crested, *Myiarchus crinitus*
Hammond's, *Empidonax hammondii*
Least, *Empidonax minimus*
Narcissus, *Muscicapa narcissina*
Nutting's, *Myiarchus nuttingi*
Olive-sided, *Contopus borealis*
Puerto Rican, *Myiarchus antillarum*
Scissor-tailed, *Tyrannus forficatus*
Sulphur-bellied, *Myiodynastes luteiventris*
Vermilion, *Pyrocephalus rubinus*
Western, *Empidonax difficilis*
Willow, *Empidonax traillii*
Yellow-bellied, *Empidonax flaviventris*
Frigatebird:
Great, *Fregata minor*
Magnificent, *Fregata magnificens*
Lesser, *Fregata ariel*
Fulmar, Northern, *Fulmarus glacialis*
Gadwall (see DUCKS)
Gallinule, Purple, *Porphyrula martinica*
Gannet, Northern, *Sula bassanus*
Garganey (see DUCKS)
Gnatcatcher:
Black-capped, *Polioptila nigriceps*
Black-tailed, *Polioptila melanura*
Blue-gray, *Polioptila caerulea*
Godwit:
Bar-tailed, *Limosa lapponica*
Black-tailed, *Limosa limosa*
Hudsonian, *Limosa haemastica*
Marbled, *Limosa fedoa*
Golden-Plover, Lesser, *Pluvialis dominica*
Goldeneye (see DUCKS)
Goldfinch:
American, *Carduelis tristis*
Lawrence's, *Carduelis lawrencei*
Lesser, *Carduelis psaltria*
Goose:
Barnacle, *Branta leucopsis*
Bean, *Anser fabalis*
Canada, *Branta canadensis*
Emperor, *Chen canagica*
Greater White-fronted, *Anser albifrons*
Hawaiian, *Nesochen sandvicensis*
Ross', *Chen rossii*
Snow, *Chen caerulescens*
Goshawk, Northern, *Accipiter gentilis*
Grackle:
Boat-tailed, *Quiscalus major*
Common, *Quiscalus quiscula*
Great-tailed, *Quiscalus mexicanus*
Greater Antillean, *Quiscalus niger*
Grasshopper-Warbler, Middendorff's, *Locustella ochotensis*
Grassquit:
Black-faced, *Tiaris bicolor*
Yellow-faced, *Tiaris olivacea*
Grebe:
Eared, *Podiceps nigricollis*
Horned, *Podiceps auritus*
Least, *Tachybaptus dominicus*
Pied-billed, *Podilymbus podiceps*
Red-necked, *Podiceps grisegena*
Western, *Aechmophorus occidentalis*
Greenfinch, Oriental, *Carduelis sinica*
Greenshank, Common, *Tringa nebularia*
Grosbeak:
Black-headed, *Pheucticus melanocephalus*
Blue, *Guiraca caerulea*
Crimson-collared, *Rhodothraupis celaeno*
Evening, *Coccothraustes vespertinus*
Pine, *Pinicola enucleator*
Rose-breasted, *Pheucticus ludovicianus*
Yellow, *Pheucticus chrysopeplus*
Ground-Dove:
Common, *Columbina passerina*
Ruddy, *Columbina talpacoti*
Guillemot:
Black, *Cepphus grylle*
Pigeon, *Cepphus columba*
Gull:
Bonaparte's, *Larus philadelphia*
California, *Larus californicus*
Common Black-headed, *Larus ridibundus*
Franklin's, *Larus pipixcan*
Glaucous, *Larus hyperboreus*
Glaucous-winged, *Larus glaucescens*
Great Black-backed, *Larus marinus*
Heermann's, *Larus heermanni*
Herring, *Larus argentatus*
Iceland, *Larus glaucoides*
Ivory, *Pagophila eburnea*
Laughing, *Larus atricilla*
Lesser Black-backed, *Larus fuscus*
Little, *Larus minutus*
Mew, *Larus canus*
Ring-billed, *Larus delawarensis*
Ross', *Rhodostethia rosea*
Sabine's, *Xema sabini*

Slaty-backed, *Larus schistisagus*
Thayer's, *Larus thayeri*
Western, *Larus occidentalis*
Yellow-footed, *Larus livens*
Gyrfalcon, *Falco rusticolus*
Harrier, Northern, *Circus cyaneus*
Hawfinch, *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*
Hawk:
Asiatic Sparrow, *Accipiter gularis*
Black (see Black-Hawk)
Broad-winged, *Buteo platypterus*
Cooper's, *Accipiter cooperii*
Ferruginous, *Buteo regalis*
Gray, *Buteo nitidus*
Harris', *Parabuteo unicinctus*
Hawaiian, *Buteo solitarius*
Red-shouldered, *Buteo lineatus*
Red-tailed, *Buteo jamaicensis*
Rough-legged, *Buteo lagopus*
Sharp-shinned, *Accipiter striatus*
Short-tailed, *Buteo brachyurus*
Swainson's, *Buteo swainsoni*
White-tailed, *Buteo albicaudatus*
Zone-tailed, *Buteo albonotatus*
Hawk-Cuckoo, Hodgson's, *Cuculus fugax*
Hawk-Owl, Northern, *Surnia ulula*
Heron:
Great Blue, *Ardea herodias*
Green-backed, *Butorides striatus*
Little Blue, *Egretta caerulea*
Night (see Night-Heron)
Pacific Reef, *Egretta sacra*
Tricolored, *Egretta tricolor*
Hoopoe, *Upupa epops*
House-Martin, Common, *Delichon urbica*
Hummingbird (see Carib, Emerald, Mango, Starthroat, Woodstar, Violet-ear):
Allen's, *Selasphorus sasin*
Anna's, *Calypte anna*
Antillean Crested, *Orthorhynchus cristatus*
Berylline, *Amazilia beryllina*
Black-chinned, *Archilochus alexandri*
Blue-throated, *Lampornis clemenciae*
Broad-billed, *Cynanthus latirostris*
Broad-tailed, *Selasphorus platycercus*
Buff-bellied, *Amazilia yucatanensis*
Calliope, *Stellula calliope*
Costa's, *Calypte costae*
Lucifer, *Calothorax lucifer*
Magnificent, *Eugenes fulgens*
Ruby-throated, *Archilochus colubris*
Rufous, *Selasphorus rufus*
Violet-crowned, *Amazilia violiceps*
White-eared, *Hylocharis leucotis*
Ibis:
Glossy, *Plegadis falcinellus*
Scarlet, *Eudocimus ruber*
White, *Eudocimus albus*
White-faced, *Plegadis chihi*
Jabiru, *Jabiru mycteria*
Jacana, Northern, *Jacana spinosa*
Jaeger:
Long-tailed, *Stercorarius longicaudus*
Parasitic, *Stercorarius parasiticus*
Pomarine, *Stercorarius pomarinus*
Jay:
Blue, *Cyanocitta cristata*
Brown, *Cyanocorax morio*
Gray, *Perisoreus canadensis*
Gray-breasted, *Aphelocoma ultramarina*
Green, *Cyanocorax yncas*
Pinyon, *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*
Scrub, *Aphelocoma coerulescens*
Steller's, *Cyanocitta stelleri*
Junco:
Dark-eyed, *Junco hyemalis*
Yellow-eyed, *Junco phaeonotus*
Kestrel:
American, *Falco sparverius*
Eurasian, *Falco tinnunculus*
Killdeer, *Charadrius vociferus*
Kingbird:
Cassin's, *Tyrannus vociferans*
Couch's, *Tyrannus couchii*
Eastern, *Tyrannus tyrannus*
Gray, *Tyrannus dominicensis*
Loggerhead, *Tyrannus caudifasciatus*
Thick-billed, *Tyrannus crassirostris*
Tropical, *Tyrannus melancholicus*
Western, *Tyrannus verticalis*
Kingfisher:
Belted, *Ceryle alcyon*
Green, *Chloroceryle americana*
Ringed, *Cyeryle torquata*
Kinglet:
Golden-crowned, *Regulus satrapa*
Ruby-crowned, *Regulus calendula*
Kiskadee, Great, *Pitangus sulphuratus*
Kite:
American Swallow-tailed, *Elanoides forficatus*
Black, *Milvus migrans*
Black-shouldered, *Elanus caeruleus*
Hook-billed, *Chondrohierax uncinatus*
Mississippi, *Ictinia mississippiensis*
Snail, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*
Kittiwake:
Black-legged, *Larus tridactyla*
Red-legged, *Larus brevirostris*
Knot:
Great, *Calidris tenuirostris*
Red, *Calidris canutus*
Lapwing, Northern, *Vanellus vanellus*
Lark, Horned, *Eremophila alpestris*
Limpkin, *Aramus guarauna*
Lizard-Cuckoo, Puerto Rican, *Saurothera vieilloti*
Longspur:
Chestnut-collared, *Calcarius ornatus*
Lapland, *Calcarius lapponicus*
McCown's, *Calcarius mccownii*
Smith's, *Calcarius pictus*
Loon:
Arctic, *Gavia arctica*
Common, *Gavia immer*
Red-throated, *Gavia stellata*
Yellow-billed, *Gavia adamsii*
Magpie:
Black-billed, *Pica pica*
Yellow-billed, *Pica nuttalli*
Mallard (see DUCKS)
Mango:
Antillean, *Anthracothorax dominicus*
Green, *Anthracothorax viridis*

Martin:
  Caribbean, *Progne dominicensis*
  Cuban, *Progne cryptoleuca*
  Gray-breasted, *Progne chalybea*
  House (see House-Martin)
  Purple, *Progne subis*
Meadowlark:
  Eastern, *Sturnella magna*
  Western, *Sturnella neglecta*
Merganser (see DUCKS)
Merlin, *Falco columbarius*
Mockingbird, Northern, *Mimus polyglottos*
Moorhen, Common, *Gallinula chloropus*
Murre:
  Common, *Uria aalge*
  Thick-billed, *Uria lomvia*
Murrelet:
  Ancient, *Synthliboramphus antiquus*
  Craveri's, *Synthliboramphus craveri*
  Kittlitz's, *Brachyramphus brevirostris*
  Marbled, *Brachyramphus marmoratus*
  Xantus', *Synthliboramphus hypoleucus*
Needletail, White-throated, *Hirundapus caudacutus*
Night-Heron:
  Black-crowned, *Nycticorax nycticorax*
  Japanese, *Nycticorax goisagi*
  Malay, *Nycticorax melanolophus*
  Yellow-crowned, *Nycticorax violaceus*
Nighthawk:
  Antillean, *Chordeiles gundlachii*
  Common, *Chordeiles minor*
  Lesser, *Chordeiles acutipennis*
Nightjar:
  Buff-collared, *Caprimulgus ridgwayi*
  Jungle, *Caprimulgus indicus*
  Puerto Rican, *Caprimulgus noctitherus*
Noddy:
  Black, *Anous minutus*
  Blue-gray, *Procelsterna cerulea*
  Brown, *Anous stolidus*
  Lesser, *Anous tenuirostris*
Nutcracker, Clark's, *Nucifraga columbiana*
Nuthatch:
  Brown-headed, *Sitta pusilla*
  Pygmy, *Sitta pygmaea*
  Red-breasted, *Sitta canadensis*
  White-breasted, *Sitta carolinensis*
Oldsquaw (see DUCKS)
Oriole:
  Altamira, *Icterus gularis*
  Audubon's, *Icterus graduacauda*
  Black-cowled, *Icterus dominicensis*
  Black-vented, *Icterus wagleri*
  Hooded, *Icterus cucullatus*
  Northern, *Icterus galbula*
  Orchard, *Icterus spurius*
  Scott's, *Icterus parisorum*
  Streak-backed, *Icterus pustulatus*
Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*
Ovenbird, *Seiurus aurocapillus*
Owl:
  Barn (see Barn-Owl)
  Barred, *Strix varia*
  Boreal, *Aegolius funereus*
  Burrowing, *Athene cunicularia*
  Elf, *Micrathene whitneyi*
  Flammulated, *Otus flammeolus*
  Great Gray, *Strix nebulosa*
  Great Horned, *Bubo virginianus*
  Hawk (see Hawk-Owl)
  Long-eared, *Asio otus*
  Pygmy (see Pygmy-Owl)
  Saw-whet (see Saw-Whet Owl)
  Screech (see Screech-Owl)
  Short-eared, *Asio flammeus*
  Snowy, *Nyctea scandiaca*
  Spotted, *Strix occidentalis*
Oystercatcher:
  American, *Haematopus palliatus*
  Black, *Haematopus bachmani*
Parula:
  Northern, *Parula americana*
  Tropical, *Parula pitiayumi*
Pauraque, Common, *Nyctidromus albicollis*
Pelican:
  American White, *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*
  Brown, *Pelecanus occidentalis*
Petrel:
  Black-capped, *Pterodroma hasitata*
  Bonin, *Pterodroma hypoleuca*
  Bulwer's, *Bulweria bulwerii*
  Cook's, *Pterodroma cookii*
  Dark-rumped, *Pterodroma phaeopygia*
  Herald, *Pterodroma arminjoniana*
  Kermadec, *Pterodroma neglecta*
  Mottled, *Pterodroma inexpectata*
  Murphy's, *Pterodroma ultima*
  Storm (see Storm-Petrel)
  White-necked, *Pterodroma externa*
Pewee:
  Greater, *Contopus pertinax*
  Lesser Antillean, *Contopus latirostris*
  Wood (see Wood-Pewee)
Phainopepla, *Phainopepla nitens*
Phalarope:
  Red, *Phalaropus fulicaria*
  Red-necked, *Phalaropus lobatus*
  Wilson's, *Phalaropus tricolor*
Phoebe:
  Black, *Sayornis nigricans*
  Eastern, *Sayornis phoebe*
  Say's, *Sayornis saya*
Pigeon:
  Band-tailed, *Columba fasciata*
  Plain, *Columba inornata*
  Red-billed, *Columba flavirostris*
  Scaly-naped, *Columba squamosa*
  White-crowned, *Columba leucocephala*
Pintail (see DUCKS)
Pipit:
  Pechora, *Anthus gustavi*
  Red-throated, *Anthus cervinus*
  Sprague's, *Anthus spragueii*
  Tree (see Tree-Pipit)
  Water, *Anthus spinoletta*
Plover:
  Black-bellied, *Pluvialis squatarola*
  Common Ringed, *Charadrius hiaticula*
  Golden (see Golden-Plover)
  Great Sand, *Charadrius leschenaultii*
  Little Ringed, *Charadrius dubius*
  Mongolian, *Charadrius mongolus*
  Mountain, *Charadrius montanus*

Piping, *Charadrius melodus*
Semipalmated, *Charadrius semipalmatus*
Snowy, *Charadrius alexandrinus*
Wilson's, *Charadrius wilsonia*
Pochard (see DUCKS)
Poorwill, Common, *Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*
Puffin:
Atlantic, *Fratercula arctica*
Horned, *Fratercula corniculata*
Tufted, *Fratercula cirrhata*
Pygmy-Owl:
Ferruginous, *Glaucidium brasilianum*
Northern, *Glaucidium gnoma*
Pyrrhuloxia, *Cardinalis sinuatus*
Quail-Dove:
Bridled, *Geotrygon mystacea*
Key West, *Geotrygon chrysia*
Ruddy, *Geotrygon montana*
Rail:
Black, *Laterallus jamaicensis*
Clapper, *Rallus longirostris*
King, *Rallus elegans*
Sora (see Sora)
Virginia, *Rallus limicola*
Yellow, *Coturnicops noveboracensis*
Raven:
Chihuahuan, *Corvus cryptoleucus*
Common, *Corvus corax*
Razorbill, *Alca torda*
Redhead (see DUCKS)
Redpoll:
Common, *Carduelis flammea*
Hoary, *Carduelis hornemanni*
Redshank, Spotted, *Tringa erythropus*
Redstart:
American, *Setophaga ruticilla*
Painted, *Myioborus pictus*
Slaty-throated, *Myioborus miniatus*
Reed-Bunting:
Common, *Emberiza schoeniculus*
Pallas', *Emberiza pallasi*
Roadrunner, Greater, *Geococcyx californianus*
Robin:
American, *Turdus migratorius*
Clay-colored, *Turdus grayi*
Rufous-backed, *Turdus rufopalliatus*
Rosefinch, Common, *Carpodacus erythrinus*
Rough-winged Swallow, Northern, *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
Rubythroat, Siberian, *Luscinia calliope*
Ruff, *Philomachus pugnax*
Sanderling, *Calidris alba*
Sandpiper:
Baird's, *Calidris bairdii*
Broad-billed, *Limicola falcinellus*
Buff-breasted, *Tryngites subruficollis*
Common, *Actitis hypoleucos*
Curlew, *Calidris ferruginea*
Least, *Calidris minutilla*
Marsh, *Tringa stagnatilis*
Pectoral, *Calidris melanotos*
Purple, *Calidris maritima*
Rock, *Calidris ptilocnemis*
Semipalmated, *Calidris pusilla*
Sharp-tailed, *Calidris acuminata*
Solitary, *Tringa solitaria*
Spoonbill, *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*
Spotted, *Actitis macularia*
Stilt, *Calidris himantopus*
Terek, *Xenus cinereus*
Upland, *Bartramia longicauda*
Western, *Calidris mauri*
White-rumped, *Calidris fuscicollis*
Wood, *Tringa glareola*
Sapsucker:
Red-breasted, *Sphyrapicus ruber*
Williamson's, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*
Yellow-bellied, *Sphyrapicus varius*
Saw-whet Owl, Northern, *Aegolius acadicus*
Scaup (see DUCKS)
Scoter (see DUCKS)
Screech-Owl:
Eastern, *Otus asio*
Puerto Rican, *Otus nudipes*
Western, *Otus kennicottii*
Whiskered, *Otus trichopsis*
Sea-Eagle, Steller's, *Haliaeetus pelagicus*
Seedeater, White-collared, *Sporophila torqueola*
Shearwater:
Audubon's, *Puffinus lherminieri*
Black-vented, *Puffinus opisthomelas*
Buller's, *Puffinus bulleri*
Christmas, *Puffinus nativitatus*
Cory's, *Calonectris diomedea*
Flesh-footed, *Puffinus carneipes*
Greater, *Puffinus gravis*
Little, *Puffinus assimilis*
Manx, *Puffinus puffinus*
Pink-footed, *Puffinus creatopus*
Short-tailed, *Puffinus tenuirostris*
Sooty, *Puffinus griseus*
Townsend's, *Puffinus auricularis*
Wedge-tailed, *Puffinus pacificus*
Shoveler (see DUCKS)
Shrike:
Loggerhead, *Lanius ludovicianus*
Northern, *Lanius excubitor*
Siskin, Pine, *Carduelis pinus*
Skimmer, Black, *Rhynchops niger*
Skua:
Great, *Catharacta skua*
South Polar, *Catharacta maccormicki*
Skylark, Eurasian, *Alauda arvensis*
Smew (see DUCKS)
Snipe:
Common, *Gallinago gallinago*
Jack, *Lymnocryptes minimus*
Pin-tailed, *Gallinago stenura*
Swinhoe's, *Gallinago megala*
Solitaire, Townsend's, *Myadestes townsendi*
Sora, *Porzana carolina*
Sparrow:
American Tree, *Spizella arborea*
Bachman's, *Aimophila aestivalis*
Baird's, *Ammodramus bairdii*
Black-chinned, *Spizella atrogularis*
Black-throated, *Amphispiza bilineata*
Botteri's, *Aimophila botterii*
Brewer's, *Spizella breweri*
Cassin's, *Aimophila cassinii*
Chipping, *Spizella passerina*
Clay-colored, *Spizella pallida*
Field, *Spizella pusilla*

Five-striped, *Amphispiza quinquestriata*
Fox, *Passerella iliaca*
Golden-crowned, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*
Grasshopper, *Ammodramus savannarum*
Harris', *Zonotrichia querula*
Henslow's, *Ammodramus henslowii*
Lark, *Chondestes grammacus*
Le Conte's, *Ammodramus leconteii*
Lincoln's, *Melospiza lincolnii*
Olive, *Arremenops rufivirgatus*
Rufous-crowned, *Aimophila ruificeps*
Rufous-winged, *Aimophila carpalis*
Sage, *Amphispiza belli*
Savannah, *Passerculus sandwichensis*
Seaside, *Ammodramus maritimus*
Sharp-tailed, *Ammodramus caudacutus*
Song, *Melospiza melodia*
Swamp, *Melospiza georgiana*
Vesper, *Pooecetes gramineus*
White-crowned, *Zonotrichia leucophrys*
White-throated, *Zonotrichia albicollis*
Worthen's, *Spizella wortheni*
Spoonbill, Roseate, *Ajaia ajaja*
Starling:
Ashy, *Sturnus cineraceus*
Violet-backed, *Sturnus philippensis*
Starthroat, Plain-capped *Heliomaster constantii,*
Stilt, Black-necked, *Himantopus mexicanus*
Stint:
Little, *Calidris minuta*
Long-toed, *Calidris subminuta*
Rufous-necked, *Calidris ruficollis*
Temminck's, *Calidris temminckii*
Stork, Wood, *Mycteria americana*
Storm-Petrel:
Ashy, *Oceanodroma homochroa*
Band-rumped, *Oceanodroma castro*
Black, *Oceanodroma melania*
Fork-tailed, *Oceanodroma furcata*
Leach's, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*
Least, *Oceanodroma microsoma*
Sooty, *Oceanodroma tristrami*
Wedge-rumped, *Oceanodroma tethys*
White-faced, *Pelagadroma marina*
Wilson's, *Oceanites oceanicus*
Surfbird, *Aphriza virgata*
Swallow:
Bahama, *Tachycineta cyaneoviridis*
Bank, *Riparia riparia*
Barn, *Hirundo rustica*
Cave, *Hirundo fulva*
Cliff, *Hirundo pyrrhonota*
Rough-winged (see Rough-winged Swallow)
Tree, *Tachycineta bicolor*
Violet-green, *Tachycineta thalassina*
Swan:
Trumpeter, *Cygnus buccinator*
Tundra, *Cygnus columbianus*
Whooper, *Cygnus cygnus*
Swift:
Antillean Palm, *Tachornis pheonicobia*
Black, *Cypseloides niger*
Chimney, *Chaetura pelagica*
Common, *Apus apus*
Fork-tailed, *Apus pacificus*
Needle-tailed (see Needletail)
Vaux's, *Chaetura vauxi*
White-collared, *Streptoprocne zonaris*
White-throated, *Aeronautes saxatalis*
Tanager:
Hepatic, *Piranga flava*
Puerto Rican, *Neospingus speculiferus*
Scarlet, *Piranga olivacea*
Stripe-headed, *Spindalis zena*
Summer, *Piranga rubra*
Western, *Piranga ludoviciana*
Tattler:
Gray-tailed, *Heteroscelus brevipes*
Wandering, *Heteroscelus incanus*
Teal (see DUCKS)
Tern:
Aleutian, *Sterna aleutica*
Arctic, *Sterna paradisaea*
Black, *Chlidonias niger*
Black-naped, *Sterna sumatrana*
Bridled, *Sterna anaethetus*
Caspian, *Sterna caspia*
Common, *Sterna hirundo*
Elegant, *Sterna elegans*
Forster's, *Sterna forsteri*
Gray-backed, *Sterna lunata*
Gull-billed, *Sterna nilotica*
Least, *Sterna antillarum*
Little, *Sterna albifrons*
Roseate, *Sterna dougallii*
Royal, *Sterna maxima*
Sandwich, *Sterna sandvicensis*
Sooty, *Sterna fuscata*
White, *Gygis alba*
White-winged, *Chlidonias leucopterus*
Thrasher:
Bendire's, *Toxostoma bendirei*
Brown, *Toxostoma rufum*
California, *Toxostoma redivivum*
Crissal, *Toxostoma crissale*
Curve-billed, *Toxostoma curvirostre*
Le Conte's, *Toxostoma lecontei*
Long-billed, *Toxostoma longirostre*
Pearly-eyed, *Margarops fuscatus*
Sage, *Oreoscoptes montanus*
Thrush:
Aztec, *Ridgwayia pinicola*
Blue Rock, *Monticola solitarius*
Dusky, *Turdus naumanni*
Eye-browed, *Turdus obscurus*
Gray-cheeked, *Catharus minimus*
Hawaiian, *Phaeornis obscurus*
Hermit, *Catharus guttatus*
Red-legged, *Turdus plumbeus*
Small Kauai, *Phaeornis palmeri*
Swainson's, *Catharus ustulatus*
Varied, *Ixoreus naevius*
Wood, *Hylocichla minima*
Tit, Siberian, *Parus cinctus*
Titmouse:
Bridled, *Parus wollweberi*
Plain, *Parus inornatus*
Tufted, *Parus bicolor*
Towhee:
Abert's, *Pipilo aberti*
Brown, *Pipilo fuscus*
Green-tailed, *Pipilo chlorurus*
Rufous-sided, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*

Tree-Pipit, Olive, *Anthus hodgsoni*
Trogon:
  Eared, *Euptilotus neoxenus*
  Elegant, *Trogon elegans*
Tropicbird:
  Red-billed, *Phaethon aethereus*
  Red-tailed, *Phaethon rubricauda*
  White-tailed, *Phaethon lepturus*
Turnstone:
  Black, *Arenaria melanocephala*
  Ruddy, *Arenaria interpres*
Veery, *Catharus fuscescens*
Verdin, *Auriparus flaviceps*
Violet-Ear, Green, *Colibri thalassinus*
Vireo:
  Bell's *Vireo bellii*
  Black-capped, *Vireo atricapillus*
  Black-whiskered, *Vireo altiloquus*
  Gray, *Vireo vicinior*
  Hutton's, *Vireo huttoni*
  Philadelphia, *Vireo philadelphicus*
  Puerto Rican, *Vireo latimeri*
  Red-eyed, *Vireo olivaceus*
  Solitary, *Vireo solitarius*
  Warbling, *Vireo gilvus*
  White-eyed, *Vireo griseus*
  Yellow-throated, *Vireo flavifrons*
Vulture:
  Black, *Coragyps atratus*
  Turkey, *Cathartes aura*
Wagtail:
  Black-backed, *Motacilla lugens*
  Gray, *Motacilla cinerea*
  White, *Motacilla alba*
  Yellow, *Motacilla flava*
Warbler:
  Adelaide's, *Dendroica adelaidae*
  Arctic, *Phylloscopus borealis*
  Bachman's *Vermivora bachmanii*
  Bay-breasted, *Dendroica castanea*
  Black-and-white, *Mniotilta varia*
  Black-throated Blue, *Dendroica caerulescens*
  Black-throated Gray, *Dendroica nigrescens*
  Black-throated Green, *Dendroica virens*
  Blackburnian, *Dendroica fusca*
  Blackpoll, *Dendroica striata*
  Blue-winged, *Vermivora pinus*
  Canada, *Wilsonia canadensis*
  Cape May, *Dendroica tigrina*
  Cerulean, *Dendroica cerulea*
  Chestnut-sided, *Dendroica pensylvanica*
  Colima, *Vermivora crissalis*
  Connecticut, *Oporornis agilis*
  Elfin Woods, *Dendroica angelae*
  Golden-cheeked, *Dendroica chrysoparia*
  Golden-crowned, *Basileuterus culicivorus*
  Golden-winged, *Vermivora chrysoptera*
  Grace's, *Dendroica graciae*
  Grasshopper (see Grasshopper-Warbler)
  Hermit, *Dendroica occidentalis*
  Hooded, *Wilsonia citrina*
  Kentucky, *Oporornis formosus*
  Kirtland's, *Dendroica kirtlandii*
  Lucy's, *Vermivora luciae*
  MacGillivray's, *Oporornis tolmiei*
  Magnolia, *Dendroica magnolia*
  Mourning, *Oporornis philadelphia*
  Nashville, *Vermivora ruficapilla*
  Olive, *Peucedramus taeniatus*
  Orange-crowned, *Vermivora celata*
  Palm, *Dendroica palmarum*
  Parula (see Parula)
  Pine, *Dendroica pinus*
  Prairie, *Dendroica discolor*
  Prothonotary, *Protonotaria citrea*
  Red-faced, *Cardellina rubrifrons*
  Rufous-capped, *Basileuterus rufifrons*
  Swainson's, *Limnothlypis swainsonii*
  Tennessee, *Vermivora peregrina*
  Townsend's, *Dendroica townsendi*
  Virgina's, *Vermivora virginiae*
  Willow, *Phylloscopus trochilus*
  Wilson's, *Wilsonia pusilla*
  Worm-eating, *Helmitheros vermivorus*
  Yellow, *Dendroica petechia*
  Yellow-rumped, *Dendroica coronata*
  Yellow-throated, *Dendroica dominica*
Waterthrush:
  Louisiana, *Seiurus motacilla*
  Northern, *Seiurus noveboracensis*
Waxwing:
  Bohemian, *Bombycilla garrulus*
  Cedar, *Bombycilla cedrorum*
Wheatear, Northern, *Oenanthe oenanthe*
Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*
Whip-poor-will, *Caprimulgus vociferus*
Whistling-Duck (see DUCKS)
Wigeon (see DUCKS)
Willet, *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*
Wood-Pewee:
  Eastern, *Contopus virens*
  Western, *Contopus sordidulus*
Woodcock:
  American, *Scolopax minor*
  Eurasian, *Scolopax rusticola*
Woodpecker:
  Acorn, *Melanerpes formicivorus*
  Black-backed, *Picoides arcticus*
  Downy, *Picoides pubescens*
  Gila, *Melanerpes uropygialis*
  Golden-fronted, *Melanerpes aurifrons*
  Hairy, *Picoides villosus*
  Ivory-billed, *Campephilus principalis*
  Ladder-backed, *Picoides scalaris*
  Lewis', *Melanerpes lewis*
  Nuttall's, *Picoides nuttallii*
  Pileated, *Dryocopus pileatus*
  Puerto Rican, *Melanerpes portoricensis*
  Red-bellied, *Melanerpes carolinus*
  Red-cockaded, *Picoides borealis*
  Red-headed, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*
  Strickland's, *Picoides stricklandi*
  Three-toed, *Picoides tridactylus*
  White-headed, *Picoides albolarvatus*
Woodstar, Bahama, *Calliphlox evelynae*
Wren:
  Bewick's *Thryomanes bewickii*
  Cactus, *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*
  Canyon, *Catherpes mexicanus*
  Carolina, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*
  House, *Troglodytes aedon*
  Marsh, *Cistothorus palustris*
  Rock, *Salpinctes obsoletus*
  Sedge, *Cistothorus platensis*

Winter, *Troglodytes troglodytes*
Wryneck, Eurasian, *Jynx torquilla*
Yellowlegs:
Greater, *Tringa melanoleuca*
Lesser, *Tringa flavipes*
Yellowthroat:
Common, *Geothlypis trichas*
Gray-crowned, *Geothlypis poliocephala*

II. TAXONOMIC LISTING

ORDER GAVIIFORMES

FAMILY GAVIIDAE

Gavia stellata, Red-throated Loon
Gavia arctica, Arctic Loon
Gavia immer, Common Loon
Gavia adamsii, Yellow-billed Loon

ORDER PODICIPEDIFORMES

FAMILY PODICIPEDIDAE

Tachybaptus dominicus, Least Grebe
Podilymbus podiceps, Pied-billed Grebe
Podiceps auritus, Horned Grebe
Podiceps grisegena, Red-necked Grebe
Podiceps nigricollis, Eared Grebe
Aechmophorus occidentalis, Western Grebe

ORDER PROCELLARIIFORMES

FAMILY DIOMEDEIDAE

Diomedea albatrus, Short-tailed Albatross
Diomedea nigripes, Black-footed Albatross
Diomedea immutabilis, Laysan Albatross
Diomedea chlororhynchos, Yellow-nosed Albatross

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDAE

Fulmarus glacialis, Northern Fulmar
Pterodroma hasitata, Black-capped Petrel
Pterodroma phaeopygia, Dark-rumped Petrel
Pterodroma externa, White-necked Petrel
Pterodroma inexpectata, Mottled Petrel
Pterodroma ultima, Murphy's Petrel
Pterodroma neglecta, Kermadec Petrel
Pterodroma arminjoniana, Herald Petrel
Pterodroma cookii, Cook's Petrel
Pterodroma hypoleuca, Bonin Petrel
Bulweria bulwerii, Bulwer's Petrel
Calonectris diomedea, Cory's Shearwater
Puffinus creatopus, Pink-footed Shearwater
Puffinus carneipes, Flesh-footed Shearwater
Puffinus gravis, Greater Shearwater
Puffinus pacificus, Wedge-tailed Shearwater
Puffinus bulleri, Buller's Shearwater
Puffinus griseus, Sooty Shearwater
Puffinus tenuirostris, Short-tailed Shearwater
Puffinus nativitatis, Christmas Shearwater
Puffinus puffinus, Manx Shearwater
Puffinus opisthomelas, Black-vented Shearwater
Puffinus auricularis, Townsend's Shearwater
Puffinus assimilis, Little Shearwater
Puffinus lherminieri, Audubon's Shearwater

FAMILY HYDROBATIDAE

Oceanites oceanicus, Wilson's Storm-Petrel
Pelagodroma marina, White-faced Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma furcata, Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma leucorhoa, Leach's Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma homochroa, Ashy Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma castro, Band-rumped Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma tethys, Wedge-rumped Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma melania, Black Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma tristrami, Sooty Storm-Petrel
Oceanodroma microsoma, Least Storm-Petrel

ORDER PELECANIFORMES

FAMILY PHAETHONTIDAE

Phaethon lepturus, White-tailed Tropicbird
Phaethon aethereus, Red-billed Tropicbird
Phaethon rubricauda, Red-tailed Tropicbird

FAMILY SULIDAE

Sula dactylatra, Masked Booby
Sula nebouxii, Blue-footed Booby
Sula leucogaster, Brown Booby
Sula sula, Red-footed Booby
Sula bassanus, Northern Gannet

FAMILY PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos, American White Pelican
Pelecanus occidentalis, Brown Pelican

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax carbo, Great Cormorant
Phalacrocorax auritus, Double-crested Cormorant
Phalacrocorax olivaceus, Olivaceous Cormorant
Phalacrocorax penicillatus, Brandt's Cormorant
Phalacrocorax pelagicus, Pelagic Cormorant
Phalacrocorax urile, Red-faced Cormorant

FAMILY ANHINGIDAE

Anhinga anhinga, Anhinga

FAMILY FREGATIDAE

Fregata magnificens, Magnificent Frigatebird
Fregata minor, Great Frigatebird
Fregata ariel, Lesser Frigatebird

ORDER CICONIIFORMES

FAMILY ARDEIDAE

Botaurus lentiginosus, American Bittern
Ixobrychus exilis, Least Bittern
Ixobrychus sinensis, Chinese Bittern
Ixobrychus eurhythmus, Schrenk's Bittern
Ardea herodias, Great Blue Heron
Casmerodius albus, Great Egret
Egretta eulophotes, Chinese Egret
Egretta sacra, Pacific Reef Heron
Egretta intermedia, Plumed Egret
Egretta thula, Snowy Egret
Egretta caerulea, Little Blue Heron
Egretta tricolor, Tricolored Heron
Egretta rufescens, Reddish Egret

Bubulcus ibis, Cattle Egret
Butorides striatus, Green-backed Heron
Nycticorax nycticorax, Black-crowned Night-Heron
Nycticorax melanolophus, Malay Night-Heron
Nycticorax goisagi, Japanese Night-Heron
Nycticorax violaceus, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

FAMILY THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Eudocimus albus, White Ibis
Eudocimus ruber, Scarlet Ibis
Plegadis falcinellus, Glossy Ibis
Plegadis chihi, White-faced Ibis
Ajaia ajaja, Roseate Spoonbill

FAMILY CICONIIDAE

Jabiru mycteria, Jabiru
Mycteria americana, Wood Stork

ORDER PHOENICOPTERIFORMES

FAMILY PHOENICOPTERIDAE

Phoenicopterus ruber, Greater Flamingo

ORDER ANSERIFORMES

FAMILY ANATIDAE

Dendrocygna bicolor, Fulvous Whistling-Duck
Dendrocygna autumnalis, Black-bellied Whistling-Duck
Dendrocygna arborea, West Indian Whistling-Duck
Cygnus columbianus, Tundra Swan
Cygnus cygnus, Whooper Swan
Cygnus buccinator, Trumpeter Swan
Anser fabalis, Bean Goose
Anser albifrons, Greater White-fronted Goose
Chen caerulescens, Snow Goose
Chen rossii, Ross' Goose
Chen canagica, Emperor Goose
Branta bernicla, Brant
Branta leucopsis, Barnacle Goose
Branta canadensis, Canada Goose
Nesochen sandvicensis, Hawaiian Goose
Aix sponsa, Wood Duck
Anas crecca, Green-winged Teal
Anas formosa, Baikal Teal
Anas falcata, Falcated Teal
Anas rubripes, American Black Duck
Anas fulvigula, Mottled Duck
Anas platyrhynchos, Mallard
Anas wyvilliana, Hawaiian Duck
Anas laysanensis, Laysan Duck
Anas bahamensis, White-cheeked Pintail
Anas acuta, Northern Pintail
Anas querquedula, Garganey
Anas discors, Blue-winged Teal
Anas cyanoptera, Cinnamon Teal
Anas clypeata, Northern Shoveler
Anas strepera, Gadwall
Anas penelope, Eurasian Wigeon
Anas americana, American Wigeon
Aythya ferina, Common Pochard
Aythya valisineria, Canvasback
Aythya americana, Redhead
Aythya baeri, Baer's Pochard
Aythya collaris, Ring-necked Duck
Aythya fuligula, Tufted Duck
Aythya marila, Greater Scaup
Aythya affinis, Lesser Scaup
Somateria mollissima, Common Eider
Somateria spectabilis, King Eider
Somateria fischeri, Spectacled Eider
Polysticta stelleri, Steller's Eider
Histrionicus histrionicus, Harlequin Duck
Clangula hyemalis, Oldsquaw
Melanitta nigra, Black Scoter
Melanitta perspicillata, Surf Scoter
Melanitta fusca, White-winged Scoter
Bucephala clangula, Common Goldeneye
Bucephala islandica, Barrow's Goldeneye
Bucephala albeola, Bufflehead
Mergellus albellus, Smew
Lophodytes cucullatus, Hooded Merganser
Mergus merganser, Common Merganser
Mergus serrator, Red-breasted Merganser
Oxyura jamaicensis, Ruddy Duck
Oxyura dominica, Masked Duck

ORDER FALCONIFORMES

FAMILY CATHARTIDAE

Coragyps atratus, Black Vulture
Cathartes aura, Turkey Vulture
Gymnogyps californianus, California Condor

List of Migratory Birds.

Pandion haliaetus, Osprey
Chondrohierax uncinatus, Hook-billed Kite
Elanoides forficatus, American Swallow-tailed Kite
Elanus caeruleus, Black-shouldered Kite
Rostrhamus sociabilis, Snail Kite
Ictinia mississippiensis, Mississippi Kite
Milvus migrans, Black Kite
Haliaeetus leucocephalus, Bald Eagle
Haliaeetus albicilla, White-tailed Eagle
Haliaeetus pelagicus, Steller's Sea-Eagle
Circus cyaneus, Northern Harrier
Accipiter gularis, Asiatic Sparrow Hawk
Accipiter striatus, Sharp-shinned Hawk
Accipiter cooperii, Cooper's Hawk
Accipiter gentilis, Northern Goshawk
Buteogallus anthracinus, Common Black-Hawk
Parabuteo unicinctus, Harris' Hawk
Buteo nitidus, Gray Hawk
Buteo lineatus, Red-shouldered Hawk
Buteo platypterus, Broad-winged Hawk
Buteo brachyurus, Short-tailed Hawk
Buteo swainsoni, Swainson's Hawk
Buteo albicaudatus, White-tailed Hawk
Buteo albonotatus, Zone-tailed Hawk
Buteo solitarius, Hawaiian Hawk
Buteo jamaicensis, Red-tailed Hawk
Buteo regalis, Ferruginous Hawk
Buteo lagopus, Rough-legged Hawk
Aquila chrysaetos, Golden Eagle

FAMILY FALCONIDAE

Polyborus plancus, Crested Caracara
Falco tinnunculus, Eurasian Kestrel
Falco sparverius, American Kestrel
Falco columbarius, Merlin
Falco femoralis, Aplomado Falcon

Falco peregrinus, Peregrine Falcon
Falco rusticolus, Gyrfalcon
Falco mexicanus, Prairie Falcon

ORDER GRUIFORMES

FAMILY RALLIDAE

Coturnicops noveboracensis, Yellow Rail
Laterallus jamaicensis, Black Rail
Crex crex, Corn Crake
Rallus longirostris, Clapper Rail
Rallus elegans, King Rail
Rallus limicola, Virginia Rail
Porzana carolina, Sora
Porzana flaviventer, Yellow-breasted Crake
Porphyrula martinica, Purple Gallinule
Gallinula chloropus, Common Moorhen
Fulica atra, Eurasian Coot
Fulica americana, American Coot
Fulica caribaea, Caribbean Coot

FAMILY ARAMIDAE

Aramus guarauna, Limpkin

FAMILY GRUIDAE

Grus canadensis, Sandhill Crane
Grus grus, Common Crane
Grus americana, Whooping Crane

ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE

Vanellus vanellus, Northern Lapwing
Pluvialis squatarola, Black-bellied Plover
Pluvialis dominica, Lesser Golden-Plover
Charadrius mongolus, Mongolian Plover
Charadrius leschenaultii, Great Sand Plover
Charadrius alexandrinus, Snowy Plover
Charadrius wilsonia, Wilson's Plover
Charadrius hiaticula, Common Ringed Plover
Charadrius semipalmatus, Semipalmated Plover
Charadrius melodus, Piping Plover
Charadrius dubius, Little Ringed Plover
Charadrius vociferus, Killdeer
Charadrius montanus, Mountain Plover
Charadrius morinellus, Eurasian Dotterel

FAMILY HAEMATOPODIDAE

Haematopus palliatus, American Oystercatcher
Haematopus bachmani, Black Oystercatcher

FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus mexicanus, Black-necked Stilt
Recurvirostra americana, American Avocet

FAMILY JACANIDAE

Jacana spinosa, Northern Jacana

FAMILY, SCOLOPACIDAE

Tringa nebularia, Common Greenshank
Tringa melanoleuca, Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa flavipes, Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa stagnatilis, Marsh Sandpiper
Tringa erythropus, Spotted Redshank
Tringa glareola, Wood Sandpiper
Tringa solitaria, Solitary Sandpiper
Catoptrophorus semipalmatus, Willet
Heteroscelus incanus, Wandering Tattler
Heteroscelus brevipes, Gray-tailed Tattler
Actitis hypoleucos, Common Sandpiper
Actitis macularia, Spotted Sandpiper
Xenus cinereus, Terek Sandpiper
Bartramia longicauda, Upland Sandpiper
Numenius minutus, Least Curlew
Numenius borealis, Eskimo Curlew
Numenius phaeopus, Whimbrel
Numenius tahitiensis, Bristle-thighed Curlew
Numenius madagascariensis, Far Eastern Curlew
Numenius americanus, Long-billed Curlew
Limosa limosa, Black-tailed Godwit
Limosa haemastica, Hudsonian Godwit
Limosa lapponica, Bar-tailed Godwit
Limosa fedoa, Marbled Godwit
Arenaria interpres, Ruddy Turnstone
Arenaria melanocephala, Black Turnstone
Aphriza virgata, Surfbird
Calidris tenuirostris, Great Knot
Calidris canutus, Red Knot
Calidris alba, Sanderling
Calidris pusilla, Semipalmated Sandpiper
Calidris mauri, Western Sandpiper
Calidris ruficollis, Rufous-necked Stint
Calidris minuta, Little Stint
Calidris temminckii, Temminck's Stint
Calidris subminuta, Long-toed Stint
Calidris minutilla, Least Sandpiper
Calidris fuscicollis, White-rumped Sandpiper
Calidris bairdii, Baird's Sandpiper
Calidris melanotos, Pectoral Sandpiper
Calidris acuminata, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Calidris maritima, Purple Sandpiper
Calidris ptilocnemis, Rock Sandpiper
Calidris alpina, Dunlin
Calidris ferruginea, Curlew Sandpiper
Calidris himantopus, Stilt Sandpiper
Eurynorhynchus pygmeus, Spoonbill Sandpiper
Limicola falcinellus, Broad-billed Sandpiper
Tryngites subruficollis, Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Philomachus pugnax, Ruff
Limnodromus griseus, Short-billed Dowitcher
Limnodromus scolopaceus, Long-billed Dowitcher
Lymnocryptes minimus, Jack Snipe
Gallinago gallinago, Common Snipe
Gallinago stenura, Pin-tailed Snipe
Gallinago megala, Swinhoe's Snipe
Scolopax rusticola, Eurasian Woodcock
Scolopax minor, American Woodcock
Phalaropus tricolor, Wilson's Phalarope
Phalaropus lobatus, Red-necked Phalarope
Phalaropus fulicaria, Red Phalarope

FAMILY LARIDAE

Stercorarius pomarinus, Pomarine Jaeger
Stercorarius parasiticus, Parasitic Jaeger
Stercorarius longicaudus, Long-tailed Jaeger
Catharacta skua, Great Skua
Catharacta maccormicki, South Polar Skua
Larus atricilla, Laughing Gull
Larus pipixcan, Franklin's Gull
Larus minutus, Little Gull

Larus ridibundus, Common Black-headed Gull
Larus philadelphia, Bonaparte's Gull
Larus heermanni, Heermann's Gull
Larus canus, Mew Gull
Larus delawarensis, Ring-billed Gull
Larus californicus, California Gull
Larus argentatus, Herring Gull
Larus thayeri, Thayer's Gull
Larus glaucoides, Iceland Gull
Larus fuscus, Lesser Black-backed Gull
Larus schistisagus, Slaty-backed Gull
Larus livens, Yellow-footed Gull
Larus occidentalis, Western Gull
Larus glaucescens, Glaucous-winged Gull
Larus hyperboreus, Glaucous Gull
Larus marinus, Great Black-backed Gull
Rissa tridactyla, Black-legged Kittiwake
Rissa brevirostris, Red-legged Kittiwake
Rhodostethia rosea, Ross' Gull
Xema sabini, Sabine's Gull
Pagophila eburnea, Ivory Gull
Sterna nilotica, Gull-billed Tern
Sterna caspia, Caspian Tern
Sterna maxima, Royal Tern
Sterna elegans, Elegant Tern
Sterna sandvicensis, Sandwich Tern
Sterna dougallii, Roseate Tern
Sterna hirundo, Common Tern
Sterna paradisaea, Arctic Tern
Sterna aleutica, Aleutian Tern
Sterna forsteri, Forster's Tern
Sterna antillarum, Least Tern
Sterna albifrons, Little Tern
Sterna sumatrana, Black-naped Tern
Sterna lunata, Gray-backed Tern
Sterna anaethetus, Bridled Tern
Sterna fuscata, Sooty Tern
Chlidonias leucopterus, White-winged Tern
Chlidonias niger, Black Tern
Anous stolidus, Brown Noddy
Anous minutus, Black Noddy
Anous tenuirostris, Lesser Noddy
Procelsterna cerulea, Blue-Gray Noddy
Gygis alba, White Tern
Rynchops niger, Black Skimmer

FAMILY ALCIDAE

Alle alle, Dovekie
Uria aalge, Common Murre
Uria lomvia, Thick-billed Murre
Alca torda, Razorbill
Cepphus grylle, Black Guillemot
Cepphus columba, Pigeon Guillemot
Brachyramphus marmoratus, Marbled Murrelet
Brachyramphus brevirostris, Kittlitz's Murrelet
Synthliboramphus hypoleucus, Xantus' Murrelet
Synthliboramphus craveri, Craveri's Murrelet
Synthliboramphus antiquus, Ancient Murrelet
Ptychoramphus aleuticus, Cassin's Auklet
Cyclorrhynchus psittacula, Parakeet Auklet
Aethia pusilla, Least Auklet
Aethia pygmaea, Whiskered Auklet
Aethia cristatella, Crested Auklet
Cerorhinca monocerata, Rhinoceros Auklet
Fratercula cirrhata, Tufted Puffin
Fratercula arctica, Atlantic Puffin
Fratercula corniculata, Horned Puffin

ORDER COLUMBIFORMES

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE

Columba squamosa, Scaly-naped Pigeon
Columba leucocephala, White-crowned Pigeon
Columba flavirostris, Red-billed Pigeon
Columba inornata, Plain Pigeon
Columba fasciata, Band-tailed Pigeon
Zenaida asiatica, White-winged Dove
Zenaida aurita, Zenaida Dove
Zenaida macroura, Mourning Dove
Columbina inca, Inca Dove
Columbina passerina, Common Ground-Dove
Columbina talpacoti, Ruddy Ground-Dove
Leptotila verreauxi, White-tipped Dove
Geotrygon chrysia, Key West Quail-Dove
Geotrygon mystacea, Bridled Quail-Dove
Geotrygon montana, Ruddy Quail-Dove

ORDER CUCULIFORMES

FAMILY CUCULIDAE

Cuculus canorus, Common Cuckoo
Cuculus saturatus, Oriental Cuckoo
Cuculus fugax, Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo
Coccyzus erythropthalmus, Black-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus americanus, Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus minor, Mangrove Cuckoo
Geococcyx californianus, Greater Roadrunner
Saurothera vieilloti, Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoo
Crotophaga ani, Smooth-billed Ani
Crotophaga sulcirostris, Groove-billed Ani

ORDER STRIGIFORMES

FAMILY TYTONIDAE

Tyto alba, Common Barn-Owl

FAMILY STRIGIDAE

Otus flammeolus, Flammulated Owl
Otus asio, Eastern Screech-Owl
Otus kennicottii, Western Screech-Owl
Otus trichopsis, Whiskered Screech-Owl
Otus nudipes, Puerto Rican Screech-Owl
Bubo virginianus, Great Horned Owl
Nyctea scandiaca, Snowy Owl
Surnia ulula, Northern Hawk-Owl
Glaucidium gnoma, Northern Pygmy-Owl
Glaucidium brasilianum, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl
Micrathene whitneyi, Elf Owl
Athene cunicularia, Burrowing Owl
Strix occidentalis, Spotted Owl
Strix varia, Barred Owl
Strix nebulosa, Great Gray Owl
Asio otus, Long-eared Owl
Asio flammeus, Short-eared Owl
Aegolius funereus, Boreal Owl
Aegolius acadicus, Northern Saw-whet Owl

ORDER CAPRIMULGIFORMES

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE

Chordeiles acutipennis, Lesser Nighthawk
Chordeiles minor, Common Nighthawk
Chordeiles gundlachii, Antillean Nighthawk
Nyctidromus albicollis, Common Pauraque
Phalaenoptilus nuttallii, Common Poorwill
Caprimulgus carolinensis, Chuck-will's-widow
Caprimulgus ridgwayi, Buff-collared Nightjar
Caprimulgus vociferus, Whip-poor-will
Caprimulgus noctitherus, Puerto Rican Nightjar
Caprimulgus indicus, Jungle Nightjar

ORDER APODIFORMES

FAMILY APODIDAE

Cypseloides niger, Black Swift
Streptoprocne zonaris, White-collared Swift
Chaetura pelagica, Chimney Swift
Chaetura vauxi, Vaux's Swift
Hirundapus caudacutus, White-throated Needletail
Apus apus, Common Swift
Apus pacificus, Fork-tailed Swift
Aeronautes saxatalis, White-throated Swift
Tachornis phoenicobia, Antillean Palm Swift

FAMILY TROCHILIDAE

Colibri thalassinus, Green Violet-ear
Anthracothorax dominicus, Antillean Mango
Anthracothorax viridis, Green Mango
Eulampis holosericeus, Green-throated Carib
Orthorhynchus cristatus, Antillean Crested Hummingbird
Chlorostilbon maugaeus, Puerto Rican Emerald
Cynanthus latirostris, Broad-billed Hummingbird
Hylocharis leucotis, White-eared Hummingbird
Amazilia beryllina, Berylline Hummingbird
Amazilia yucatanensis, Buff-bellied Hummingbird
Amazilia violiceps, Violet-crowned Hummingbird
Lampornis clemenciae, Blue-throated Hummingbird
Eugenes fulgens, Magnificent Hummingbird
Heliomaster constantii, Plain-capped Starthroat
Calliphlox evelynae, Bahama Woodstar
Calothorax lucifer, Lucifer Hummingbird
Archilochus colubris, Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Archilochus alexandri, Black-chinned Hummingbird
Calypte anna, Anna's Hummingbird
Calypte costae, Costa's Hummingbird
Stellula calliope, Calliope Hummingbird
Selasphorus platycercus, Broad-tailed Hummingbird
Selasphorus rufus, Rufous Hummingbird
Selasphorus sasin, Allen's Hummingbird

ORDER TROGONIFORMES

FAMILY TROGONIDAE

Trogon elegans, Elegant Trogon
Euptilotus neoxenus, Eared Trogon

ORDER CORACIIFORMES

FAMILY UPUPIDAE

Upupa epops, Hoopoe

FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE

Ceryle torquata, Ringed Kingfisher
Ceryle alcyon, Belted Kingfisher
Chloroceryle americana, Green Kingfisher

ORDER PICIFORMES

FAMILY PICIDAE

Jynx torquilla, Eurasian Wryneck
Melanerpes lewis, Lewis' Woodpecker
Melanerpes erythrocephalus, Red-headed Woodpecker
Melanerpes formicivorus, Acorn Woodpecker
Melanerpes uropygialis, Gila Woodpecker
Melanerpes aurifrons, Golden-fronted Woodpecker
Melanerpes carolinus, Red-bellied Woodpecker
Melanerpes portoricensis, Puerto Rican Woodpecker
Sphyrapicus varius, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus ruber, Red-breasted Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus thyroideus, Williamson's Sapsucker
Picoides scalaris, Ladder-Backed Woodpecker
Picoides nuttallii, Nuttall's Woodpecker
Picoides pubescens, Downy Woodpecker
Picoides villosus, Hairy Woodpecker
Picoides stricklandi, Strickland's Woodpecker
Picoides borealis, Red-cockaded Woodpecker
Picoides albolarvatus, White-headed Woodpecker
Picoides tridactylus, Three-toed Woodpecker
Picoides arcticus, Black-backed Woodpecker
Colaptes auratus, Northern Flicker
Dryocopus pileatus, Pileated Woodpecker
Campephilus principalis, Ivory-billed Woodpecker

ORDER PASSERIFORMES

FAMILY TYRANNIDAE

Elaenia martinica, Caribbean Elaenia
Camptostoma imberbe, Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet
Contopus borealis, Olive-sided Flycatcher
Contopus pertinax, Greater Pewee
Contopus sordidulus, Western Wood-Pewee
Contopus virens, Eastern Wood-Pewee
Contopus latirostris, Lesser Antillean Pewee
Empidonax flaviventris, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Empidonax virescens, Acadian Flycatcher
Empidonax alnorum, Alder Flycatcher
Empidonax traillii, Willow Flycatcher
Empidonax minimus, Least Flycatcher
Empidonax hammondii, Hammond's Flycatcher
Empidonax oberholseri, Dusky Flycatcher
Empidonax wrightii, Gray Flycatcher

Empidonax difficilis, Western Flycatcher
Empidonax fulvifrons, Buff-breasted Flycatcher
Sayornis nigricans, Black Phoebe
Sayornis phoebe, Eastern Phoebe
Sayornis saya, Say's Phoebe
Pyrocephalus rubinus, Vermilion Flycatcher
Myiarchus tuberculifer, Dusky-capped Flycatcher
Myiarchus cinerascens, Ash-throated Flycatcher
Myiarchus nuttingi, Nutting's Flycatcher
Myiarchus crinitus, Great Crested Flycatcher
Myiarchus tyrannulus, Brown-crested Flycatcher
Myiarchus antillarum, Puerto Rican Flycatcher
Pitangus sulphuratus, Great Kiskadee
Myiodynastes luteiventris, Sulpher-bellied Flycatcher
Tyrannus melancholicus, Tropical Kingbird
Tyrannus couchii, Couch's Kingbird
Tyrannus vociferans, Cassin's Kingbird
Tyrannus crassirostris, Thick-billed Kingbird
Tyrannus verticalis, Western Kingbird
Tyrannus tyrannus, Eastern Kingbird
Tyrannus dominicensis, Gray Kingbird
Tyrannus caudifasciatus, Loggerhead Kingbird
Tyrannus forficatus, Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Tyrannus savana, Fork-tailed Flycatcher
Pachyramphus aglaiae, Rose-throated Becard

FAMILY ALAUDIDAE

Alauda arvensis, Eurasian Skylark
Eremophila alpestris, Horned Lark

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE

Progne subis, Purple Martin
Progne cryptoleuca, Cuban Martin
Progne dominicensis, Caribbean Martin
Progne chalybea, Gray-breasted Martin
Tachycineta bicolor, Tree Swallow
Tachycineta thalassina, Violet-green Swallow
Tachycineta cyaneoviridis, Bahama Swallow
Stelgidopteryx serripennis, Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Riparia riparia, Bank Swallow
Hirundo pyrrhonota, Cliff Swallow
Hirundo fulva, Cave Swallow
Hirundo rustica, Barn Swallow
Delichon urbica, Common House-Martin

FAMILY CORVIDAE

Perisoreus canadensis, Gray Jay
Cyanocitta stelleri, Steller's Jay
Cyanocitta cristata, Blue Jay
Cyanocorax yncas, Green Jay
Cyanocorax morio, Brown Jay
Aphelocoma coerulescens, Scrub Jay
Aphelocoma ultramarina, Gray-breasted Jay
Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus, Pinyon Jay
Nucifraga columbiana, Clark's Nutcracker
Pica pica, Black-billed Magpie
Pica nuttalli, Yellow-billed Magpie
Corvus brachyrhynchos, American Crow
Corvus caurinus, Northwestern Crow
Corvus leucognaphalus, White-necked Crow
Corvus imparatus, Mexican Crow
Corvus ossifragus, Fish Crow
Corvus hawaiiensis, Hawaiian Crow
Corvus cryptoleucus, Chihuahuan Raven
Corvus corax, Common Raven

FAMILY PARIDAE

Parus atricapillus, Black-capped Chickadee
Parus carolinensis, Carolina Chickadee
Parus sclateri, Mexican Chickadee
Parus gambeli, Mountain Chickadee
Parus cinctus, Siberian Tit
Parus hudsonicus, Boreal Chickadee
Parus rufescens, Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Parus wollweberi, Bridled Titmouse
Parus inornatus, Plain Titmouse
Parus bicolor, Tufted Titmouse

FAMILY REMIZIDAE

Auriparus flaviceps, Verdin

FAMILY AEGITHALIDAE

Psaltriparus minimus, Bushtit

FAMILY SITTIDAE

Sitta canadensis, Red-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta carolinensis, White-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta pygmaea, Pygmy Nuthatch
Sitta pusilla, Brown-headed Nuthatch

FAMILY CERTHIIDAE

Certhia americana, Brown Creeper

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE

Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus, Cactus Wren
Salpinctes obsoletus, Rock Wren
Catherpes mexicanus, Canyon Wren
Thryothorus ludovicianus, Carolina Wren
Thryomanes bewickii, Bewick's Wren
Troglodytes aedon, House Wren
Troglodytes troglodytes, Winter Wren
Cistothorus platensis, Sedge Wren
Cistothorus palustris, Marsh Wren

FAMILY CINCLIDAE

Cinclus mexicanus, American Dipper

FAMILY MUSCICAPIDAE

SUBFAMILY SYLVIINAE

Locustella ochotensis, Middendorff's Grasshopper-Warbler
Phylloscopus borealis, Arctic Warbler
Phylloscopus trochilus, Willow Warbler
Regulus satrapa, Golden-crowned Kinglet
Regulus calendula, Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Polioptila caerulea, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Polioptila melanura, Black-tailed Gnatcatcher
Polioptila nigriceps, Black-capped Gnatcatcher

SUBFAMILY MUSCICAPINAE

Muscicapa griseisticta, Gray-spotted Flycatcher

Muscicapa narcissina, Narcissus Flycatcher

SUBFAMILY TURDINAE

Luscinia calliope, Siberian Rubythroat
Luscinia svecica, Bluethroat
Monticola solitarius, Blue Rock Thrush
Oenanthe oenanthe, Northern Wheatear
Sialis sialis, Eastern Bluebird
Sialis mexicana, Western Bluebird
Sialis currucoides, Mountain Bluebird
Myadestes townsendi, Townsend's Solitaire
Phaeornis obscurus, Hawaiian Thrush
Phaeornis palmeri, Small Kauai Thrush
Catharus fuscescens, Veery
Catharus minimus, Gray-cheeked Thrush
Catharus ustulatus, Swainson's Thrush
Catharus guttatus, Hermit Thrush
Hylocichla mustelina, Wood Thrush
Turdus plumbeus, Red-legged Thrush
Turdus obscurus, Eye-browed Thrush
Turdus naumanni, Dusky Thrush
Turdus pilaris, Fieldfare
Turdus grayi, Clay-colored Robin
Turdus rufopalliatus, Rufous-backed Robin
Turdus migratorius, American Robin
Ixoreus naevius, Varied Thrush
Ridgwayia pinicola, Aztec Thrush

FAMILY MIMIDAE

Dumetella carolinensis, Gray Catbird
Mimus polyglottos, Northern Mockingbird
Oreoscoptes montanus, Sage Thrasher
Toxostoma rufum, Brown Thrasher
Toxostoma longirostre, Long-billed Thrasher
Toxostoma bendirei, Bendire's Thrasher
Toxostoma curvirostre, Curve-billed Thrasher
Toxostoma redivivum, California Thrasher
Toxostoma crissale, Crissal Thrasher
Toxostoma lecontei, Le Conte's Thrasher
Margarops fuscatus, Pearly-eyed Thrasher

FAMILY PRUNELLIDAE

Prunella montanella, Siberian Accentor

FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE

Motacilla flava, Yellow Wagtail
Motacilla cinerea, Gray Wagtail
Motacilla alba, White Wagtail
Motacilla lugens, Black-backed Wagtail
Anthur hodgsoni, Olive Tree-Pipit
Anthus gustavi, Pechora Pipit
Anthus cervinus, Red-throated Pipit
Anthus spinoletta, Water Pipit
Anthus spragueii, Sprague's Pipit

FAMILY BOMBYCILLIDAE

Bombycilla garrulus, Bohemian Waxwing
Bombycilla cedrorum, Cedar Waxwing

FAMILY PTILOGONATIDAE

Phainopepla nitens, Phainopepla

FAMILY LANIIDAE

Lanius excubitor, Northern Shrike
Lanius ludovicianus, Loggerhead Shrike

FAMILY STURNIDAE

Sturnus philippensis, Violet-backed Starling
Sturnus cineraceus, Ashy Starling

FAMILY VIREONIDAE

Vireo griseus, White-eyed Vireo
Vireo latimeri, Puerto Rican Vireo
Vireo bellii, Bells' Vireo
Vireo atricapillus, Black-capped Vireo
Vireo vicinior, Gray Vireo
Vireo solitarius, Solitary Vireo
Vireo flavifrons, Yellow-throated Vireo
Vireo huttoni, Hutton's Vireo
Vireo gilvus, Warbling Vireo
Vireo philadelphicus, Philadelphia Vireo
Vireo olivaceus, Red-eyed Vireo
Vireo altiloquus, Black-whiskered Vireo

FAMILY EMBERIZIDAE

SUBFAMILY PARULINAE

Vermivora bachmanii, Bachman's Warbler
Vermivora pinus, Blue-winged Warbler
Vermivora chrysoptera, Golden-winged Warbler
Vermivora peregrina, Tennessee Warbler
Vermivora celata, Orange-crowned Warbler
Vermivora ruficapilla, Nashville Warbler
Vermivora virginiae, Virginia's Warbler
Vermivora crissalis, Colima Warbler
Vermivora luciae, Lucy's Warbler
Parula americana, Northern Parula
Parula pitiayumi, Tropical Parula
Dendroica petechia, Yellow Warbler
Dendroica pensylvanica, Chestnut-sided Warbler
Dendroica magnolia, Magnolia Warbler
Dendroica tigrina, Cape May Warbler
Dendroica caerulescens, Black-throated Blue Warbler
Dendroica coronata, Yellow-rumped Warbler
Dendroica nigrescens, Black-throated Gray Warbler
Dendroica townsendi, Townsend's Warbler
Dendroica occidentalis, Hermit Warbler
Dendroica virens, Black-throated Green Warbler
Dendroica chrysoparia, Golden-cheeked Warbler
Dendroica fusca, Blackburnian Warbler
Dendroica dominica, Yellow-throated Warbler
Dendroica graciae, Grace's Warbler
Dendroica adelaidae, Adelaide's Warbler
Dendroica pinus, Pine Warbler
Dendroica kirtlandii, Kirtland's Warbler
Dendroica discolor, Prairie Warbler
Dendroica palmarum, Palm Warbler
Dendroica castanea, Bay-breasted Warbler
Dendroica striata, Blackpoll Warbler
Dendroica cerulea, Cerulean Warbler
Dendroica angelae, Elfin Woods Warbler
Mniotilta varia, Black-and-White Warbler
Setophaga ruticilla, American Redstart
Protonotaria citrea, Prothonotary Warbler
Helmitheros vermivorus, Worm-eating Warbler
Limnothlypis swainsonii, Swainson's Warbler
Seiurus aurocapillus, Ovenbird
Seiurus noveboracensis, Northern Waterthrush
Seiurus motacilla, Louisiana Waterthrush

Oporornis formosus, Kentucky Warbler
Oporornis agilis, Connecticut Warbler
Oporornis philadelphia, Mourning Warbler
Oporornis tolmiei, MacGillivray's Warbler
Geothlypis trichas, Common Yellowthroat
Geothlypis poliocephala, Gray-crowned Yellowthroat
Wilsonia citrina, Hooded Warbler
Wilsonia pusilla, Wilson's Warbler
Wilsonia canadensis, Canada Warbler
Cardellina rubrifrons, Red-faced Warbler
Myioborus pictus, Painted Redstart
Myioborus miniatus, Slaty-throated Redstart
Basileuterus culicivorus, Golden-crowned Warbler
Basileuterus rufifrons, Rufous-capped Warbler
Icteria virens, Yellow-breasted Chat
Peucedramus taeniatus, Olive Warbler

SUBFAMILY THRAUPINAE

Spindalis zena, Stripe-headed Tanager
Neospingus speculiferus, Puerto Rican Tanager
Piranga flava, Hepatic Tanager
Piranga rubra, Summer Tanager
Piranga olivacea, Scarlet Tanager
Piranga ludoviciana, Western Tanager
Euphonia musica, Antillean Euphonia

SUBFAMILY CARDINALINAE

Rhodothraupis celaeno, Crimson-collared Grosbeak
Cardinalis cardinals, Northern Cardinal
Cardinalis sinuatus, Pyrrhuloxia
Pheucticus chrysopeplus, Yellow Grosbeak
Pheucticus ludovicianus, Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Pheucticus melanocephalus, Black-headed Grosbeak
Guiraca caerulea, Blue Grosbeak
Passerina amoena, Lazuli Bunting
Passerina cyanea, Indigo Bunting
Passerina versicolor, Varied Bunting
Passerina ciris, Painted Bunting
Spiza americana, Dickcissel

SUBFAMILY EMBERIZINAE

Arremonops rufivirgatus, Olive Sparrow
Pipilo chlorurus, Green-tailed Towhee
Pipilo erythrophthalmus, Rufous-sided Towhee
Pipilo fuscus, Brown Towhee
Pipilo aberti, Abert's Towhee
Sporophila torqueola, White-collared Seedeater
Tiaris olivacea, Yellow-faced Grassquit
Tiaris bicolor, Black-faced Grassquit
Loxigilla portoricensis, Puerto Rican Bullfinch
Aimophila aestivalis, Bachman's Sparrow
Aimophila botterii, Botteri's Sparrow
Aimophila cassinii, Cassin's Sparrow
Aimophila carpalis, Rufous-winged Sparrow
Aimophila ruficeps, Rufous-crowned Sparrow
Spizella arborea, American Tree Sparrow
Spizella passerina, Chipping Sparrow
Spizella pallida, Clay-colored Sparrow
Spizella breweri, Brewer's Sparrow
Spizella pusilla, Field Sparrow
Spizella wortheni, Worthen's Sparrow
Spizella atrogularis, Black-chinned Sparrow
Pooecetes gramineus, Vesper Sparrow
Chondestes grammacus, Lark Sparrow
Amphispiza bilineata, Black-throated Sparrow
Amphispiza belli, Sage Sparrow
Amphispiza quinquestriata, Five-striped Sparrow
Calamospiza melanocorys, Lark Bunting
Passerculus sandwichensis, Savannah Sparrow
Ammodramus bairdii, Baird's Sparrow
Ammodramus savannarum, Grasshopper Sparrow
Ammodramus henslowii, Henslow's Sparrow
Ammodramus leconteii, Le Conte's Sparrow
Ammodramus caudacutus, Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Ammodramus maritimus, Seaside Sparrow
Passerella iliaca, Fox Sparrow
Melosipza melodia, Song Sparrow
Melospiza lincolnii, Lincoln's Sparrow
Melospiza georgiana, Swamp Sparrow
Zonotrichia albicollis, White-throated Sparrow
Zonotrichia atricapilla, Golden-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys, White-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia querula, Harris' Sparrow
Junco hyemalis, Dark-eyed Junco
Junco phaeonotus, Yellow-eyed Junco
Emberiza rustica, Rustic Bunting
Emberiza pallasi, Pallas' Reed-Bunting
Emberiza schoeniculus, Common Reed-Bunting
Calcarius mccownii, McCown's Longspur
Calcarius lapponicus, Lapland Longspur
Calcarius pictus, Smith's Longspur
Calcarius ornatus, Chestnut-collared Longspur
Plectrophenax nivalis, Snow Bunting
Plectrophenax hyperboreus, McKay's Bunting

List of Migratory Birds.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus, Bobolink
Agelaius phoeniceus, Red-winged Blackbird
Agelaius tricolor, Tricolored Blackbird
Agelaius humeralis, Tawny-shouldered Blackbird
Agelaius xanthomus, Yellow-shouldered Blackbird
Sturnella magna, Eastern Meadowlark
Sturnella neglecta, Western Meadowlark
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus, Yellow-headed Blackbird
Euphagus carolinus, Rusty Blackbird
Euphagus cyanocephalus, Brewer's Blackbird
Quiscalus mexicanus, Great-tailed Grackle
Quiscalus major, Boat-tailed Grackle

Quiscalus quiscula, Common Grackle
Quiscalus niger, Greater Antillean Grackle
Molothrus bonariensis, Shiny Cowbird
Molothrus aeneus, Bronzed Cowbird
Molothrus ater, Brown-headed Cowbird
Icterus dominicensis, Black-cowled Oriole
Icterus wagleri, Black-vented Oriole
Icterus spurius, Orchard Oriole
Icterus cucullatus, Hooded Oriole
Icterus pustulatus, Streak-backed Oriole
Icterus gularis, Altamira Oriole
Icterus graduacauda, Audubon's Oriole
Icterus galbula, Northern Oriole
Icterus parisorum, Scott's Oriole

FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE

SUBFAMILY FRINGILLINAE

Fringilla montifringilla, Brambling

SUBFAMILY CARDUELINAE

Leucosticte arctoa, Rosy Finch
Pinicola enucleator, Pine Grosbeak
Carpodacus erythrinus, Common Rosefinch
Carpodacus purpureus, Purple Finch
Carpodacus cassinii, Cassin's Finch
Carpodacus mexicanus, House Finch
Loxia curvirostra, Red Crossbill
Loxia leucoptera, White-winged Crossbill
Carduelis flammea, Common Redpoll
Carduelis hornemanni, Hoary Redpoll
Carduelis pinus, Pine Siskin
Carduelis psaltria, Lesser Goldfinch
Carduelis lawrencei, Lawrence's Goldfinch
Carduelis tristis, American Goldfinch
Carduelis sinica, Oriental Greenfinch
Pyrrhula pyrrhula, Eurasian Bullfinch
Coccothraustes vespertinus, Evening Grosbeak
Coccothraustes coccothraustes, Hawfinch

[50 FR 13710, Apr. 5, 1985]

Subpart C—Addresses

§ 10.21 Director.

(a) Mail forwarded to the Director for law enforcement purposes should be addressed: Chief, Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 3247, Arlington, VA 22203–3247.

(b) Mail forwarded to the Director with reference to permits should be addressed: Chief, Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 432, Arlington, VA 22203.

[55 FR 48851, Nov. 23, 1990]

§ 10.22 Law enforcement offices.

Service law enforcement offices and their areas of responsibility follow. Mail should be addressed: ''Assistant Regional Director, Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (appropriate address below)'':

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY AND OFFICE ADDRESSES

California, Hawaii, Idaho. Nevada, Oregon, Washington, American Samoa, Guam, the Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (District 1):
Eastside Federal Complex, 911 N.E. 11th. Avenue, Portland, OR 97232–4181, Telephone: 503–231–6125.

Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas (District 2):
P.O. Box 329, Albuquerque, NM 87103, Telephone: 505–766–2091

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin (District 3):
P.O. Box 45—Federal Building, Ft. Snelling, Twin Cities, MN 55111, Telephone: 612–725–3530.

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands (District 4):
P.O. Box 4839, Atlanta, GA 30302, Telephone: 404–331–5872

Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia (District 5):
P.O. Box 129, New Town Branch, Boston, MA 02258, Telephone: 617–965–2298

Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming (District 6):
P.O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225, Telephone: 303–236–7540

Alaska (District 7):
P.O. Box 92597, Anchorage, AK 99509–2597, Telephone: 907–786–3311

Any foreign country (Washington Office):
P.O. Box 3247, Arlington, VA 22203–3247, Telephone: 703–358–1949.

(Pub. L. 97–79, 95 Stat. 1072; 16 U.S.C. 3371–3378)

[48 FR 1313, Jan. 12, 1983; 48 FR 37040, Aug. 16, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 31291, Aug. 6, 1984; 51 FR 23551, June 30, 1986; 53 FR 6649, Mar. 2, 1988; 55 FR 48851, Nov. 23, 1990]

PART 11—CIVIL PROCEDURES

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11.25 Appeal.
11.26 Reporting service.

AUTHORITY: Lacey Act, 83 Stat. 279–281, 18 U.S.C. 42–44; Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 95 Stat. 1073–1080, 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*; Bald Eagle Protection Act, sec. 2, 54 Stat. 251, 16 U.S.C. 668a; Endangered Species Act of 1973, sec. 11(f), 87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1540(f); Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, sec. 112(a), 86 Stat. 1042, 16 U.S.C. 1382.

SOURCE: 39 FR 1159, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 11.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part provide uniform rules and procedures for the assessment of civil penalties in connection with violations of certain laws and regulations enforced by the Service.

§ 11.2 Scope of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part apply only to actions arising under the following laws and regulations issued thereunder:

Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 43;
Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*;
Bald Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668–668d;
Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; and Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 16 U.S.C. 1361–1384 and 1401–1407.

[47 FR 56860, Dec. 21, 1982]

§ 11.3 Filing of documents.

(a) Whenever a document or other paper is required to be filed under this part within a certain time, such document or paper will be considered filed as of the date of the postmark if mailed, or the date actually delivered to the office where filing is required. The time periods set forth in this part shall begin to run as of the day following the date of the document or other paper.

(b) If an oral or written application is made to the Director up to 10 calendar days after the expiration of a time period established in this part for the required filing of documents or other papers, the Director may permit a late filing within a fixed period where reasonable grounds are found for an inability or failure to file within the time period required. All such extensions shall be in writing. Except as provided in this subsection, no other requests for an extension of time may be granted.

Subpart B—Assessment Procedure

§ 11.11 Notice of violation.

(a) A notice of violation (hereinafter ''notice''), shall be issued by the Director and served personally or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, upon the person believed to be subject to a civil penalty (the respondent). The notice shall contain: (1) A concise statement of the facts believed to show a violation, (2) a specific reference to the provisions of the statute or regulation allegedly violated, and (3) the amount of penalty proposed to be assessed. The notice may also contain an initial proposal for compromise or settlement of the case. The notice shall also advise the respondent of his right to file a petition for relief pursuant to § 11.12, or to await the Director's notice of assessment.

(b) The respondent shall have 45 days from the date of the notice of violation in which to respond. During this time he may:

(1) Undertake informal discussions with the Director;

(2) Accept the proposed penalty, or the compromise, if any, offered in the notice;

(3) File a petition for relief; or

(4) Take no action, and await the Director's decision, pursuant to § 11.13.

(c) Acceptance of the proposed penalty or the compromise shall be deemed to be a waiver of the notice ef assessment required by § 11.14, and of the opportunity for a hearing. Any counter offer of settlement shall be

deemed a rejection of the proposed offer of compromise.

§11.12 Petition for relief.

If the respondent so chooses he may ask that no penalty be assessed or that the amount be reduced, and he may admit or contest the legal sufficiency of the charge and the Director's allegations of facts, by filing a petition for relief (hereinafter ''petition'') with the Director at the address specified in the notice within 45 days of the date thereof. The petition shall be in writing and signed by the respondent. If the respondent is a corporation, the petition must be signed by an officer authorized to sign such documents. It must set forth in full the legal or other reasons for the relief.

§11.13 Decision by the Director.

Upon expiration of the period required or granted for filing of a petition for relief, the Director shall proceed to make an assessment of a civil penalty, taking into consideration information available to him and such showing as may have been made by the respondent, either pursuant to §11.11 or §11.12, or upon further request of the Director.

§11.14 Notice of assessment.

The Director shall notify the respondent by a written notice of assessment, by personal service or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, of his decision pursuant to §11.13. He shall set forth therein the facts and conclusions upon which he decided that the violation did occur and appropriateness of the penalty assessed.

§11.15 Request for a hearing.

Except where a right to request a hearing is deemed to have been waived as provided in §11.11, the respondent may, within 45 calendar days from the date of the notice of assessment referred to in §11.14, file a dated, written request for a hearing with the Hearings Division, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. The request should state the respondent's preference as to the place and date for a hearing. The request must enclose a copy of the notice of violation and notice of assessment. A copy of the request shall be served upon the Director personally or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, at the address specified in the notice.

§11.16 Final administrative decision.

(a) Where no request for a hearing is filed as provided in §11.15 the Director's assessment shall become effective and shall constitute the final administrative decision of the Secretary on the 45th calendar day from the date of the notice of assessment.

(b) If a request for a hearing is timely filed in accordance with §11.15, the date of the final administrative decision in the matter shall be as provided in subpart C of this part.

§11.17 Payment of final assessment.

When a final administrative decision becomes effective in accordance with this part 11, the respondent shall have 20 calendar days from the date of the final administrative decision within which to make full payment of the penalty assessed. Payment will be timely only if received in Office of the Director during normal business hours, on or before the 20th day. Upon a failure to pay the penalty, the Solicitor of the Department may request the Attorney General to institute a civil action in the U.S. District Court to collect the penalty.

Subpart C—Hearing and Appeal Procedures

§11.21 Commencement of hearing procedures.

Proceedings under this subpart are commenced upon the timely filing with the Hearings Division of a request for a hearing, as provided in §11.15 of subpart B. Upon receipt of a request for a hearing, the Hearings Division will assign an administrative law judge to the case. Notice of assignment will be given promptly to the parties, and thereafter, all pleadings, papers, and other documents in the proceeding shall be filed directly with the administrative law judge, with copies served on the opposing party.

§ 11.22 Appearance and practice.

(a) Subject to the provisions of 43 CFR 1.3, the respondent may appear in person, by representative, or by counsel, and may participate fully in these proceedings.

(b) Department counsel designated by the Solicitor of the Department shall represent the Director in these proceedings. Upon notice to the Director of the assignment of an administrative law judge to the case, said counsel shall enter his appearance on behalf of the Director and shall file all petitions and correspondence exchanged by the Director and the respondent pursuant to subpart B of this part, which shall become part of the hearing record. Thereinafter, service upon the Director in these proceedings shall be made to his counsel.

§ 11.23 Hearings.

(a) The administrative law judge shall have all powers accorded by law and necessary to preside over the parties and the proceedings and to make decisions in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 554–557. Failure to appear at the time set for hearing shall be deemed a waiver of the right to a hearing and consent to the making of a decision on the record made at the hearing. Copies of the transcript may be inspected or copied.

(b) The transcript of testimony, the exhibits, and all papers, documents, and requests filed in the proceedings, shall constitute the record for decision. The judge will render a written decision upon the record, which shall set forth his findings of fact and conclusions of law, and the reasons and basis therefor, and an assessment of a penalty, if any.

§ 11.24 Final administrative action.

Unless a notice of request for an appeal is filed in accordance with § 11.25 of this subpart C, the administrative law judge's decision shall constitute the final administrative determination of the Secretary in the matter and shall become effective 30 calendar days from the date of the decision.

§ 11.25 Appeal.

(a) Either the respondent or the Director may seek an appeal from the decision of an administrative law judge rendered subsequent to January 1, 1974, by the filing of a ''Notice of Request for Appeal'' with the Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203, within 30 calendar days of the date of the administrative law judge's decision. Such notice shall be accompanied by proof of service on the administrative law judge and the opposing party.

(b) Upon receipt of such a request, the Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals, shall appoint an ad hoc appeals board to determine whether an appeal should be granted, and to hear and decide an appeal. To the extent they are not inconsistent herewith, the provisions of subpart G of the Department Hearings and Appeals Procedures in 43 CFR part 4 shall apply to appeal proceedings under this subpart. The determination of the board to grant or deny an appeal, as well as its decision on the merits of an appeal, shall be in writing and become effective as the final administrative determination of the Secretary in the proceeding on the date it is rendered, unless otherwise specified therein.

§ 11.26 Reporting service.

Copies of decisions in civil penalty proceedings instituted under statutes referred to in subpart A of this part and rendered subsequent to June 3, 1970, may be obtained by letter of request addressed to the Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Fees for this service shall be as established by the Director of that Office.

PART 12—SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE PROCEDURES

Subpart A—General Provisions

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12.41 Petition for restoration of proceeds.
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AUTHORITY: Act of September 6, 1966, 5 U.S.C. 301; Bald and Golden Eagles Protection Act, 16, U.S.C. 668–668b; National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, 16 U.S.C. 668dd(e)–(f); Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S.C. 704, 706–707, 712; Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp Act, 16 U.S.C. 718f–718g; Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 [Airborne Hunting Amendments], 16 U.S.C. 742j–l(d)–(f); Black Bass Act, 16 U.S.C. 852d–853; Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 16 U.S.C. 1375–1377, 1382; Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. 1540; Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 43, 44; Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 95 Stat. 1073–1080, 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*; Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1602–1624; Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978, 16 U.S.C. 742l; Exotic Organisms, E.O. 11987, 42 FR 26949; American Indian Religious Freedom Act, 42 U.S.C. 1996.

SOURCE: 45 FR 17864, Mar. 19, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 12.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations of this part establish procedures relating to property seized or subject to forfeiture under various laws enforced by the Service.

§ 12.2 Scope of regulations.

Except as hereinafter provided, the regulations of this part apply to all property seized or subject to forfeiture under any of the following laws:

(a) The Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*;

(b) The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, 16 U.S.C. 668dd *et seq.*;

(c) The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*;

(d) The Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act, 16 U.S.C. 718 *et seq.*;

(e) The Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j–1;

(f) The Black Bass Act, 16 U.S.C. 851 *et seq.*;

(g) The Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*;

(h) The Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; and

(i) The Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 43–44.

(j) The Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*

[45 FR 17864, Mar. 19, 1980; 45 FR 31725, May 14, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 56860, Dec. 21, 1982]

§ 12.3 Definitions.

(a) As used in this part:

(1) *Attorney General* means the Attorney General of the United States or an authorized representative;

(2) *Disposal* includes, but is not limited to, remission, return to the wild, use by the Service or transfer to another government agency for official use, donation or loan, sale, or destruction.

(3) *Domestic value* means the price at which the seized property or similar property is freely offered for sale at the time and place of appraisement, in the same quantity or quantities as seized, and in the oridinary course of trade. If there is no market for the seized property at the place of appraisement, such value in the principal market nearest to the place of appraisement shall be reported.

(4) *Solicitor* means the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior or an authorized representative.

(b) The definitions of paragraph (a) of this section are in addition to, and not in lieu of, those contained in §§ 1.1 through 1.8 and 10.12 of this title.

[45 FR 17864, Mar. 19, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 17525, Apr. 23, 1982]

§ 12.4 Filing of documents.

(a) Whenever any document is required by this part to be filed or served within a certain period of time, such document will be considered filed or served as of the date of receipt by the party with or upon whom filing or service is required. The time periods established by this part shall begin to run on the day following the date of filing or service.

(b) If an oral or written application is made before the expiration of a time period established by this part, an extension of such period for a fixed number of days may be granted where there are reasonable grounds for the failure to file or serve the document within the period required. Any such extension shall be in writing. Except as provided in this paragraph, no other requests for an extension shall be granted.

§ 12.5 Seizure by other agencies.

Any authorized employee or officer of any other Federal agency who has seized any wildlife or other property under any of the laws listed in § 12.2 will, if so requested, deliver such seizure to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge designated in § 10.22 of this title, or to an authorized designee, who shall either hold such seized wildlife or other property or arrange for its proper handling and care.

§ 12.6 Bonded release.

(a) Subject to the conditions set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and to such additional conditions as may be appropriate, the Service, in its discretion, may accept an appearance bond or other security (including, but not limited to, payment of the value as determined under § 12.12) in place of any property seized under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*; Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 43; Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*; Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j–1; or Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*

(b) Property may be released under this section only to the owner or consignee.

(c) Property may be released under this section only if possession thereof will not violate or frustrate the purpose or policy of any applicable law or regulation.

[45 FR 17864, Mar. 19, 1980; 45 FR 31725, May 14, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 56860, Dec. 21, 1982]

Subpart B—Preliminary Requirements

§ 12.11 Notification of seizure.

Except where the owner or consignee is personally notified or seizure is made pursuant to a search warrant, the Service shall, as soon as practicable following the seizure or other receipt of seized wildlife or other property, mail a notification of seizure by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner or consignee, if known or easily ascertainable. Such notification shall describe the seized wildlife or other property, and shall state the time, place, and reason for the seizure.

§ 12.12 Appraisement.

The Service shall determine the value of any cargo, of a vessel or other conveyance employed in unlawful taking, seized under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*, and the value of any property seized under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*; Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j–1, *et seq.*; or the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.* If the seized property may lawfully be sold in the United States, its domestic value shall be determined in accordance with § 12.3. If the seized property may not lawfully be sold in the United States, its value shall be determined by other reasonable means.

[47 FR 56860, Dec. 21, 1982]

Subpart C—Forfeiture Proceedings

§12.21 Criminal prosecutions.

If property is subject to criminal forfeiture, such forfeiture will be obtained in accordance with the *Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.*

§12.22 Civil actions to obtain forfeiture.

The Solicitor may request the Attorney General to file a civil action to obtain forfeiture of any property subject to forfeiture under the Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j–1; Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 43–44; Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*; Black Bass Act, 16 U.S.C. 851 *et seq.*; Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*; Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*; Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act, 16 U.S.C. 718 *et seq.*; Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*; or Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*. Before any such action is filed against property subject to forfeiture under the Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C 43, or against property, other than the cargo of a vessel or other conveyance employed in unlawful taking, subject to forfeiture under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*, a civil penalty must first be assessed in accordance with the statute and applicable regulations, and no such action may be filed more than 30 days after the conclusion of civil penalty assessment proceedings.

[47 FR 56860, Dec. 21, 1982]

§12.23 Administrative forfeiture proceedings.

(a) *When authorized.* Whenever any property subject to forfeiture under the Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*, or Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j–1, or any wildlife or plant subject to forfeiture under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*, or any fish, wildlife or plant subject to forfeiture under the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*, is determined under §12.12 to have a value not greater than $100,000, the Solicitor may obtain forfeiture of such property in accordance with this section.

(b) *Procedure*—(1) *Notice of proposed forfeiture.* As soon as practicable following seizure, the Solicitor shall issue a notice of proposed forfeiture.

(A) *Publication.* The notice shall be published once a week for at least three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality where the property was seized. If the value of the seized property as determined under §12.12 does not exceed $1000, the notice may be published by posting, instead of newspaper publication, for at least three successive weeks in a conspicuous place accessible to the public at the Service's enforcement office, the U.S. District Court or the U.S. Customhouse nearest the place of seizure. In cases of posting, the date of initial posting shall be indicated on the notice. In addition to newspaper publication or posting, a reasonable effort shall be made to serve the notice personally or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, on each person whose whereabouts and interest in the seized property are known or easily ascertainable.

(B) *Contents.* The notice shall be in substantially the same form as a complaint for forfeiture filed in United States District Court. The notice shall describe the property, including, in the case of motor vehicles, the license, registration, motor, and serial numbers. The notice shall state the time and place of seizure, as well as the reason therefor, and shall specify the value of the property as determined under §12.12. The notice shall contain a specific reference to the provisions of the laws or regulations allegedly violated and under which the property is subject to forfeiture. The notice shall state that any person desiring to claim the property must file a claim and a bond in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, and shall state that if a proper claim and bond are not received by the proper office within the time prescribed by such paragraph, the property will be declared forfeited to the United States and disposed of according to law. The notice shall also advise interested persons of their right to file a petition for remission of forfeiture in accordance with §12.24.

(2) *Filing a claim and bond.* Upon issuance of the notice of proposed forfeiture, any person claiming the seized property may file with the Solicitor's

office indicated in the notice a claim to the property and a bond in the penal sum of $5,000, or ten per centum of the value of the claimed property, whichever is lower, but not less than $250. Any claim and bond must be received in such office within 30 days after the date of first publication or posting of the notice of proposed forfeiture. The claim shall state the claimant's interest in the property. The bond filed with the claim shall be on a United States Customs Form 4615 or on a similar form provided by the Department. There shall be endorsed on the bond a list or schedule in substantially the following form which shall be signed by the claimant in the presence of the witnesses to the bond, and attested by the witnesses:

List or schedule containing a particular description of seized article, claim for which is covered by the within bond, to wit:

_____

_____

The foregoing list is correct.

Claimant _____

Attest: _____

The claim and bond referred to in this paragraph shall not entitle the claimant or any other person to possession of the property.

(3) *Transmittal to Attorney General.* As soon as practicable after timely receipt by the proper office of a proper claim and bond in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the Solicitor shall transmit such claim and bond to the Attorney General for institution of forfeiture proceedings in U.S. District Court.

(4) *Motion for stay*. Upon issuance of the notice of proposed forfeiture, any person claiming the seized property may file with the Solicitor's regional or field office indicated in the notice a motion to stay administrative forfeiture proceedings. Any motion for stay must be filed within 30 days after the date of first publication or posting of the notice of the proposed forfeiture. Each motion must contain:

(i) The claimant's verified statement showing that he or she holds absolute, fee simple title to the seized property, free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, security interests, or other third-party interests, contingent or vested; and (ii) the claimant's offer to pay in advance all reasonable costs anticipated to be incurred in the storage, care, and maintenance of the seized property for which administrative forfeiture is sought. Where a stay of administrative forfeiture proceedings would not injure or impair the rights of any third parties and where the claimant has agreed to pay in advance anticipated, reasonable storage costs associated with the granting of a stay, the Regional or Field Solicitor as appropriate may, in his discretion, grant the motion for stay and specify reasonable and prudent conditions therefor, including but not limited to the duration of the stay, a description of the factors which would automatically terminate the stay, and any requirement for a bond (including amount) to secure the payment of storage and other maintenance costs. If a motion for stay is denied, or if a stay is terminated for any reason, the claimant must file, if he or she has not already done so, a claim and bond in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section not later than 30 days after receipt of the Solicitor's Office denial or termination order. Failure to file the claim and bond within 30 days will result in summary foreiture under paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) *Summary forfeiture.* If a proper claim and bond are not received by the proper office within 30 days as specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the Solicitor shall declare the property forfeited. The declaration of forfeiture shall be in writing, and shall be sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the Service and to each person whose whereabouts and prior interest in the seized property are known or easily ascertainable. The declaration shall be in substantially the same form as a default judgment of forfeiture entered in United States District Court. The declaration shall describe the property and state the time, place, and reason for its seizure. The declaration shall identify the notice of proposed forfeiture, describing the dates and manner of publication of the notice and any efforts made to serve the notice personally or by mail. The declaration shall state that in response to the notice a proper claim and bond were not timely received by the proper

office from any claimant, and that therefore all potential claimants are deemed to admit the truth of the allegations of the notice. The declaration shall conclude with an order of condemnation and forfeiture of the property to the United States for disposition according to law.

[45 FR 17864, Mar. 19, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 44759, Sept. 8, 1981; 47 FR 56860, Dec. 21, 1982; 50 FR 6350, Feb. 15, 1985]

§12.24 Petition for remission of forfeiture.

(a) Any person who has an interest in cargo, of a vessel or other conveyance employed in unlawful taking, subject to forfeiture under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*, or any person who has an interest in any property subject to forfeiture under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*; Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j–1; or the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*, or any person who has incurred or is alleged to have incurred a forfeiture of any such property, may file with the Solicitor or, when forfeiture proceedings have been brought in U.S. District Court, the Attorney General, a petition for remission of forfeiture.

(b) A petition filed with the Solicitor need not be in any particular form, but it must be received before disposition of the property and must contain the following:

(1) A description of the property;

(2) The time and place of seizure;

(3) Evidence of the petitioner's interest in the property, including contracts, bills of sale, invoices, security interests, certificates of title, and other satisfactory evidence; and

(4) A statement of all facts and circumstances relied upon by the petitioner to justify remission of the forfeiture.

(c) The petition shall be signed by the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney at law. If the petitioner is a corporation, the petition must be signed by an authorized officer, supervisory employee, or attorney at law, and the corporate seal shall be properly affixed to the signature.

(d) A false statement in the petition may subject the petitioner to prosecution under title 18, U.S. Code, section 1001.

(e) Upon receiving the petition, the Solicitor shall decide whether or not to grant relief. In making a decision, the Solicitor shall consider the information submitted by the petitioner, as well as any other available information relating to the matter.

(f) If the Solicitor finds the existence of such mitigating circumstances as to justify remission or mitigation of the forfeiture or alleged forfeiture, the Solicitor may remit or mitigate the same upon such terms and conditions as may be reasonable and just or may order discontinuance of any proceeding under §12.23

(g) If the Solicitor decides that relief should not be granted, the Solicitor shall so notify the petitioner in writing, stating in the notification the reasons for denying relief. The petitioner may then file a supplemental petition, but no supplemental petition shall be considered unless it is received within 60 days from the date of the Solicitor's notification denying the original petition.

[45 FR 17864, Mar. 19, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 56861, Dec. 21, 1982]

§12.25 Transfers in settlement of civil penalty claims.

In the discretion of the Solicitor, an owner of wildlife or plants who may be liable for civil penalty under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et* seq.; Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 43; Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*; Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*; or Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*, may be given an opportunity to completely or partially settle the civil penalty claim by transferring to the United States all right, title, and interest in any wildlife or plants that are subject to forfeiture. Such transfer may be accomplished by the owner's execution and return of a U.S. Customs Form 4607 or a similar compromise transfer of property instrument provided by the Department.

[47 FR 56861, Dec. 21, 1982]

Subpart D—Disposal of Forfeited or Abandoned Property

SOURCE: 47 FR 17525, Apr. 23, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 12.30 Purpose.

Upon forfeiture or abandonment of any property to the United States under this part the Director shall dispose of such property under the provisions of this subpart D.

§ 12.31 Accountability.

All property forfeited or abandoned under this part must be accounted for in official records. These records must include the following information:

(a) A description of the item.

(b) The date and place of the item's seizure (if any) and forfeiture or abandonment.

(c) The investigative case file number with which the item was associated.

(d) The name of any person known to have or to have had an interest in the item.

(e) The date, place, and manner of the item's initial disposal.

(f) Name of the official responsible for the initial disposal.

(g) Domestic value of the property.

§ 12.32 Effect of prior illegality.

The effect of any prior illegality on a subsequent holder of any wildlife or plant disposed of or subject to disposal is terminated upon forfeiture or abandonment, but the prohibitions, restrictions, conditions, or requirements which apply to a particular species of wildlife or plant under the laws or regulations of the United States or any State, including any applicable conservation, health, quarantine, agricultural, or Customs laws or regulations remain in effect as to the conduct of such holder.

§ 12.33 Disposal.

(a) The Director shall dispose of any wildlife or plant forfeited or abandoned under the authority of this part, subject to the restrictions provided in this subpart, by one of the following means, unless the item is the subject of a petition for remission of forfeiture under § 12.24 of this part, or disposed of by court order:

(1) Return to the wild;

(2) Use by the Service or transfer to another government agency for official use;

(3) Donation or loan;

(4) Sale; or

(5) Destruction.

In the exercise of the disposal authority, the Director ordinarily must dispose of any wildlife or plant in the order in which the disposal methods appear in this paragraph (a) of this section.

(b) The Director shall dispose of any other property forfeited or abandoned under the authority of this part (including vehicles, vessels, aircraft, cargo, guns, nets, traps, and other equipment), except wildlife or plants, in accordance with current Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR chapter 101) and Interior Property Management Regulations (41 CFR chapter 114), unless the item is the subject of a petition for remission of forfeiture under § 12.24 of this part, or disposed of by court order.

(c) The Director shall dispose of property according to the following schedule, unless the property is the subject of a petition for remission of forfeiture under § 12.24 of this part:

(1) Any live wildlife or plant and any wildlife or plant that the Director determines is liable to perish, deteriorate, decay, waste, or greatly decrease in value by keeping, or that the expense of keeping is disproportionate to its value may be disposed of immediately after forfeiture or abandonment; and

(2) All other property may be disposed of no sooner than 60 days after forfeiture or abandonment.

(d) If the property is the subject of a petition for remission of forfeiture under § 12.24 of this part, the Director may not dispose of the property until the Solicitor or Attorney General makes a final decision not to grant relief.

§ 12.34 Return to the wild.

(a) Any live member of a native species of wildlife which is capable of surviving may be released to the wild in suitable habitat within the historical

range of the species in the United States with the permission of the landowner, unless release poses an imminent danger to public health or safety.

(b) Any live member of a native species of plant which is capable of surviving may be transplanted in suitable habitat on Federal or other protected lands within the historical range of the species in the United States with the permission of the landowner.

(c) Any live member of an exotic species of wildlife (including injurious wildlife) or plant may not be returned to the wild in the U.S., but may be returned to one of the following countries for return to suitable habitat in accordance with the provisions of §12.35 of this part if it is capable of surviving:

(1) The country of export (if known) after consultation with and at the expense of the country of export, or

(2) A country within the historic range of the species which is party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (TIAS 8249) after consultation with and at the expense of such country.

§12.35 Use by the Service or transfer to another government agency for official use.

(a) Wildlife and plants may be used by the Service or transferred to another government agency (including foreign agencies) for official use including, but not limited to, one or more of the following purposes:

(1) Training government officials to perform their official duties;

(2) Identifying protected wildlife or plants, including forensic identification or research;

(3) Educating the public concerning the conservation of wildlife or plants;

(4) Conducting law enforcement operations in performance of official duties;

(5) Enhancing the propagation or survival of a species or other scientific purposes;

(6) Presenting as evidence in a legal proceeding involving the wildlife or plant; or

(7) Returning to the wild in accordance with §12.34 of this part.

(b) Each transfer and the terms of the transfer must be documented.

(c) The agency receiving the wildlife or plants may be required to bear all costs of care, storage, and transportation in connection with the transfer from the date of seizure to the date of delivery.

§12.36 Donation or loan.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, wildlife and plants may be donated or loaned for scientific, educational, or public display purposes to any person who demonstrates the ability to provide adequate care and security for the item.

(b) Any donation or loan may be made only after execution of a transfer document between the Director and the donee/borrower, which is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The purpose for which the wildlife or plants are to be used must be stated on the transfer document;

(2) Any attempt by the donee/borrower to use the donation or loan for any other purpose except that stated on the transfer document entitles the Director to immediate repossession of the wildlife or plants;

(3) The donee/borrower must pay all costs associated with the transfer, including the costs of care, storage, transportation, and return to the Service (if applicable);

(4) The donee/borrower may be required to account periodically for the donation or loan;

(5) The donee/borrower is not relieved from the prohibitions, restrictions, conditions, or requirements which may apply to a particular species of wildlife or plant imposed by the laws or regulations of the United States or any State, including any applicable health, quarantine, agricultural, or Customs laws or regulations.

(6) Any attempt by a donee to retransfer the donation during the time period specified in the transfer document within which the donee may not retransfer the donation without the prior authorization of the Director entitles the Director to immediate repossession of the wildlife or plants;

(7) Any attempt by a borrower to retransfer the loan without the prior authorization of the Director entitles the Director to immediate repossession of the wildlife or plants;

(8) Subject to applicable limitations of law, duly authorized Service officers at all reasonable times shall, upon notice, be afforded access to the place where the donation or loan is kept and an opportunity to inspect it;

(9) Any donation is subject to conditions specified in the transfer document, the violation of which causes the property to revert to the United States;

(10) Any loan is for an indefinite period of time unless a date on which the loan must be returned to the Service is stated on the transfer document; and

(11) Any loan remains the property of the United States, and the Director may demand its return at any time.

(c) Wildlife and plants may be donated to individual American Indians for the practice of traditional American Indian religions. Any donation of the parts of bald or golden eagles to American Indians may only be made to individuals authorized by permit issued in accordance with § 22.22 of this title to possess such items.

(d) Edible wildlife, fit for human consumption, may be donated to a nonprofit, tax-exempt charitable organization for use as food, but not for barter or sale.

(e) Wildlife and plants may be loaned to government agencies (including foreign agencies) for official use. Each transfer and the terms of the transfer must be documented.

§ 12.37 Sale.

(a) Wildlife and plants may be sold or offered for sale, except any species which at the time it is to be sold or offered for sale falls into one of the following categories:

(1) Listed in § 10.13 of this title as a migratory bird protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–712);

(2) Protected under the Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668–668d);

(3) Listed in § 23.33 of this title as ''Appendix I'' under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;

(4) Listed in § 17.11 of this title as ''endangered'' or ''threatened'' under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533), unless the item or species may be lawfully traded in interstate commerce; and

(5) Protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407), unless the item or species may be lawfully traded in interstate commerce.

(b) Wildlife and plants must be sold in accordance with current Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR chapter 101) and Interior Property Management Regulations (41 CFR chapter 114) or U.S. Customs laws and regulations, except the Director may sell any wildlife or plant immediately for its fair market value if the Director determines that it is liable to perish, deteriorate, decay, waste, or greatly decrease in value by keeping, or that the expense of keeping it is disproportionate to its value.

(c) Wildlife or plants which may not be possessed lawfully by purchasers under the laws of the State where held may be moved to a State where possession is lawful and may be sold.

(d) Wildlife or plants purchased at sale are subject to the prohibitions, restrictions, conditions, or requirements which apply to a particular species of wildlife or plant imposed by the laws or regulations of the United States or any State, including any applicable conservation, health, quarantine, agricultural, or Customs laws or regulations, except as provided by § 12.32 of this part.

(e) The Director may use the proceeds of sale to reimburse the Service for any costs which by law the Service is authorized to recover or to pay any rewards which by law may be paid from sums the Service receives.

§ 12.38 Destruction.

(a) Wildlife and plants not otherwise disposed of must be destroyed.

(b) When destroyed, the fact, manner, and date of destruction and the type and quantity destroyed must be certified by the official actually destroying the items.

§ 12.39 Information on property available for disposal.

Persons interested in obtaining information on property which is available for disposal should contact the appropriate Special Agent in Charge listed in § 10.22 of this title.

Subpart E—Restoration of Proceeds and Recovery of Storage Costs

§12.41 Petition for restoration of proceeds.

(a) Any person claiming any property or interest therein which has been forfeited under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*; Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j–1; or the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 *et seq.*, and sold according to law, or any person claiming cargo or an interest therein, of a vessel or other conveyance employed in unlawful taking which has been forfeited under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*, and sold according to law, may file with the Solicitor or, where forfeiture proceedings have been brought in U.S. District Court, the Attorney General, a petition for restoration of proceeds.

(b) A petition filed with the Solicitor need not be in any particular form, but it must be received within three months after the date of sale of the property and must contain the following:

(1) A description of the property;

(2) The time and place of seizure;

(3) Evidence of the petitioner's interest in the property, including contracts, bills of sale, invoices, security interests, certificates of title, and other satisfactory evidence;

(4) A request for restoration of the proceeds or such part thereof as is claimed by the petitioner; and

(5) A statement of all facts and circumstances relied upon by the petitioner to justify restoration of the proceeds, including proof that the petitioner did not know of the seizure before the declaration or order of forfeiture and was in such circumstances as prevented the petitioner from knowing of the same.

(c) The petition shall be signed by the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney at law. If the petitioner is a corporation, the petition must be signed by an authorized officer, supervisory employee, or attorney at law, and the corporate seal shall be properly affixed to the signature.

(d) A false statement in the petition may subject the petitioner to prosecution under title 18, U.S. Code, section 1001.

(e) Upon receiving the petition, the Solicitor shall decide whether or not to grant relief. In making a decision, the Solicitor shall consider the information submitted by the petitioner, as well as any other available information relating to the matter.

(f) If the Solicitor finds the existence of such mitigating circumstances as to justify restoration of the proceeds or any part thereof and that the petitioner did not know of the seizure before the declaration or order of forfeiture and was in such circumstances as prevented the petitioner from knowing of the same, the Solicitor may order the proceeds or any part thereof restored to the petitioner, after deducting from such proceeds the costs of seizure, storage, forfeiture and disposition, the duties, if any, accruing on the seized property, and any sum due on a lien for freight, charges, or contribution in general average, notice of which has been filed with the Solicitor according to law.

(g) If the Solicitor decides that relief should not be granted, the Solicitor shall so notify the petitioner in writing, stating in the notification the reasons for denying relief. The petitioner may then file a supplemental petition, but no supplemental petition shall be considered unless it is received within 60 days from the date of the Solicitor's notification denying the original petition.

[45 FR 17864, Mar. 19, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 56861, Dec. 21, 1982]

§12.42 Recovery of certain storage costs.

If any wildlife, plant, or evidentiary item is seized and forfeited under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*, any person whose act or omission was the basis for the seizure may be charged a reasonable fee for expenses to the United States connected with the transfer, board, handling, or storage of such property. If any fish, wildlife or plant is seized in connection with a violation of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371, *et seq.*, any person convicted thereof, or

assessed a civil penalty therefor, may be assessed a reasonable fee for expenses of the United States connected with the storage, care and maintenance of such property. Within a reasonable time after forfeiture, the Service shall send to such person by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, a bill for such fee. The bill shall contain an itemized statement of the applicable costs, together with instructions on the time and manner of payment. Payment shall be made in accordance with the bill. The recipient of any assessment of costs under this section who has an objection to the reasonableness of the costs described in the bill may, within 30 days of the date on which he received the bill, file written objections with the Regional Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service for the Region in which the seizure occurred. Upon receipt of the written objections, the appropriate Regional Director will promptly review them and within 30 days mail his final decision to the party who filed objections. In all cases, the Regional Director's decision shall constitute final administrative action on the matter.

[47 FR 56861, Dec. 21, 1982]

Subpart F—Return of Property

§ 12.51 Return procedure.

If, at the conclusion of the appropriate proceedings, seized property is to be returned to the owner or consignee, the Solicitor or Service shall issue a letter or other document authorizing its return. This letter or other document shall be delivered personally or sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall identify the owner or consignee, the seized property, and, if appropriate, the bailee of the seized property. It shall also provide that upon presentation of the letter or other document and proper identification, and the signing of a receipt provided by the Service, the seized property is authorized to be released, provided it is properly marked in accordance with applicable State or Federal requirements.

PART 13—GENERAL PERMIT PROCEDURES

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 668a, 704, 712, 742j–1, 1382, 1538(d), 1539, 1540(f), 3374, 4901–4916; 18 U.S.C. 42; 19 U.S.C. 1202; E.O. 11911, 41 FR 15683; 31 U.S.C. 9701.

SOURCE: 39 FR 1161, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 13.1 General.

Each person intending to engage in an activity for which a permit is required by this subchapter B shall, before commencing such activity, obtain a valid permit authorizing such activity. Each person who desires to obtain the permit privileges authorized by this subchapter must make application for such permit in accordance with the requirements of this part 13 and the other regulations in this subchapter

which set forth the additional requirements for the specific permits desired. If the activity for which permission is sought is covered by the requirements of more than one part of this subchapter, the requirements of each part must be met. If the information required for each specific permitted activity is included, one application will be accepted for all permits required, and a single permit will be issued.

§13.2 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part provide uniform rules, conditions, and procedures for the application for and the issuance, denial, suspension, revocation, and general administration of all permits issued pursuant to this subchapter B.

[54 FR 38147, Sept. 14, 1989]

§13.3 Scope of regulations.

The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other permit regulations of this subchapter and apply to all permits issued thereunder, including ''Import and Marking'' (part 14), ''Feather Imports'' (part 15), ''Injurious Wildlife'' (part 16), ''Endangered Wildlife and Plants'' (part 17), ''Marine Mammals'' (part 18), ''Migratory Birds'' (part 21), ''Eagles'' (part 22) and ''Endangered Species Convention'' (part 23). As used in this part 13, the term ''permit'' shall refer to either a license, permit, or certificate as the context may require.

[42 FR 10465, Feb. 22, 1977, as amended at 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977; 45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980]

§13.4 Emergency variation from requirements.

The Director may approve variations from the requirements of this part when he finds that an emergency exists and that the proposed variations will not hinder effective administration of this subchapter B, and will not be unlawful.

§13.5 Information collection requirements.

(a) The information collection requirements contained within this part 13 have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned Clearance Number 1018–0022. This information is being collected to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications. This information will be used to review permit applications and make decisions, according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife conservation statutes and regulations, on the issuance, suspension, revocation or denial of permits. The obligation to respond is required to obtain or retain a permit.

(b) The public reporting burden for these reporting requirements is estimated to vary from 15 minutes to 4 hours per response, with an average of 0.803 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the forms. Comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of these reporting requirements should be directed to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, MS–224 ARLSQ, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018–0022), Washington, DC 20503.

[47 FR 30785, July 15, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 38147, Sept. 14, 1989]

Subpart B—Application for Permits

§13.11 Application procedures.

The Service may not issue a permit for any activity authorized by this subchapter B unless the applicant has filed an application in accordance with the following procedures. Applicants do not have to submit a separate application for each permit unless otherwise required by this subchapter.

(a) *Forms.* Applications must be submitted in writing on a Federal Fish and Wildlife License/Permit Application (Form 3–200) or as otherwise specifically directed by the Service.

(b) *Forwarding instructions.* Applications for permits in the following categories should be forwarded to the issuing office indicated below.

(1) Migratory bird banding permits (50 CFR 21.22)—Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland 20708. (Special application forms must be used for bird

banding permits. They may be obtained by writing to the Bird Banding Laboratory).

(2) Exception to designated port (50 CFR part 14), import/export license (50 CFR 14.93), migratory bird permit, other than banding (50 CFR part 21) and Bald or Golden eagle permits (50 CFR part 22)—Assistant Regional Director for Law Enforcement of District in which the applicant resides (see 50 CFR 10.22 for addresses and boundaries of the Law Enforcement Districts).

(3) Feather quota (50 CFR part 15), injurious wildlife (50 CFR part 16), endangered and threatened species (50 CFR part 17), marine mammal (50 CFR part 18) and permits and certificates for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) (50 CFR part 23)—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Wildlife Permit Office, P.O. Box 3654, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

(c) *Time notice.* The Service will process all applications as quickly as possible. However, it cannot guarantee final action within the time limits the applicant requests. Applicants for endangered species and marine mammal permits should submit applications to the Office of Management Authority which are postmarked at least 90 calendar days prior to the requested effective date. Applicants for all other permits should submit applications to the issuing office which are postmarked at least 60 days prior to the requested effective date.

(d) *Fees.* (1) Unless otherwise exempted by this paragraph, applicants for issuance or renewal of permits must pay the required permit processing fee at the time of application. Applicants should pay fees by check or money order made payable to ''U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.'' The Service will not refund any application fee under any circumstances if the Service has processed the application. However, the Service may return the application fee if the applicant withdraws the application before the Service has significantly processed it.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(4) of this section the fee for processing any application is $25.00. If regulations in this subchapter require more than one type of permit for an activity, and the permits are issued by the same office, the issuing office may issue one consolidated permit authorizing the activity. The issuing office may charge only the highest single fee for the activity permitted.

(3) A fee shall not be charged to any Federal, State or local government agency, nor to any individual or institution under contract to such agency for the proposed activities. The fee may be waived or reduced for public institutions (see 50 CFR 10.12). Proof of such status must accompany the application.

(4) *Nonstandard fees.*

Type of permit	Fee
Import/Export License (Section 14.93)	$50.
Marine Mammal (Section 18.31)	$100.
Migratory Bird-Banding or Marking (21.22)	None.
Bald or Golden Eagles (Part 22)	None.

(e) *Abandoned or incomplete applications.* Upon receipt of an incomplete or improperly executed application, or if the applicant does not submit the proper fees, the issuing office will notify the applicant of the deficiency. If the applicant fails to supply the correct information to complete the application or to pay the required fees within 45 calendar days of the date of notification, the Service will consider the application abandoned. The Service will not refund any fees for an abandoned application.

[47 FR 30785, July 15, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 52889, Dec. 26, 1985; 54 FR 4031, Jan. 27, 1989; 54 FR 38147, Sept. 14, 1989; 61 FR 31868, June 21, 1996]

§ 13.12 General information requirements on applications for permits.

(a) General information required for all applications. All applications must contain the following information:

(1) Applicant's full name, mailing address, telephone number(s), and,

(i) If the applicant is an individual, the date of birth, height, weight, hair color, eye color, sex, and any business or institutional affiliation of the applicant related to the requested permitted activity; or

(ii) If the applicant is a corporation, firm, partnership, association, institution, or public or private agency, the name and address of the president or principal officer and of the registered agent for the service of process;

(2) Location where the requested permitted activity is to occur or be conducted;

(3) Reference to the part(s) and section(s) of this subchapter B as listed in paragraph (b) of this section under which the application is made for a permit or permits, together with any additional justification, including supporting documentation as required by the referenced part(s) and section(s);

(4) If the requested permitted activity involves the import or re-export of wildlife or plants from or to any foreign country, and the country of origin, or the country of export or re-export restricts the taking, possession, transportation, exportation, or sale of wildlife or plants, documentation as indicated in §14.52(c) of this subchapter B;

(5) Certification in the following language:

I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in title 50, part 13, of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of chapter I of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, and I further certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to suspension or revocation of this permit and to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(6) Desired effective date of permit except where issuance date is fixed by the part under which the permit is issued;

(7) Date;

(8) Signature of the applicant; and

(9) Such other information as the Director determines relevant to the processing of the application.

(b) *Additional information required on permit applications.* As stated in paragraph (a)(3) of this section certain additional information is required on all applications. These additional requirements may be found by referring to the section of this subchapter B cited after the type of permit for which application is being made:

Type of permit	Section
Importation at nondesignated ports:	
Scientific	14.31
Deterioration prevention	14.32
Economic hardship	14.33
Marking of package or container:	
Symbol marking	14.83
Import/export license	14.93
Feather import quota: Importation or entry	15.21
Injurious wildlife: Importation or shipment	16.22
Endangered wildlife and plant permits:	
Similarity of appearance	17.52
Scientific, enhancement of propagation or survival, incidental taking for wildlife	17.22
Scientific, propagation, or survival for plants	17.62
Economic hardship for wildlife	17.23
Economic hardship for plants	17.63
Threatened wildlife and plant permits:	
Similarity of appearance	17.52
General for wildlife	17.32
American alligator–buyer or tanner	17.42(a)
General for plants	17.72
Marine mammals permits:	
Scientific research	18.31
Public display	18.31
Migratory bird permits:	
Banding or marking	21.22
Scientific collecting	21.23
Taxidermist	21.24
Waterfowl sale and disposal	21.25
Special aviculturist	21.26
Special purpose	21.27
Falconry	21.28
Raptor propagation permit	21.30
Depredation control	21.41
Eagle permits:	
Scientific or exhibition	22.21
Indian religious use	22.22
Depredation control	22.23
Falconry purposes	22.24
Take of golden eagle nests	22.25
Endangered Species Convention permits	23.15

[39 FR 1161, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 10465, Feb. 22, 1977; 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977; 44 FR 54006, Sept. 17, 1979; 44 FR 59083, Oct. 12, 1979; 45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980; 45 FR 78154, Nov. 25, 1980; 46 FR 42680, Aug. 24, 1981; 48 FR 31607, July 8, 1983; 48 FR 57300, Dec. 29, 1983; 50 FR 39687, Sept. 30, 1985; 50 FR 45408, Oct. 31, 1985; 54 FR 38147, Sept. 14, 1989]

Subpart C—Permit Administration

§13.21 Issuance of permits.

(a) No permit may be issued prior to the receipt of a written application therefor, unless a written variation from the requirements, as authorized by §13.4, is inserted into the official file of the Bureau. An oral or written representation of an employee or agent of the United States Government, or an action of such employee or agent, shall not be construed as a permit unless it meets the requirements of a permit as defined in 50 CFR 10.12.

(b) Upon receipt of a properly executed application for a permit, the Director shall issue the appropriate permit unless:

(1) The applicant has been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed, if such assessment or conviction evidences a lack of responsibility.

(2) The applicant has failed to disclose material information required, or has made false statements as to any material fact, in connection with his application;

(3) The applicant has failed to demonstrate a valid justification for the permit and a showing of responsibility;

(4) The authorization requested potentially threatens a wildlife or plant population, or

(5) The Director finds through further inquiry or investigation, or otherwise, that the applicant is not qualified.

(c) *Disqualifying factors.* Any one of the following will disqualify a person from receiving permits issued under this part.

(1) A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Director in response to a written petition.

(2) The revocation of a permit for reasons found in § 13.28 (a)(1) or (a)(2) disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a similar permit for a period of five years from the date of the final agency decision on such revocation.

(3) The failure to pay any required fees or assessed costs and penalties, whether or not reduced to judgement disqualifies such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit as long as such moneys are owed to the United States. This requirement shall not apply to any civil penalty presently subject to administrative or judicial appeal; provided that the pendency of a collection action brought by the United States or its assignees shall not constitute an appeal within the meaning of this subsection.

(4) The failure to submit timely, accurate, or valid reports as required may disqualify such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit as long as the deficiency exists.

(d) *Use of supplemental information.* The issuing officer, in making a determination under this subsection, may use any information available that is relevant to the issue. This may include any prior conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, or assessment of civil or criminal penalty for a violation of any Federal or State law or regulation governing the permitted activity. It may also include any prior permit revocations or suspensions, or any reports of State or local officials. The issuing officer shall consider all relevant facts or information available, and may make independent inquiry or investigation to verify information or substantiate qualifications asserted by the applicant.

(e) *Conditions of issuance and acceptance.* (1) Any permit automatically incorporates within its terms the conditions and requirements of subpart D of this part and of any part(s) or section(s) specifically authorizing or governing the activity for which the permit is issued.

(2) Any person accepting and holding a permit under this subchapter B acknowledges the necessity for close regulation and monitoring of the permitted activity by the Government. By accepting such permit, the permittee consents to and shall allow entry by agents or employees of the Service upon premises where the permitted activity is conducted at any reasonable hour. Service agents or employees may enter such premises to inspect the location; any books, records, or permits required to be kept by this subchapter B; and any wildlife or plants kept under authority of the permit.

(f) *Term of permit.* Unless otherwise modified, a permit is valid during the period specified on the face of the permit. Such period shall include the effective date and the date of expiration.

(g) *Denial.* The issuing officer may deny a permit to any applicant who fails to meet the issuance criteria set forth in this section or in the part(s) or section(s) specifically governing the

activity for which the permit is requested.

[39 FR 1161, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977; 47 FR 30785, July 15, 1982; 54 FR 38148, Sept. 14, 1989]

§13.22 Renewal of permits.

(a) *Application for renewal.* Applicants for renewal of a permit must submit a written application at least 30 days prior to the expiration date of the permit. Applicants must certify in the form required by §13.12(a)(5) that all statements and information in the original application remain current and correct, unless previously changed or corrected. If such information is no longer current or correct, the applicant must provide corrected information.

(b) *Renewal criteria.* The Service shall issue a renewal of a permit if the applicant meets the criteria for issuance in §13.21(b) and is not disqualified under §13.21(c).

(c) *Continuation of permitted activity.* Any person holding a valid, renewable permit, who has complied with this section, may continue the activities authorized by the expired permit until the Service has acted on such person's application for renewal.

(d) *Denial.* The issuing officer may deny renewal of a permit to any applicant who fails to meet the issuance criteria set forth in §13.21 of this part, or in the part(s) or section(s) specifically governing the activity for which the renewal is requested.

[54 FR 38148, Sept. 14, 1989]

§13.23 Amendment of permits.

(a) *Permittee's request.* Where circumstances have changed so that a permittee desires to have any condition of his permit modified, such permittee must submit a full written justification and supporting information in conformity with this part and the part under which the permit was issued.

(b) *Service reservation.* The Service reserves the right to amend any permit for just cause at any time during its term, upon written finding of necessity.

(c) *Change of name or address.* A permittee is not required to obtain a new permit if there is a change in the legal individual or business name, or in the mailing address of the permittee. A permittee is required to notify the issuing office within 10 calendar days of such change. This provision does not authorize any change in location of the conduct of the permitted activity when approval of the location is a qualifying condition of the permit.

[54 FR 38148, Sept. 14, 1989]

§13.24 Right of succession by certain persons.

(a) Certain persons, other than the permittee are granted the right to carry on a permitted activity for the remainder of the term of a current permit provided they comply with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. Such persons are the following:

(1) The surviving spouse, child, executor, administrator, or other legal representative of a deceased permittee; and

(2) A receiver or trustee in bankruptcy or a court designated assignee for the benefit of creditors.

(b) In order to secure the right provided in this section the person or persons desiring to continue the activity shall furnish the permit to the issuing officer for endorsement within 90 days from the date the successor begins to carry on the activity.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

§13.25 Permits not transferable; agents.

(a) Permits issued under this part are not transferable or assignable. Some permits authorize certain activities in connection with a business or commercial enterprise and in the event of any lease, sale, or transfer of such business entity, the successor must obtain a permit prior to continuing the permitted activity. However, certain limited rights of succession are provided in §13.24.

(b) Except as otherwise stated on the face of the permit, any person who is under the direct control of the permittee, or who is employed by or under contract to the permittee for purposes authorized by the permit, may carry out the activity authorized by the permit, as an agent for the permittee.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.26 Discontinuance of permit activity.

When a permittee, or any successor to a permittee as provided for by § 13.24, discontinues activities authorized by a permit, the permittee shall within 30 calendar days of the discontinuance return the permit to the issuing office together with a written statement surrendering the permit for cancellation. The permit shall be deemed void and cancelled upon its receipt by the issuing office. No refund of any fees paid for issuance of the permit or for any other fees or costs associated with a permitted activity shall be made when a permit is surrendered for cancellation for any reason prior to the expiration date stated on the face of the permit.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.27 Permit suspension.

(a) *Criteria for suspension.* The privileges of exercising some or all of the permit authority may be suspended at any time if the permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the permit, or with any applicable laws or regulations governing the conduct of the permitted activity. The issuing officer may also suspend all or part of the privileges authorized by a permit if the permittee fails to pay any fees, penalties or costs owed to the Government. Such suspension shall remain in effect until the issuing officer determines that the permittee has corrected the deficiencies.

(b) *Procedure for suspension.* (1) When the issuing officer believes there are valid grounds for suspending a permit the permittee shall be notified in writing of the proposed suspension by certified or registered mail. This notice shall identify the permit to be suspended, the reason(s) for such suspension, the actions necessary to correct the deficiencies, and inform the permittee of the right to object to the proposed suspension. The issuing officer may amend any notice of suspension at any time.

(2) Upon receipt of a notice of proposed suspension the permittee may file a written objection to the proposed action. Such objection must be in writing, must be filed within 45 calendar days of the date of the notice of proposal, must state the reasons why the permittee objects to the proposed suspension, and may include supporting documentation.

(3) A decision on the suspension shall be made within 45 days after the end of the objection period. The issuing officer shall notify the permittee in writing of the Service's decision and the reasons therefore. The issuing officer shall also provide the applicant with the information concerning the right to request reconsideration of the decision under § 13.29 of this part and the procedures for requesting reconsideration.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.28 Permit revocation.

(a) *Criteria for revocation.* A permit may be revoked for any of the following reasons:

(1) The permittee willfully violates any Federal or State statute or regulation, or any Indian tribal law or regulation, or any law or regulation of any foreign country, which involves a violation of the conditions of the permit or of the laws or regulations governing the permitted activity; or

(2) The permittee fails within 60 days to correct deficiencies that were the cause of a permit suspension; or

(3) The permittee becomes disqualified under § 13.21(c) of this part; or

(4) A change occurs in the statute or regulation authorizing the permit that prohibits the continuation of a permit issued by the Service; or

(5) The population(s) of the wildlife or plant that is subject of the permit declines to the extent that continuation of the permitted activity would be detrimental to maintenance or recovery of the affected population.

(b) *Procedure for revocation.* (1) When the issuing officer believes there are valid grounds for revoking a permit, the permittee shall be notified in writing of the proposed revocation by certified or registered mail. This notice shall identify the permit to be revoked, the reason(s) for such revocation, the proposed disposition of the wildlife, if any, and inform the permittee of the right to object to the proposed revocation. The issuing officer may amend any notice of revocation at any time.

(2) Upon receipt of a notice of proposed revocation the permittee may file a written objection to the proposed action. Such objection must be in writing, must be filed within 45 calendar days of the date of the notice of proposal, must state the reasons why the permittee objects to the proposed revocation, and may include supporting documentation.

(3) A decision on the revocation shall be made within 45 days after the end of the objection period. The issuing officer shall notify the permittee in writing of the Service's decision and the reasons therefore, together with the information concerning the right to request and the procedures for requesting reconsideration.

(4) Unless a permittee files a timely request for reconsideration, any wildlife held under authority of a permit that is revoked must be disposed of in accordance with instructions of the issuing officer. If a permittee files a timely request for reconsideration of a proposed revocation, such permittee may retain possession of any wildlife held under authority of the permit until final disposition of the appeal process.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

§13.29 Review procedures.

(a) *Request for reconsideration.* Any person may request reconsideration of an action under this part if that person is one of the following:

(1) An applicant for a permit who has received written notice of denial;

(2) An applicant for renewal who has received written notice that a renewal is denied;

(3) A permittee who has a permit amended, suspended, or revoked, except for those actions which are required by changes in statutes or regulations, or are emergency changes of limited applicability for which an expiration date is set within 90 days of the permit change; or

(4) A permittee who has a permit issued or renewed but has not been granted authority by the permit to perform all activities requested in the application, except when the activity requested is one for which there is no lawful authority to issue a permit.

(b) *Method of requesting reconsideration.* Any person requesting reconsideration of an action under this part must comply with the following criteria:

(1) Any request for reconsideration must be in writing, signed by the person requesting reconsideration or by the legal representative of that person, and must be submitted to the issuing officer.

(2) The request for reconsideration must be received by the issuing officer within 45 calendar days of the date of notification of the decision for which reconsideration is being requested.

(3) The request for reconsideration shall state the decision for which reconsideration is being requested and shall state the reason(s) for the reconsideration, including presenting any new information or facts pertinent to the issue(s) raised by the request for reconsideration.

(4) The request for reconsideration shall contain a certification in substantially the same form as that provided by §13.12(a)(5). If a request for reconsideration does not contain such certification, but is otherwise timely and appropriate, it shall be held and the person submitting the request shall be given written notice of the need to submit the certification within 15 calendar days. Failure to submit certification shall result in the request being rejected as insufficient in form and content.

(c) *Inquiry by the Service.* The Service may institute a separate inquiry into the matter under consideration.

(d) *Determination of grant or denial of a request for reconsideration.* The issuing officer shall notify the permittee of the Service's decision within 45 days of the receipt of the request for reconsideration. This notification shall be in writing, shall state the reasons for the decision, and shall contain a description of the evidence which was relied upon by the issuing officer. The notification shall also provide information concerning the right to appeal, the official to whom an appeal may be addressed, and the procedures for making an appeal.

(e) *Appeal.* A person who has received an adverse decision following submission of a request for reconsideration

may submit a written appeal to the Regional Director for the region in which the issuing office is located, or to the Director for offices which report directly to the Director. An appeal must be submitted within 45 days of the date of the notification of the decision on the request for reconsideration. The appeal shall state the reason(s) and issue(s) upon which the appeal is based and may contain any additional evidence or arguments to support the appeal.

(f) *Decision on appeal.* (1) Before a decision is made concerning the appeal the appellant may present oral arguments before the Regional Director or the Director, as appropriate, if such official judges oral arguments are necessary to clarify issues raised in the written record.

(2) The Service shall notify the appellant in writing of its decision within 45 calendar days of receipt of the appeal, unless extended for good cause and the appellant notified of the extension.

(3) The decision of the Regional Director or the Director shall constitute the final administrative decision of the Department of the Interior.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

Subpart D—Conditions

§ 13.41 Humane conditions.

Any live wildlife possessed under a permit must be maintained under humane and healthful conditions.

[54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.42 Permits are specific.

The authorizations on the face of a permit which set forth specific times, dates, places, methods of taking, numbers and kinds of wildlife or plants, location of activity, authorize certain circumscribed transactions, or otherwise permit a specifically limited matter, are to be strictly construed and shall not be interpreted to permit similar or related matters outside the scope of strict construction.

[39 FR 1161, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977]

§ 13.43 Alteration of permits.

Permits shall not be altered, erased, or mutilated, and any permit which has been altered, erased, or mutilated shall immediately become invalid. Unless specifically permitted on the face thereof, no permit shall be copied, nor shall any copy of a permit issued pursuant to this subchapter B be displayed, offered for inspection, or otherwise used for any official purpose for which the permit was issued.

§ 13.44 Display of permit.

Any permit issued under this part shall be displayed for inspection upon request to the Director or his agent, or to any other person relying upon its existence.

§ 13.45 Filing of reports.

Permittees may be required to file reports of the activities conducted under the permit. Any such reports shall be filed not later than March 31 for the preceding calendar year ending December 31, or any portion thereof, during which a permit was in force, unless the regulations of this subchapter B or the provisions of the permit set forth other reporting requirements.

§ 13.46 Maintenance of records.

From the date of issuance of the permit, the permittee shall maintain complete and accurate records of any taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, exportation, or importation of plants obtained from the wild (excluding seeds) or wildlife pursuant to such permit. Such records shall be kept current and shall include names and addresses of persons with whom any plant obtained from the wild (excluding seeds) or wildlife has been purchased, sold, bartered, or otherwise transferred, and the date of such transaction, and such other information as may be required or appropriate. Such records shall be legibly written or reproducible in English and shall be maintained for five years from the date of expiration of the permit.

[39 FR 1161, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977; 54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.47 Inspection requirement.

Any person holding a permit under this subchapter B shall allow the Director's agent to enter his premises at any reasonable hour to inspect any wildlife or plant held or to inspect, audit, or copy any permits, books, or records required to be kept by regulations of this subchapter B.

[39 FR 1161, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977]

§ 13.48 Compliance with conditions of permit.

Any person holding a permit under subchapter B and any person acting under authority of such permit must comply with all conditions of the permit and with all appllicable laws and regulations governing the permitted activity.

[54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.49 Surrender of permit.

Any person holding a permit under subchapter B shall surrender such permit to the issuing officer upon notification that the permit has been suspended or revoked by the Service, and all appeal procedures have been exhausted.

[54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.50 Acceptance of liability.

Any person holding a permit under subchapter B assumes all liability and responsibility for the conduct of any activity conducted under the authority of such permit.

[54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

PART 14—IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION, AND TRANSPORTATION OF WILDLIFE

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 704, 712, 1382, 1538(d)–(f), 1540(f), 3371–3378, 4223–4244, and 4901–4916; 18 U.S.C. 42; 31 U.S.C. 483(a).

SOURCE: 45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 14.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part provide uniform rules and procedures for the importation, exportation, and transportation of wildlife.

§ 14.2 Scope of regulations.

The provisions in this part are in addition to, and do not supersede other regulations of this subchapter B which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the importation, exportation, and transportation of wildlife.

§ 14.3 Information collection requirements.

The information collection requirements contained within this part 14 have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned a Clearance Number 1018–0012. This information is being collected to provide information about wildlife imports or exports, including products and parts, and will be used to facilitate enforcement of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and to carry out the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to vary from 10 to 15 minutes per response. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to the Service Information Collection Clearance Office, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240, and the Interior Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

[59 FR 41714, Aug. 15, 1994]

§ 14.4 Definitions.

In addition to definitions contained in part 10 of this subchapter, in this part:

Accompanying personal baggage means all hand-carried items and all checked baggage of a person entering into or departing from the United States.

Accredited scientist means any individual associated with, employed by, or under contract to and accredited by an accredited scientific institution for the purpose of conducting biological or medical research, and whose research activities are approved and sponsored by the scientific institution granting accreditation.

Accredited scientific institutions means any public museum, public zoological park, accredited institution of higher education, accredited member of the

American Zoo and Aquarium Association, accredited member of the American Association of Systematic Collections, or any State or Federal government agency that conducts biological or medical research.

Commercial means related to the offering for sale or resale, purchase, trade, barter, or the actual or intended transfer in the pursuit of gain or profit, of any item of wildlife and includes the use of any wildlife article as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting sales, without regard to quantity or weight. There is a presumption that eight or more similar unused items are for commercial use. The Service or the importer/exporter/owner may rebut this presumption based upon the particular facts and circumstances of each case.

Domesticated animals includes, but is not limited to, the following domesticated animals that are exempted from the requirements of this subchapter B (except for species obtained from wild populations).

Mammals: Alpaca—*Lama alpaca;* Camel—*Camelus dromedarius;* Camel (Boghdi)—*Camelus bactrianus;* Cat (domestic)—*Felis domesticus;* Cattle—*Bos taurus;* Dog (domestic)—*Canis familiaris;* European rabbit—*Ortyctolagus cuniculus;* Ferret (domestic)—*Mustela putorius;* Goat—*Capra hircus;* Horse—*Equus caballus;* Llama—*Lama glama;* Pig—*Sus scrofa;* Sheep—*Ovis aries;* Water buffalo—*Bubalus bubalus;* White lab mice—*Mus musculus;* White lab rate—*Rattus norvegicus.*

Fish (For export purposes only): Carp (koi)—*Cyprinus carpio;* Goldfish—*Carassius auratus.*

Birds: Chicken—*Gallus domesticus;* Ducks & geese—domesticated varieties; Guinea fowl—*Numida meleagris;* Peafowl—*Pavo cristatus;* Pigeons (domesticated)—*Columba livia domestrica;* Turkey—*Meleagris gallopavo;* Domesticated or Barnyard Mallards include: Pekin; Aylesbury; Bouen; Cayuga; Gray Call; White Call; East Indian; Crested; Swedish; Buff Orpington; Indian Runner; Campbell; Duclair; Merchtem; Termonde; Magpie; Chinese; Khaki Campbell.

Insects: Crickets, mealworms, honeybees (not to include Africanized varieties), and similar insects that are routinely farm raised.

Other Invertebrates: Earthworms and similar invertebrates that are routinely farm raised.

Export means to depart from, to send from, to ship from, or to carry out of, or attempt to depart from, to send from, to ship from, or to carry out of, or to consign to a carrier in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States with an intended destination of any place not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not such departure, sending, or carrying, or shipping constitutes an exportation within the meaning of the Custom laws of the United States. When a passenger leaving the jurisdiction of the United States enters the designated international area of embarkation of an airport, all accompanying personal hand-carried items and checked baggage will be regarded as exports.

Import means to land on, bring into, or introduce into, or attempt to land on, bring into, or introduce into any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not such landing, bringing, or introduction constitutes an importation within the meaning of the tariff laws of the United States.

[61 FR 31868, June 21, 1996]

Subpart B—Importation and Exportation at Designated Ports

§14.11 General restrictions.

Except as otherwise provided in this part, no person may import or export any wildlife at any place other than a Customs port of entry designated in §14.12.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980; 45 FR 64953, Oct. 1, 1980]

§14.12 Designated ports.

The following Customs ports of entry are designated for the importation or exportation of wildlife and are referred to hereafter as ''designated ports:''

(a) Los Angeles, California;
(b) San Francisco, California;
(c) Miami, Florida;
(d) Honolulu, Hawaii;
(e) Chicago, Illinois;
(f) New Orleans, Louisiana;
(g) New York, New York;

(h) Seattle, Washington;
(i) Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas;
(j) Portland, Oregon;
(k) Baltimore, Maryland;
(l) Boston, Massachusetts; and
(m) Atlanta, Georgia.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 43835, Sept. 1, 1981; 55 FR 9731, Mar. 15, 1990; 57 FR 21355, May 20, 1992; 59 FR 33212, June 28, 1994; 61 FR 3851, Feb. 2, 1996]

§ 14.13 Emergency diversion.

Wildlife which has been imported into the United States at any port or place other than a designated port solely as a result of a diversion due to an aircraft or vessel emergency must proceed as an in-transit shipment under Customs bond to a designated port, or to any port where a permit or other provision of this part provides for lawful importation.

§ 14.14 In-transit shipments.

(a) Wildlife destined for a point within the United States may be imported into the United States at any port if such wildlife proceeds as an in-transit shipment under Customs bond to a designated port, or to any port where a permit or other provision of this part provides for lawful importation.

(b) Wildlife moving in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another foreign country is exempt from the designated port requirements of this part, if such wildlife is not unloaded within the United States.

§ 14.15 Personal baggage and household effects.

(a) Any person may import into or export from the United States at any Customs port wildlife products or manufactured articles that are not intended for commercial use and are used as clothing or contained in accompanying personal baggage. However, this exception to the designated port requirement does not apply to any raw or dressed fur; raw, salted, or crusted hide or skin; game trophy; or to wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B.

(b) Wildlife products or manufactured articles, including mounted game trophies or tanned hides, which are not intended for sale and are part of a shipment of the household effects of persons moving their residence to or from the United States may be imported or exported at any Customs port of entry. However, this exception to the designated port requirement does not apply to any raw fur; raw, salted, or crusted hide or skin; or to wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 31868, June 21, 1996]

§ 14.16 Border ports.

(a) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife whose country of origin is Canada or the United States may be imported or exported at any of the following Customs ports of entry:

(1) Alaska—Alcan;
(2) Idaho—Eastport;
(3) Maine—Calais, Houlton, Jackman;
(4) Massachusetts—Boston;
(5) Michigan—Detroit, Port Huron, Sault Sainte Marie;
(6) Minnesota—Grand Portage, International Falls, Minneapolis-St. Paul;
(7) Montana—Raymond, Sweetgrass;
(8) New York—Buffalo-Niagara Falls, Champlain;
(9) North Dakota—Dunseith, Pembina, Portal;
(10) Ohio—Cleveland;
(11) Vermont—Derby Line, Highgate Springs; and
(12) Washington—Blaine, Sumas.

(b) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife whose country of origin is Mexico or the United States may be imported or exported at any of the following Customs ports of entry:

(1) Arizona—Lukeville, Nogales;
(2) California—Calexico, San Diego-San Ysidro; and
(3) Texas—Brownsville, El Paso, Laredo.

(c) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, or 21 of this subchapter B, wildlife lawfully taken by U.S. residents in the United States, Canada, or Mexico and imported or exported for noncommercial purposes, may be imported or exported at any Customs port of entry.

§14.17 Personally owned pet birds.

Any person may import a personally owned pet bird at any port designated under, and in accordance with, 9 CFR part 92.

§14.18 Marine mammals.

Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who has lawfully taken a marine mammal on the high seas and who is authorized to import such marine mammal in accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and implementing regulations (50 CFR parts 18 and 216) may import such marine mammal at any port or place.

§14.19 Special ports.

(a) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife which is imported for final destination in Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, may be imported through those Customs ports of entry named hereafter for the respective State or Territory of final destination:

(1) Alaska—Alcan, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau;

(2) Puerto Rico—San Juan; and

(3) Virgin Islands—San Juan, Puerto Rico.

(b) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife which originates in Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, may be exported through the following Customs ports for the respective State or Territory:

(1) Alaska—Alcan, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau;

(2) Puerto Rico—San Juan; and

(3) Virgin Islands—San Juan, Puerto Rico.

(c) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife which has a final destination of Guam or which originates in Guam may be imported or exported, as appropriate, through the port of Agana, Guam.

§14.20 Exceptions by permit.

Wildlife may be imported into or exported from the United States at any Customs port of entry designated in the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to subpart C of this part.

§14.21 Shellfish and fishery products.

(a)(1) *General.* Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 17 or 23 of this subchapter, shellfish and fishery products imported or exported for purposes of human or animal consumption or taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas for recreational purposes may enter or exit at any Customs port.

(2) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 17 or part 23 of this subchapter, live aquatic invertebrates of the Class Pelecypoda (commonly known as oysters, clams, mussels, and scallops) and the eggs, larvae, or juvenile forms thereof may be exported for purposes of propagation, or research related to propagation, at any Customs port.

(b) *Pearls.* Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 17 or 23 of this subchapter, pearls imported or exported for commercial purposes may enter or exit the United States at any Customs port of entry. For the purposes of this part, all references to the term shellfish and fishery products will include pearls.

[61 FR 31868, June 21, 1996]

§14.22 Certain antique articles.

Any person may import at any Customs Service port designated for such purpose, any article (other than scrimshaw, defined in 16 U.S.C 1539(f)(1)(B) and 50 CFR 217.12 as any art form that involves the etching or engraving of designs upon, or the carving of figures, patterns, or designs from, any bone or tooth of any marine mammal of the order Cetacea) that is at least 100 years old, is composed in whole or in part of any endangered or threatened species listed under §17.11 or §17.12 of this subchapter, and has not been repaired or modified with any part of any endangered or threatened species on or after December 28, 1973.

[61 FR 31868, June 21, 1996]

§14.23 Live farm-raised fish and farm-raised fish eggs.

Live farm-raised fish and farm-raised fish eggs meet the definition of ''bred in captivity'' as stated in 50 CFR 17.3. Except for wildlife requiring a permit

pursuant to parts 17 or 23 of this subchapter, live farm-raised fish and farm-raised fish eggs may be exported from any U.S. Customs port.

[59 FR 41714, Aug. 15, 1994]

§ 14.24 Scientific specimens.

Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to parts 16, 17, 18, 21, 22 or 23 of this subchapter, dead, preserved, dried, or embedded scientific specimens or parts thereof, imported or exported by accredited scientists or accredited scientific institutions for taxonomic or systematic research purposes may enter or exit through any U.S. Customs port, or may be shipped through the international mail system. *Provided,* that this exception will not apply to any specimens or parts thereof taken as a result of sport hunting.

[61 FR 31869, June 21, 1996]

Subpart C—Designated Port Exception Permits

§ 14.31 Permits to import or export wildlife at nondesignated port for scientific purposes.

(a) *General.* The Director may, upon receipt of an application submitted in accordance with the provisions of this section and §§ 13.11 and 13.12 of this subchapter, and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing importation or exportation of wildlife for scientific purposes at one or more named Customs port(s) of entry not otherwise authorized by subpart B. Such permits may authorize a single importation or exportation, a series of importations or exportations, or importation or exportation during a specified period of time.

(b) *Application procedure.* Applications for permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port for scientific purposes must be submitted to the Director. Each application must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter, plus the following additional information:

(1) The scientific purpose or uses of the wildlife to be imported or exported;

(2) The number and kinds of wildlife described by scientific and common names to be imported or exported where such number and kinds can be determined;

(3) The country or place in which the wildlife was removed from the wild (if known), or where born in captivity;

(4) The port(s) of entry where importation or exportation is requested, and the reasons why importation or exportation should be allowed at the requested port(s) of entry rather than at a designated port; and

(5) A statement as to whether the exception is being requested for a single shipment, a series of shipments, or shipments over a specified period of time and the date(s) involved.

(c) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port issued under this section are subject to the following condition: Permittee shall file such reports as specified on the permit, if any.

(d) *Issuance criteria.* The Director shall consider the following in determining whether to issue a permit under this section:

(1) Benefit to a *bona fide* scientific research project, other scientific purpose, or facilitation of the exchange of preserved museum specimens;

(2) The kind of wildlife involved and its place of origin;

(3) The reasons why the exception is requested; and

(4) Availability of a Service officer.

(e) *Duration of permits.* Any permit issued under this section expires on the date designated on the face of the permit. In no case will the permit be valid for more than 2 years from the date of issuance.

§ 14.32 Permits to import or export wildlife at nondesignated port to minimize deterioration or loss.

(a) *General.* The Director may, upon receipt of an application submitted in accordance with the provisions of this section and §§ 13.11 and 13.12 of this subchapter, and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing importation or exportation of wildlife, in order to minimize deterioration or loss, at one or more named Customs port(s) of entry not otherwise authorized by subpart B.

Such permits may authorize a single importation or exportation, a series of importations or exportations, or importation or exportation during a specified period of time.

(b) *Application procedure.* Applications for permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port to minimize deterioration or loss must be submitted to the Director. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, plus the following additional information:

(1) The number and kinds of wildlife described by scientific and common names to be imported or exported where such number and kinds can be determined;

(2) The country or place in which the wildlife was removed from the wild (if known), or where born in captivity;

(3) The port(s) of entry where importation or exportation is requested, and the reasons why importation or exportation should be allowed at the requested port(s) of entry rather than at a designated port (information must be included to show that an importation or exportation at a designated port would result in a substantial deterioration or loss of the wildlife); and

(4) A statement as to whether the exception is being requested for a single shipment, a series of shipments, or shipments over a specified period of time and the date(s) involved.

(c) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port issued under this section are to be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Permittee shall file such reports as may be specified on the permit, if any; and

(2) Permittee must pay fees in accordance with §14.94.

(d) *Issuance criteria.* The Director shall consider the following in determining whether to issue a permit under this section:

(1) Likelihood of a substantial deterioration or loss of the wildlife involved;

(2) The kind of wildlife involved and its place of origin; and

(3) Availability of a Service officer.

(e) *Duration of permits.* Any permit issued under this section expires on the date designated on the face of the permit. In no case will the permit be valid more than 2 years from the date of issuance.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980; 45 FR 64953, Oct. 1, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 31869, June 21, 1996]

§14.33 Permits to import or export wildlife at nondesignated port to alleviate undue economic hardship.

(a) *General.* The Director may, upon receipt of an application submitted in accordance with the provisions of this section and §§13.11 and 13.12 of this subchapter, and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing importation or exportation of wildlife in order to alleviate undue economic hardship at one or more named Customs port(s) of entry not otherwise authorized by subpart B. Such permits may authorize a single importation or exportation, a series of importations or exportations, or importation or exportation during a specified period of time.

(b) *Application procedure.* Applications for permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port to alleviate undue economic hardship must be submitted to the Director. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, plus the following additional information:

(1) The number and kinds of wildlife described by scientific and common names to be imported or exported, where such number and kinds can be determined, and a description of the form in which it is to be imported, such as ''live,'' ''frozen,'' ''raw hides,'' or a full description of any manufactured product;

(2) The country or place in which the wildlife was removed from the wild (if known), or where born in captivity;

(3) The name and address of the supplier or consignee;

(4) The port(s) of entry where importation or exportation is requested, and the reasons why importation or exportation should be allowed at the requested port(s) of entry rather than at a designated port (information must be

included to show the monetary difference between the cost of importation or exportation at the port requested and the lowest cost of importation or exportation at the port through which importation or exportation is authorized by subpart B without a permit); and

(5) A statement as to whether the exception is being requested for a single shipment, a series of shipments, or shipments over a specified period of time and the date(s) involved.

(c) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port issued under this section are subject to the following conditions:

(1) Permittee shall file such reports as specified on the permit, if any; and

(2) Permittee must pay fees in accordance with § 14.94.

(d) *Issuance criteria.* The Director shall consider the following in determining whether to issue a permit under this section:

(1) The difference between the cost of importing or exporting the wildlife at the port requested and the lowest cost of importing or exporting such wildlife at a port authorized by these regulations without a permit;

(2) The severity of the economic hardship that likely would result should the permit not be issued;

(3) The kind of wildlife involved, including its form and place of origin; and

(4) Availability of a Service officer.

(e) *Duration of permits.* Any permit issued under this section expires on the date designated on the face of the permit. In no case will the permit be valid for more than 2 years from the date of issuance.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980; 45 FR 64953, Oct. 1, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 31869, June 21, 1996]

Subpart D [Reserved]

Subpart E—Inspection and Clearance of Wildlife

§ 14.51 Inspection of wildlife.

Subject to applicable limitations of law, Service officers and Customs officers may detain for inspection and inspect any package, crate, or other container, including its contents, and all accompanying documents, upon importation or exportation. The Director may charge reasonable fees, including salary, overtime, transportation and per diem of Service officers, for wildlife import or export inspections specially requested by the importer or exporter at times other than regular work hours or locations other than usual for such inspections at the port.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980; 45 FR 64953, Oct. 1, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 52889, Dec. 26, 1985]

§ 14.52 Clearance of imported wildlife.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this subpart, a Service officer must clear all wildlife imported into the United States prior to release from detention by Customs officers. A Service officer must clear all wildlife to be exported from the United States prior to the physical loading of the merchandise on a vehicle or aircraft, or the containerization or palletizing of such merchandise for export, unless a Service officer expressly authorizes otherwise. Such clearance does not constitute a certification of the legality of an importation or exportation under the laws or regulations of the United States.

(b) An importer/exporter or his/her agent may obtain clearance by a Service officer only at designated ports (§ 14.12), at border ports (§ 14.16), at special ports (§ 14.19), or at a port where importation or exportation is authorized by a permit issued under subpart C of this part. An importer/exporter must return forthwith any wildlife released without a Service officer's clearance or

clearance by Customs for the Service under authority of §14.54 to a port where clearance may be obtained pursuant to this subpart.

(c) To obtain clearance, the importer, exporter, or the importer's or exporter's agent will make available to a Service officer or a Customs officer acting under §14.54:

(1) All shipping documents (including bills of lading, waybills and packing lists or invoices);

(2) All permits, licenses or other documents required by the laws or regulations of the United States;

(3) All permits or other documents required by the laws or regulations of any foreign country;

(4) The wildlife being imported or exported; and

(5) Any documents and permits required by the country of export or reexport for the wildlife.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980; 45 FR 64953, Oct. 1, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 52889, Dec. 26, 1985; 61 FR 31869, June 21, 1996]

§14.53 Detention and refusal of clearance.

(a) *Detention.* Any Service officer, or Customs officer acting under §14.54, may detain imported or exported wildlife and any associated property. As soon as practicable following the importation or exportation and decision to detain, the Service will mail a notice of detention by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the importer or consignee, or exporter, if known or easily ascertainable. Such notice must describe the detained wildlife or other property, indicate the reason for the detention, describe the general nature of the tests or inquiries to be conducted, and indicate that if the releasability of the wildlife has not been determined within 30 days after the date of the notice, or a longer period if specifically stated, that the Service will deem the wildlife to be seized and will issue no further notification of seizure.

(b) *Refusal of clearance.* Any Service officer may refuse clearance of imported or exported wildlife and any Customs officer acting under §14.54 may refuse clearance of imported wildlife when there are responsible grounds to believe that:

(1) A Federal law or regulation has been violated;

(2) The correct identity and country of origin of the wildlife has not been established (in such cases, the burden is upon the owner, importer, exporter, consignor, or consignee to establish such identity by scientific name to the species level or, if any subspecies is protected by the laws of this country or the country of origin to the subspecies level);

(3) Any permit, license, or other documentation required for clearance of such wildlife is not available, is not currently valid, has been suspended or revoked, or is not authentic;

(4) The importer, exporter, or the importer's or exporter's agent has filed an incorrect or incomplete declaration for importation or exportation as provided in §14.61 or §14.63; or

(5) The importer, exporter, or the importer's or exporter's agent has not paid any fee or portion of balance due for inspection fees required by §14.93 or §14.94, or penalties assessed against the importer or exporter under 50 CFR part 11. This paragraph does not apply to penalty assessments on appeal in accordance with the provisions of part 11.

[61 FR 31869, June 21, 1996]

§14.54 Unavailability of Service officers.

(a) *Designated ports.* All wildlife arriving at a designated port must be cleared by a Service officer prior to Customs clearance and release. When importers or their agents expect live or perishable shipments of wildlife or wildlife products or request inspection at the time of arrival, they must notify the Service at least 48 hours prior to the estimated time of arrival. However, where a Service officer is not available within a reasonable time, Customs Officers may clear live or perishable wildlife subject to post-clearance inspection and investigation by the Service.

(b) *Border and special ports.* Wildlife lawfully imported at Canadian or Mexican border ports under §14.16, or into Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, under §14.19, may, if a Service officer is not available within a reasonable time, be cleared by Customs officers, subject to post-clearance inspection and investigation by the Service.

(c) *Permit imports.* Wildlife imported at a nondesignated port in accordance with the terms of a valid permit issued under subpart C of this part, may, if a Service officer is not available within a reasonable time, be cleared by Customs officers, subject to post-clearance inspection and investigation by the Service.

(d) *Personal baggage and household effects.* Wildlife lawfully imported at any port of entry under § 14.15, may, if a Service officer is not available within a reasonable time, be cleared by Customs officers, subject to post-clearance inspection and investigation by the Service.

(e) *Personally owned pet birds.* Personally owned pet birds lawfully imported at a port of entry under § 14.17, may, if a Service officer is not available within a reasonable time, be cleared by Customs officers, subject to post-clearance inspection and investigation by the Service.

(f) *Exports.* Exporters or their agents must notify the Service and make the shipment available for inspection at least 48 hours prior to the estimated time of exportation of any wildlife.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 31869, June 21, 1996]

§ 14.55 Exceptions to clearance requirements.

Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 17 or 23 of this subchapter B, clearance is not required for the importation of the following wildlife:

(a) Shellfish and fishery products imported for purposes of human or animal consumption or taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas for recreational purposes;

(b) Marine mammals lawfully taken on the high seas by United States residents and imported directly into the United States; and

(c) Certain antique articles as specified in § 14.22 which have been released from custody by Customs officers under 19 U.S.C. 1499.

(d) Dead, preserved, dried, or embedded scientific specimens or parts thereof, imported or exported by accredited scientists or accredited scientific institutions for taxonomic or systematic research purposes. *Except:* That this exception will not apply to any specimens or parts thereof taken as a result of sport hunting.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 31869, June 21, 1996]

Subpart F—Wildlife Declarations

§ 14.61 Import declaration requirements.

Except as otherwise provided by the regulations of this subpart, importers or their agents must file with the Service a completed Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177), signed by the importer or the importer's agent, upon the importation of any wildlife at the place where Service clearance under § 14.52 is requested. However, wildlife may be transshipped under bond to a different port for release from custody by Customs Service officers under 19 U.S.C. 1499. For certain antique articles as specified in § 14.22, importers or their agents must file a Form 3–177 with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry prior to release from Customs custody. Importers or their agents must furnish all applicable information requested on the Form 3–177 and the importer, or the importer's agent, must certify that the information furnished is true and complete to the best of his/her knowledge and belief.

[61 FR 49980, Sept. 24, 1996]

§ 14.62 Exceptions to import declaration requirements.

(a) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 17 or 23 of this subchapter B, an importer or his/her agent does not have to file a Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) for importation of shellfish and fishery products imported for purposes of human or animal consumption, or taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas for recreational purposes;

(b) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, a Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) does not have

to be filed for importation of the following:

(1) Fish taken for recreational purposes in Canada or Mexico;

(2) Wildlife products or manufactured articles that are not intended for commercial use and are used as clothing or contained in accompanying personal baggage, except that an importer or his/her agent must file a Form 3–177 for raw or dressed furs; for raw, salted, or crusted hides or skins; and for game or game trophies; and

(3) Wildlife products or manufactured articles that are not intended for commercial use and are a part of a shipment of the household effects of persons moving their residence to the United States, except that an importer or his/her agent must file a declaration for raw or dressed furs and for raw, salted, or crusted hides or skins.

(c) *General declarations for certain specimens.* Notwithstanding the provisions of 14.61 and except for wildlife included in paragraph (d) of this section, an importer or his/her agent may describe in general terms on a Declaration for the Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) scientific specimens imported for scientific institutions for taxonomic, systematic research, or faunal survey purposes. An importer or his/her agent must file an amended Form 3–177 within 180 days after filing of the general declaration with the Service. The declaration must identify specimens to the most accurate taxonomic classification reasonably practicable using the best available taxonomic information. The Director may grant extensions of the 180-day period.

(d) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, 22 or 23 of this subchapter, an importer or his/her agent does not have to file a Declaration for the Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) at the time of importation for shipments of dead, preserved, dried, or embedded scientific specimens or parts thereof, imported by accredited scientists or accredited scientific institutions for taxonomic or systematic research purposes. An importer or his/her agent must file a Form 3–177 within 180 days of importation with the appropriate Assistant Regional Director—Law Enforcement in the Region where the importation occurs. The declaration must identify the specimens to the most accurate taxonomic classification reasonably practicable using the best available taxonomic information, and must declare the country of origin. *Except:* That this exception will not apply to any specimens or parts thereof taken as a result of sport hunting.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980; 45 FR 64953, Oct. 1, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 31870, June 21, 1996]

§14.63 Export declaration requirements.

Except as otherwise provided by the regulations of this subpart, a completed Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) signed by the exporter, or the exporter's agent, shall be filed with the Service prior to the export of any wildlife at the port of exportation as authorized in subpart B of this part. All applicable information requested on the Form 3–177 shall be furnished, and the exporter or the exporter's agent shall certify that the information furnished is true and complete to the best of his/her knowledge and belief.

§14.64 Exceptions to export declaration requirements.

(a) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 17 or 23 of this subchapter B, an exporter or his/her agent does not have to file a Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) for the exportation of shellfish and fishery products exported for purposes of human or animal consumption or taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas for recreational purposes, and does not have to file for the exportation of live aquatic invertebrates of the Class Pelecypoda (commonly known as oysters, claims, mussels, and scallops) and the eggs, larvae, or juvenile forms thereof exported for purposes of propagation, or research related to propagation.

(b) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, a Declaration for the Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) does not

have to be filed for the exportation of the following:

(1) Wildlife that is not intended for commercial use where the value of such wildlife is under $250;

(2) Wildlife products or manufactured articles, including game trophies, that are not intended for commercial use and are used as clothing or contained in accompanying personal baggage or are part of a shipment of the household effects of persons moving their residence from the United States; and

(3) Shipments of dead, preserved, dried, or embedded scientific specimens or parts thereof, exported by accredited scientists or accredited scientific institutions for taxonomic or systematic research purposes. An exporter or his/her agent must file a Form 3–177 within 180 days of exportation with the appropriate Assistant Regional Director—Law Enforcement in the Region where the exportation occurs. The declaration must identify the specimens to the most accurate taxonomic classification reasonably practicable using the best available taxonomic information, and must declare the country of origin. *Except:* That this exception will not apply to any specimens or parts thereof taken as a result of sport hunting.

(c) Except for wildlife requiring a period pursuant to parts 17 or 23 of this subchapter, a Declaration for the Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) does not have to be filed for the exportation of live farm-raised fish and farm-raised fish eggs as defined in § 14.23.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 41714, Aug. 15, 1994; 61 FR 31870, June 21, 1996]

Subpart G [Reserved]

Subpart H—Marking of Containers or Packages

SOURCE: 52 FR 45341, Nov. 27, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 14.81 Marking requirement.

Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, no person may import, export, or transport in interstate commerce any container or package containing any fish or wildlife (including shellfish and fishery products) unless he/she marks each container or package conspicuously on the outside with both the name and address of the shipper and consignee. An accurate and legible list of its contents by species scientific name and the number of each species and whether or not the listed species are venomous must accompany the entire shipment.

[61 FR 31870, June 21, 1996]

§ 14.82 Alternatives and exceptions to the marking requirement.

(a) The requirements of § 14.81 may be met by complying with one of the following alternatives to the marking requirement:

(1)(i) Conspicuously marking the outside of each container or package containing fish or wildlife with the word ''fish'' or ''wildlife'' as appropriate for its contents, or with the common name of its contents by species, and

(ii) Including an invoice, packing list, bill of lading, or similar document to accompany the shipment which accurately states the name and address of the shipper and consignee, states the total number of packages or containers in the shipment, and for each species in the shipment specifies:

(A) The common name that identifies the species (examples include: Chinook (or king) salmon; bluefin tuna; and whitetail deer) and whether or not the listed species is venomous; and

(B) The number of that species (or other appropriate measure of quantity such as gross or net weight).

The invoice, packing list, bill of lading, or equivalent document must be securely attached to the outside of one container or package in the shipment or otherwise physically accompany the shipment in a manner which makes it readily accessible for inspection; or

(2) Affixing the shipper's wildlife import/export license number preceded by the three letters ''FWS'' on the outside of each container or package containing fish or wildlife, if the shipper has valid wildlife import/export license issued under authority of 50 CFR part 14. For each shipment marked in accordance with this paragraph, the records maintained under § 14.93(c) must include a copy of the invoice, packing

list, bill of lading, or other similar document that accurately states the information required by paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section.

(3) In the case of subcontainers or packages within a larger packing container, only the outermost container must be marked in accordance with this section. *Except*, that for live fish or wildlife that are packed in subcontainers within a larger packing container, if the subcontainers are numbered or labeled, the packing list, invoice, bill or lading, or other similar document, must reflect that number or label. However, each subcontainer containing a venomous species must be clearly marked as venomous.

(4) A conveyance (truck, plane, boat, etc.) is not considered a container for purposes of requiring specific marking of the conveyance itself, provided that:

(i) The fish or wildlife within the conveyance is carried loosely or is readily identifiable, and is accompanied by the document required by paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, or

(ii) The fish or wildlife is otherwise packaged and marked in accordance with this subpart.

(b) The requirements of §14.81 do not apply to containers or packages containing—

(1) Fox, nutria, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, and karakul that have been bred and born in captivity, or their products, if a signed statement certifying that the animals were bred and born in captivity accompanies the shipping documents;

(2) Fish or shellfish contained in retail consumer packages labeled pursuant to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 301 *et seq.*; or

(3) Fish or shellfish that are landed by, and offloaded from, a fishing vessel (whether or not the catch has been carried by the fishing vessel interstate), as long as the fish or shellfish remain at the place where first offloaded.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1018–0022)

[52 FR 45341, Nov. 27, 1987, as amended at 61 FR 31871, June 21, 1996]

Subpart I—Import/Export Licenses

§14.91 License requirement.

(a) *Prohibition*. Except as otherwise provided in this subpart, it is unlawful for any person to engage in business as an importer or exporter of wildlife without first having obtained a valid import/export license from the Director.

(b) *Definition*. As used in this subpart, the phrase *engage in business as an importer or exporter of wildlife* means for a person to devote time, attention, labor, or effort to any activity for gain or profit that involves the importation or exportation of wildlife whether or not such person is an importer or exporter within the meaning of the customs laws of the United States.

(c) *Certain persons required to be licensed*. The definition in paragraph (b) of this section includes, but is not limited to, persons who import or export wildlife for commercial purposes:

(1) For trade, sale, or resale, such as animal dealers, animal brokers, pet dealers, pet suppliers, and laboratory research suppliers;

(2) In the form of fur for tanning, manufacture, or sale, such as fur trappers, dealers, brokers, and manufacturers;

(3) In the form of hides and skins for tanning, manufacture, or sale, such as hide, skin, and leather dealers, brokers, manufacturers, and processors;

(4) In the form of products (such as garments, bags, shoes, boots, jewelry, rugs, or curios) for sale, such as wholesalers, retailers, distributors, and brokers;

(5) As taxidermists in connection with the mounting processing, or storage of trophies or specimens;

(6) As freight forwarders; and

(7) In the form of food products taken from populations of non-domesticated animals.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 31871, June 21, 1996]

§14.92 Exceptions to license requirement.

(a) *Certain wildlife*. Any person may engage in business as an importer or exporter of the following wildlife without procuring an import/export license:

(1) Shellfish and fishery products that do not require a permit under part 17 or 23 of this subchapter B and that are imported or exported for purposes of human or animal consumption;

(2) Shellfish and fishery products that do not require a permit under part 17 or 23 of this subchapter B and that are taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas for recreational purposes;

(3) Fox, nutria, rabbit, mink, chinchilla, marten, fisher, muskrat, and karakul and their products if the animals have been bred and born in captivity;

(4) Live farm-raised fish and farm-raised eggs of species not requiring a permit under part 17 or 23 of this subchapter B that are being exported;

(5) Live aquatic invertebrates of the Class Pelecypoda (commonly known as oysters, clams, mussels, and scallops) and the eggs, larvae, or juvenile forms thereof exported for purposes of propagation or research related to propagation; and

(6) Pearls imported or exported for commercial purposes.

(b) *Certain persons.* The following persons may engage in business as importers or exporters of wildlife without procuring an import/export license: *Provided*, That such persons keep such records as will fully and correctly disclose each importation or exportation of wildlife made by them and the subsequent disposition made by them with respect to the wildlife, and that subject to applicable limitations of law, duly authorized Service officers at all reasonable times shall, upon notice, be afforded access to such persons' places of business, an opportunity to examine their inventory of imported wildlife and the records required above, and an opportunity to copy such records:

(1) Common carriers when engaged as transporters and not as importers or exporters of record;

(2) Custom house brokers when engaged as agents and not as importers or exporters of record;

(3) Public museums, or other public, scientific or educational institutions, importing or exporting wildlife for research or educational purposes and not for resale;

(4) Federal, State, or municipal agencies; and

(5) Circuses importing or exporting wildlife for exhibition purposes only and not for purchase, sale, barter, or transfer of such wildlife.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, as amended at 45 FR 86497, Dec. 31, 1980; 50 FR 52890, Dec. 26, 1985; 61 FR 31871, June 21, 1996]

§ 14.93 License application procedure, conditions, and duration.

(a) *General.* The Director may, upon receipt of an application submitted in accordance with the provisions of this section and §§ 13.11 and 13.12 of this subchapter, issue a license authorizing the applicant to engage in business as an importer or exporter of wildlife.

(b) *Application procedure.* Applications for import/export licenses must be submitted to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge (see § 10.22 of this subchapter). Each application must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter, plus the following additional information:

(1) A brief description of the nature of the applicant's business as it relates to the importation or exportation of wildlife, e.g., ''live animal dealer,'' ''fur broker,'' ''taxidermist,'' ''retail department store,'' and ''pet shop;''

(2) If the application is in the name of a business, a statement disclosing the names and addresses of all partners and principal officers;

(3) A statement of where books or records concerning wildlife imports or exports will be kept;

(4) A statement of where inventories of wildlife will be stored; and

(5) Name, address, and telephone number of the officer, manager, or other person authorized to make records or wildlife inventories available for examination by Service officials.

(c) *Additional license conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, import/export licenses are subject to the following special conditions:

(1) The licensee shall, from the effective date of the license, keep such records as will fully and correctly disclose each importation or exportation of wildlife made by the licensee and the

subsequent disposition made by the licensee with respect to such wildlife. The records must include a general description of the form of the wildlife, such as ''live,'' ''raw hides,'' or ''fur garments;'' the quantity of wildlife, in numbers, weight, or other appropriate measure; the common and scientific names; the country or place of origin of the wildlife, if known; the date and place of import or export; the date of the subsequent disposition of the wildlife; the manner of disposition, whether by sale, barter, consignment, loan, delivery, destruction, or other means; and the name and address of the person who received the wildlife pursuant to such disposition, if applicable;

(2) Licensees shall include and retain in their records copies of all permits required by the laws and regulations of the United States and any country of export or origin;

(3) Licensees shall maintain such books and records for a period of five years;

(4) Subject to applicable limitations of law, licensees must provide duly authorized Service officers at all reasonable times, upon notice, access to the licensee's places of business and give an opportunity to examine the licensee's inventory of imported wildlife and the records required to be kept under paragraph (c)(1) of this section, and give an opportunity to copy such records;

(5) Licensees must, upon written request by the Director, submit within 30 days of such request a report containing the information required to be maintained by paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

(6) An import/export license is only permission to engage in business as an importer or exporter of wildlife. Such a license is in addition to, and does not supersede, any other requirement established by law for the importation or exportation of wildlife.

(7) Licensees agree to pay, as a condition of the license, reasonable user fees for inspections of commercial wildlife shipments imported or exported under the authorization of the license.

(d) *Duration of license.* Any license issued under this section expires on the date designated on the face of the license. In no case will the license be valid for more than 1 year from the date of issuance.

(e) *Issuance, denial, suspension, revocation, or renewal of license.* Payment of all license and inspection fees shall be a condition of the license. It shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of any license, or for denial or renewal of a license, or of grant of a new import/export license to any person named as the holder, or a principal officer or agent of a holder, of a previous license issued pursuant to this subpart, that any license fees or any fees owing for inspections of wildlife shipments remain unpaid at the time of application for renewal or of new application. Additional provisions governing the issuance, denial, suspension, revocation, and renewal of an import/export license are found in part 13 of this subchapter B.

[45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 52890, Dec. 26, 1985; 61 FR 31871, June 21, 1996]

§14.94 Fees.

(a) *License and inspection fees.* The Service will impose a yearly fee for a license pursuant to §14.93. In addition, each licensee must pay an inspection fee for each wildlife shipment imported into or exported from the United States at a designated port.

(b) *Designated port overtime fees.* The Service may charge importers or exporters of wildlife, regardless of being licensed as a commercial importer or exporter, a fee for overtime for inspections that begin before normal working hours, that extend beyond normal working hours, or are on a holiday, Saturday, or Sunday if the importer/exporter requested that the inspection be performed outside normal work hours. Overtime fees consist of an increased hourly rate equal to 1½ times the average hourly rate of a journeyman level wildlife inspector. Overtime fees will be in addition to inspection fees imposed for license holders at designated ports. If an importer/exporter presents a shipment for inspection during normal work hours but the Service cannot perform the inspection during normal work hours on that day, the service will give the importer/exporter the option of performing the inspection later during normal work hours or

charging for overtime. The Service's ability to perform inspections during overtime hours will depend on the availability of Service personnel. The Service will use the following parameters when calculating the overtime fee:

(1) Inspection overtime commences when a Service officer departs that officer's residence or official duty station enroute to the inspection site or at the end of normal work hours. Inspection overtime terminates when the officer returns to the point of departure or official duty station or when the inspection is completed, whichever occurs later.

(2) For an inspection at a designated port beginning less than 1 hour before normal work hours, the Service will charge 1 hour of time, at an hourly rate of 1½ times the average hourly rate of a journeyman level Wildlife Inspector. For all other overtime inspections at a designated port the Service will charge a minimum of 2 hours of time, at an hourly rate of 1½ times the average hourly rate of a journeyman level Wildlife Inspector, *except* that for all inspections performed on a federal holiday the Service will charge a minimum of 2 hours at twice the average hourly rate of a journeyman level Wildlife Inspector.

(3) The Service will charge any inspection time in excess of the 2-hour minimum in quarter hour increments at the same hourly rate as the first 2 hours. The Service will round up inspection time of 10 minutes or more to the next quarter hour and will disregard any time less than 10 minutes.

(4) The fee schedule will apply to all inspections regardless of importer/exporter of record, *except,* that the Service will charge multiple shipments consigned to the same importer/exporter and inspected at one location one 2-hour minimum or actual time, whichever is greater.

(c) *Nondesignated port fees.* The Service will charge permittees issued permits under subpart C of this part, and licensed commercial importers and exporters a fee for inspections at nondesignated ports. The fees consist of a flat administrative fee plus a minimum of two hours of time at staffed nondesignated ports. The Service will use the following parameters when calculating fees:

(1) During normal working hours the Service will charge permittees issued permits under subpart C of this part, regardless of being licensed as a commercial importer or exporter, an administrative fee plus a minimum of 2 hours of time at the average hourly rate of a journeyman level wildlife inspector. The Service will charge permittees requesting clearance outside normal working hours, including Saturday and Sunday, an administrative fee plus a minimum of 2 hours of time at 1½ times the average hourly rate of a journeyman level wildlife inspector, *except* that for all inspections performed on a federal holiday the Service will charge a minimum of 2 hours at twice the average hourly rate of a journeyman level wildlife inspector.

(2) The Service will charge any inspection time in excess of the 2-hour minimum in quarter hour increments at the same hourly rate as the first 2 hours. The Service will round up inspection time of 10 minutes or more to the next quarter hour and will disregard any time less than 10 minutes.

(3) The Service will not charge importers or exporters who are not required to have a permit under subpart C of this part, *except* that the Service will charge licensed importers or exporters an administrative fee only during normal working hours, and overtime hourly rates and minimums will apply outside normal working hours.

(4) For inspections performed under a permit issued under subpart C of this part at nondesignated ports with no permanent Service law enforcement staff, the Service will charge all costs associated with inspection and clearance, including, salary, travel and transportation costs, and per diem.

(d) *Schedule.*

General Fees

Import/Export license fee	$50 per year.
Inspection fee	$55 per shipment.

Inspection Fee Schedule

Designated ports: Licensees:	
Inspections during normal work hours	$55 Inspection fee.
Inspections beginning less than 1 hour before normal work hours	$55 Inspection fee plus $30.
Inspections beginning more than 1 hour before normal work hours	$55 Inspection fee plus 2 hour minimum at $30/hr.
Inspections after normal work hours (including Saturdays and Sundays)	$55 Inspection fee plus 2 hour minimum at $30/hr.
Inspections on federal holidays	$55 Inspection fee plus 2 hour minimum at $40/hr.
Designated ports: Nonlicensees:	
Inspection during normal work hours	No charge.
Inspections beginning outside normal work hours	2 hour minimum at $30/hr.
Staffed nondesignated ports: Subpart C permit holders, regardless of license status:	
Inspections during normal work hours	$55 Administrative fee plus 2 hour minimum at $20/hr.
Inspections beginning outside normal work hours (including Saturdays and Sundays).	$55 Administrative fee plus 2 hour minimum at $30/hr.
Inspections on federal holidays	$55 Administrative fee plus 2 hour minimum at $40/hr.
Nonstaffed nondesignated ports:	$55 Administrative fee plus all costs associated with inspection and clearance.
Staffed nondesignated ports: No subpart C permit required (Border/Special Ports):	
Import/export license holders	$55 Administrative fee.
All others	No charge.

(1) The Service will not refund any fee or any portion of any license or inspection fee or excuse payment of any fee because importation or clearance of wildlife shipment is refused for any reason.

(2) [Reserved]

[61 FR 31871, June 21, 1996]

Subpart J—Standards for the Humane and Healthful Transport of Wild Mammals and Birds to the United States

SOURCE: 57 FR 27108, June 17, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 14.101 Purposes.

The purpose of this subpart is to prescribe requirements necessary to ensure that live wild mammals and birds shipped to the United States arrive alive, healthy, and uninjured, and that transportation of such animals occurs under humane and healthful conditions. These regulations implement section 9(d) of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981.

§ 14.102 Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in part 10 of subchapter B of this chapter, in this subpart—

Ambient air temperature means the temperature of the air surrounding a primary enclosure containing a wild mammal or bird.

Auxiliary ventilation means cooling or air circulation provided by such means as vents, fans, blowers, or air conditioning.

Carrier means any person operating an airline, railroad, motor carrier, shipping line, or other enterprise engaged in the business of transporting any wild mammal or bird for any purpose including exhibition and for any person, including itself.

Communicable disease means any contagious, infectious, or transmissible disease of wild mammals or birds.

Conveyance means any vehicle, vessel, or aircraft employed to transport an animal between its origin and destination.

Do not tip means do not excessively rock or otherwise move from a vertical to a slanting position, knock over, or upset.

Handle means feed, manipulate, crate, shift, transfer, immobilize, restrain, treat, or otherwise control the movement or activities of any wild mammal or bird.

Holding area means a designated area at or within a terminal facility that has been specially prepared to provide shelter and other requirements of wild mammals or birds being transported to the United States and in which such mammals or birds are maintained prior to, during, or following such shipment.

Kept clean means maintained free from dirt, trash, refuse, excreta, remains from other cargo, and impurities of any type.

Marine mammal means an individual of a species of the orders Cetacea, Pinnipedia, or Sirenia, or a polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*) or sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*).

Noncompatible means not capable of existing together in harmony.

Nonhuman primate means any nonhuman member of the order Primates.

Normal rigors of transportation means the stress that a wild animal can be expected to experience as a result of exposure to unaccustomed surroundings, unfamiliar confinement, caging, unfamiliar sounds, motion, and other conditions commonly encountered during transport.

Primary enclosure means any structure used to restrict a mammal or bird to a limited amount of space, such as a cage, room, pen, run, stall, pool, or hutch.

Professionally accepted standards means a level of practice established as acceptable by a body of qualified persons of the veterinary medical profession.

Psychological trauma means an episode of exposure to stressful conditions resulting in significant behavioral abnormality including, but not limited to, manifestations of unaccustomed aggressiveness, self-mutilation, or refusal of food or water.

Raptor means a live migratory bird of the order Falconiformes or the order Strigiformes.

Sanitize means to make physically clean and, as far as possible, free of toxic or infectious agents injurious to the health of wild mammals or birds.

Scheduled departure time means the time listed on a timetable of departures and arrivals or, in the absence of a timetable, the time of departure agreed to by a carrier and shipper.

Shipper means any person, other than a carrier, involved in the transport of wild animals to the United States regardless of the purpose of such transport; e.g., exporter, importer, or agent.

Terrestrial mammals means mammals other than marine mammals.

Transport means to move, convey, carry, or ship by any means, or to deliver or receive for the purpose of movement, carriage, or shipment, by air, land, or sea.

Transporting device means any vehicle or device used to transport an animal between a conveyance and a terminal facility, in and around a terminal facility of a carrier, or within a conveyance.

Unweaned means a bird or mammal incapable of feeding itself independently.

Wild means the same as fish or wildlife, as defined in § 10.12 of this chapter.

§ 14.103 Prohibitions.

Unless the requirements of this subpart are fully satisfied and all other legal requirements are met, it is unlawful for any person to transport to the United States, cause to be transported to the United States, or allow to be transported to the United States any live wild mammal or bird. It shall be unlawful for any person to import, to transport, or to cause or permit to be transported to the United States any wild mammal or bird under inhumane or unhealthful conditions or in violation of this subpart J.

§ 14.104 Translations.

Any certificate or document required by this subpart to accompany a mammal or bird transported to the United States and written in a foreign language must be accompanied by an accurate English translation.

§ 14.105 Consignment to carrier.

(a) No carrier shall accept any live wild mammal or bird for transport to the United States that has not been examined within 10 days prior to commencement of transport to the United

States by a veterinarian certified as qualified by the national government of the initial country from which the mammal or bird is being exported. If the national government of such country does not certify veterinarians, then the veterinarian must be certified or licensed by a local government authority designated by the national government as authorized to certify veterinarians.

(b)(1) A certificate of veterinary medical inspection, signed by the examining veterinarian, stating that the animal has been examined, is healthy, appears to be free of any communicable disease, and is able to withstand the normal rigors of transport must accompany the mammal or bird; the certificate should include the veterinarian's license number, certification number, or equivalent. A mammal in the last third of its pregnancy, if this is detectable using professionally accepted standards, shall not be accepted for transport to the United States except for medical treatment and unless the examining veterinarian certifies in writing that the animal has been examined, the state of pregnancy has been evaluated, and that, despite the medical condition requiring treatment, the animal is physically able to withstand the normal rigors of transportation to the United States.

(2) A nursing mother with young, an unweaned mammal unaccompanied by its mother, or an unweaned bird shall be transported only if the primary purpose is for needed medical treatment and upon certification in writing by the examining veterinarian that the treatment is necessary and the animal is able to withstand the normal rigors of transport. Such an unweaned mammal or bird shall not be transported to the United States for medical treatment unless it is accompanied at all times by and completely accessible to a veterinary attendant.

(c) A sick or injured wild mammal or bird shall be permitted transport to the United States only if the primary purpose of such transport is for needed medical treatment and upon certification in writing by the examining veterinarian that the treatment is necessary and the animal is able to withstand the normal rigors of travel in its present condition. A sick or injured animal shall be accompanied at all times throughout the transport process by a veterinary attendant qualified to care for and treat it, with continuous access to the animal. This individual shall be in possession of or have ready access to all medications to be administered during the transport.

(d) No carrier shall accept any wild mammal or bird for transport to the United States presented by the shipper less than 2 hours or more than 6 hours prior to the scheduled departure of the conveyance on which it is to be transported. The carrier shall notify the crew of the presence of live animal shipments.

§ 14.106 Primary enclosures.

No carrier shall accept for transport to the United States any live wild mammal or bird in a primary enclosure that does not conform to the following requirements:

(a) The Container Requirements of the Live Animal Regulations (LAR), 20th edition, October 1, 1993, published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) shall be complied with by all parties transporting wild mammals or birds to the United States. The incorporation by reference of the LAR was approved by the Director of the FEDERAL REGISTER in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from IATA, 2000 Peel St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R4. Copies may be inspected at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Dr., Arlington, VA 22203 or at the Office of the FEDERAL REGISTER, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(b) A primary enclosure shall be constructed so that—

(1) The strength of the enclosure is sufficient to contain the mammal or bird and to withstand the normal effects of transport;

(2) The interior of the enclosure is free from any protrusion that could be injurious to the mammal or bird within;

(3) No part of the animal can extend or protrude outside of the primary enclosure which may result in injury to

the contained animal, to nearby persons or animals, or to handlers of the primary enclosure;

(4) Access to the primary enclosure is closed and secured with an animal-proof device designed to prevent accidental opening and release of the mammal or bird;

(5) The opening of the enclosure is easily accessible for either emergency removal or inspection of the mammal or bird by authorized personnel without the risk of escape of the mammal or bird;

(6) The enclosure has sufficient openings to ensure adequate circulation of air at all times.

(7) The material of which the primary enclosure is constructed is not treated with any paint, preservative, or other chemical that is injurious or otherwise harmful to the health or well-being of mammals and birds.

(c) Unless the enclosure is permanently affixed in the conveyance or has an open top for certain large mammals, spacer bars allowing circulation of air around the enclosure shall be fitted to the exterior of its top, sides, and base. Spacer bars on an enclosure need extend no more than 6 inches (15 centimeters) from the surface of the enclosure. Within this 6 inch limit, the spacers on an enclosure containing one animal shall extend a distance equal to at least 10 percent of the longer dimension of the surface to which they are attached, and the spacers on an enclosure containing more than one animal shall extend a distance equal to at least 20 percent of the longer dimension of the surface to which they are attached. Hand-holds may serve as spacer bars for the sides of the enclosure to which they are attached. A primary enclosure constructed with one or more slanted or curved walls containing ventilation openings need not be fitted with spacer bars on such walls.

(d) An enclosure that is not permanently affixed within the conveyance shall have adequate hand-holds or other devices for lifting by hand or to facilitate lifting and carrying by machine. Such hand-holds or other devices shall be made an integral part of the enclosure, shall enable it to be lifted without excessive tipping, and shall be designed so that the person handling the enclosure will not come in contact with the animals contained therein.

(e) An enclosure shall have a solid, leak-proof bottom or removable, leak-proof collection tray under a slatted or wire mesh floor. The slatted or wire mesh floor shall be designed and constructed so that the spaces between the slats or the holes in the mesh cannot trap the limbs of animals contained within the enclosure. An enclosure for mammals shall contain unused absorbent litter on the solid bottom or in the leak-proof tray in sufficient quantity to absorb and cover excreta. This litter shall be safe and nontoxic and shall not resemble food normally consumed by the mammals. An enclosure used to transport marine mammals in water, in a waterproof enclosure, a sling, or on foam is exempt from the requirement to contain litter. An enclosure used to transport birds shall not contain litter, unless it is specified in writing by the examining veterinarian as medically necessary.

(f) If an enclosure has been previously used to transport or store wild mammals or birds, it shall have been cleaned and sanitized in a manner that will destroy pathogenic agents and pests injurious to the health of mammals and birds before the enclosure can be re-used.

(g) An enclosure that is not permanently affixed in the conveyance shall be clearly marked in English on the outside of the top and one or more sides of the enclosure, in letters not less than 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) in height, ''Live Animals'' or ''Wild Animals'', ''Do Not Tip,'' ''Only Authorized Personnel May Open Container,'' and other appropriate or required instructions. All enclosure sides shall also be conspicuously marked on the outside with arrows to indicate the correct upright position of the enclosure. These arrows should extend up the sides of the enclosure so that the point of the arrow is visible and clearly indicates the top of the enclosure.

(h) Food and water instructions as specified in § 14.108, information regarding what constitutes obvious signs of stress in the species being transported, and information about any drugs or medication to be administered by the

accompanying veterinary attendant shall be securely attached to each enclosure. Copies of shipping documents accompanying the shipment shall also be securely attached to the primary enclosure. Original documents shall be carried in the carrier's pouch or manifest container or by the shipper's attendant accompanying the wild mammal or bird.

(i) Any food and water troughs shall be securely attached to the interior of the enclosure in such a manner that the troughs can be filled from outside the enclosure. Any opening providing access to a trough shall be capable of being securely closed with an animal-proof device. A water trough in an enclosure containing birds shall contain a foam or sponge insert, a perforated wooden block, or other suitable device to prevent spillage or drowning.

(j) When a primary enclosure is permanently affixed within a conveyance so that its front opening is the only source of ventilation, the opening shall face the outside of the conveyance or an unobstructed aisle or passageway within the conveyance. Such an aisle or passageway shall be at least 12 inches (30 centimeters) wide. The opening in the primary enclosure shall occupy at least 90 percent of the total surface area of the front wall of the enclosure and be covered with bars or wire mesh.

[57 FR 27108, June 17, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 36719, July 19, 1994]

§ 14.107 Conveyance.

(a) The animal cargo space of a conveyance used to transport wild mammals or birds to the United States shall be designed, constructed, and maintained so as to ensure the humane and healthful transport of the animals.

(b) The cargo space shall be constructed and maintained so as to prevent the harmful ingress of engine exhaust fumes and gases produced by the conveyance.

(c) No wild mammal or bird shall be placed in a cargo space of a conveyance that does not provide sufficient air for it to breathe normally. Primary enclosures shall be positioned in a cargo space in such a manner that each animal has access to sufficient air for normal breathing.

(d) The interior of an animal cargo space shall be kept clean of disease-causing agents.

(e) A wild mammal or bird shall not be transported in a cargo space that contains any material, substance, or device that may reasonably be expected to result in inhumane conditions or be injurious to the animal's health unless all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent such conditions or injury.

§ 14.108 Food and water.

(a) No carrier shall accept any wild mammal or bird for transport to the United States unless written instructions from the shipper concerning the animal's food and water requirements are securely affixed to the outside of its primary enclosure. Such instructions shall be consistent with professionally accepted standards of care and include specifically the quantity of water required, the amount and type of food required, and the frequency of feeding and watering necessary to ensure that the animal is transported humanely and healthfully.

(b) A mammal or bird requiring drinking water shall have uncontaminated water suitable for drinking made available to it at all times prior to commencement of transport to the United States, during intermediate stopovers, and upon arrival in the United States, or as directed by the shipper's written instructions.

(c) A mammal or bird that obtains moisture from fruits or other food shall be provided such food prior to commencement of transport to the United States, during stopovers, and upon arrival in the United States, or as directed by the shipper's written instructions.

(d) During a stopover or while still in the custody of the carrier after arrival in the United States, a mammal or bird in transit shall be observed no less frequently than once every four hours and given food and water according to the instructions required by § 14.108(a).

(e) Suitable and sufficient food shall be made available during transport.

(f) Additional requirements for feeding and watering particular kinds of animals are found below in the specifications for the various groups.

§ 14.109 Care in transit.

(a) During transportation to the United States, including any stopovers during transport, the carrier shall visually inspect each primary enclosure not less than once every 4 hours, or in the case of air transport, every 4 hours whenever the cargo hold is accessible. During such inspections, the carrier shall verify that the ambient air temperature is within allowable limits (see § 14.109(b)), that enclosures have not been damaged, that adequate ventilation is being provided, and when transport is by air, that air pressure suitable to support live animals is maintained within the cargo area (pressure equivalent to a maximum altitude of 8000 feet). During these observations the carrier shall also determine whether any animals are in obvious distress as described in documents attached to the enclosure. The absence of such a document or the absence of information as to signs of distress shall not remove this responsibility. The carrier shall attempt to correct any condition causing distress and shall consult the shipper concerning any possible need for veterinary care if no veterinary attendant is traveling with the shipment; if the shipper cannot be reached in the case of an emergency, qualified veterinary care should be provided. A veterinarian or qualified attendant traveling with the shipment shall be provided access to the animal.

(b) Unless otherwise specified in writing by the examining veterinarian the ambient air temperature in a holding area, transporting device, conveyance or terminal facility containing mammals or birds shall not be allowed to fall below 12.8 degrees C (55 degrees F) nor to exceed 26.7 degrees C (80 degrees F). Auxiliary ventilation shall be provided when the ambient air temperature is 23.9 degrees C (75 degrees F) or higher. In the case of penguins and auks, the ambient air temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 18.3 degrees C (65 degrees F) at any time, and auxiliary ventilation shall be provided when the ambient air temperature exceeds 15.6 degrees C (60 degrees F). In the case of polar bears and sea otters, ambient air temperature shall not be allowed to exceed 10 degrees C (50 degrees F).

§ 14.110 Terminal facilities.

(a) Any terminal facility used for wild mammal or bird transport in the country of export, stopover countries, or the United States shall contain an animal holding area or areas. No carrier or shipper shall co-mingle live animal shipments with inanimate cargo in an animal holding area.

(b) A carrier or shipper holding any wild mammal or bird in a terminal facility shall provide the following:

(1) A holding area cleaned and sanitized so as to destroy pathogenic agents, maintained so that there is no accumulation of debris or excreta, and in which vermin infestation is minimized;

(2) An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and pests of mammals or birds;

(3) Sufficient fresh air to allow the animals to breathe normally with ventilation maintained so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation;

(4) Ambient air temperatures maintained within prescribed limits as specified in § 14.109(b).

§ 14.111 Handling.

(a) Care shall be exercised to avoid handling the primary enclosure in a manner likely to cause physical or psychological trauma to the mammal or bird.

(b) A primary enclosure used to move any mammal or bird shall not be dropped, tipped excessively, or otherwise mishandled, and shall not be stacked or placed in a manner that may reasonably be expected to result in its falling or being tipped.

(c) Animals incompatible with one another shall not be crated together or held in close proximity.

(d) Transport of mammals or birds to the United States shall be accomplished by the carrier in the most expeditious manner, with the fewest stopovers possible, and without unnecessary delays.

(e) Consistent with other procedures and requirements of the carrier, live wild mammals or birds shall be last loaded and first unloaded from a conveyance.

(f) A carrier shall not allow mammals or birds to remain for extended periods

of time outside a holding area and shall move them between a holding area and a conveyance as expeditiously as possible. A carrier or shipper maintaining mammals or birds in a holding area, or transporting them to or from a holding area or between a holding area and a conveyance, shall provide the following:

(1) Shelter from sunlight. When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to protect animals from the direct rays of the sun.

(2) Shelter from precipitation. Animals shall be provided protection so that they remain dry during rain, snow, or other forms of precipitation.

(3) Shelter from cold. Animals shall be provided protection from cold. Protection shall include, but not be limited to, that provided by covering and/or heating of transporting devices, holding areas, conveyances or terminal facilities.

(4) Protection from harassment. Animals shall be protected from disturbances, including, but not limited to, harassment by humans, other animals, or machinery that makes noise, emits fumes, heat, or light, or causes vibration.

§ 14.112 Other applicable provisions.

In addition to the provisions of §§ 14.101–14.111, the requirements of §§ 14.121–14.172 applicable for particular groups of animals shall be met for all shipments of wild mammals and birds covered by this part.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR NONHUMAN PRIMATES

§ 14.121 Primary enclosures.

(a) No more than one primate shall be transported in a primary enclosure. However, a mother and her nursing young being transported to the United States for medical treatment, an established male-female pair, a family group, a pair of juvenile animals that have not reached puberty, or other pairs of animals that have been habitually housed together may be shipped in the same primary enclosure. Primates of different species shall not be shipped together in the same enclosure.

(b) A primary enclosure used to transport a primate shall be large enough to ensure that the animal has sufficient space to turn around freely in a normal manner, lie down, stand up (as appropriate for the species), and sit in a normal upright position without its head touching the top of the enclosure. However, a primate may be restricted in its movements according to professionally accepted standards of care when greater freedom of movement would constitute a danger to the primate or to its handler or other persons.

(c) Except as provided in § 14.106(j), ventilation openings must be located on at least two walls of a primary enclosure. When the required ventilation openings are located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure, these ventilation openings shall comprise at least 30 percent of the total surface area of the ventilated wall and be situated above the midline of the enclosure. If ventilation openings are located on all four walls of the enclosure, the openings on each wall shall comprise at least 20 percent of the total surface area of the wall and be situated above the midline of the primary enclosure.

§ 14.122 Food and water.

(a) A nonhuman primate shall be provided water suitable for drinking within 4 hours prior to commencement of transport to the United States unless the shipper's written instructions direct otherwise. A carrier shall provide suitable drinking water to any primate at least every 12 hours after acceptance for transport to the United States, unless instructed in writing to do so more frequently by the shipper.

(b) After acceptance for transport, and unless otherwise instructed in writing by the shipper, a carrier shall provide suitable food to any nonhuman primate at least once every 12 hours.

§ 14.123 Care in transit.

(a) A primate shall be observed for signs of distress and given food and water according to the shipper's instructions during any intermediate stop that lasts more than 4 hours.

(b) Care shall be taken to keep enclosures containing primates sufficiently

separated in the conveyance or holding area to minimize the risk of spread of disease from one species or shipment to another.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MARINE MAMMALS (CETACEANS, SIRENIANS, SEA OTTERS, PINNIPEDS, AND POLAR BEARS)

§ 14.131 Primary enclosures.

(a) A primary enclosure that is not open on top shall have air inlets situated at heights that provide cross ventilation at all levels and that are located on all four sides of the enclosure. Such ventilation openings shall comprise not less than 20 percent of the total surface area of each side of the enclosure.

(b) Straps, slings, harnesses, or other such devices used for body support or restraint when transporting marine mammals such as cetaceans or sirenians shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The devices shall not prevent attendants from having access to the mammal to administer care during transportation;

(2) The devices shall be equipped with sufficient padding to prevent trauma or injury at points of contact with the mammal's body;

(3) Slings or harnesses shall allow free movement of flippers outside of the harness or sling;

(4) The devices shall be capable of preventing the mammal from thrashing about and causing injury to itself, handlers, or other persons, but shall be designed so as not to cause injury to the mammal.

(c) A primary enclosure used to transport marine mammals shall be large enough to assure the following:

(1) A sea otter or polar bear has sufficient space to turn about freely with all four feet on the floor and to sit in an upright position, stand, or lie in a natural position;

(2) A pinniped has sufficient space to lie in a natural position;

(3) If a sling, harness, or other supporting device is used, there are at least 3 inches (7.5 centimeters) of clearance between any body part and the primary enclosure;

(d) A marine mammal may be restricted in its movements according to professionally accepted standards of care when freedom of movement would constitute a danger to the animal or to handlers or other persons.

(e) All marine mammals contained in a given primary enclosure shall be of the same species and be maintained in compatible groups. A marine mammal that has not reached puberty shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with an adult marine mammal other than its mother. Socially dependent animals (e.g., siblings, mother, and offspring) transported in the same conveyance shall be allowed visual and, when appropriate for the species, olfactory contact. A female marine mammal shall not be transported in the same primary enclosure with any mature male marine mammal.

§ 14.132 Food and water.

A marine mammal shall not be transported for more than a period of 36 hours without being offered suitable food unless the shipper's written instructions or the shipper's attendant travelling with the mammal direct otherwise. After feeding, a marine mammal shall be rested for 6 hours prior to resuming transport.

§ 14.133 Care in transit.

(a) Any marine mammal shall be accompanied, in the same conveyance, by the shipper or an authorized representative of the shipper knowledgeable in marine mammal care to provide for the animal's health and well-being. The shipper or representative shall observe such marine mammals to determine whether or not they need veterinary care and shall provide or obtain any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. Care during transport shall include the following (on a species-specific basis):

(1) keeping the skin moist or preventing the drying of the skin by such methods as covering with wet cloths, spraying it with water or applying a nontoxic emollient;

(2) assuring that the pectoral flippers (when applicable) are allowed freedom of movement at all times;

(3) making adjustments in the position of the mammal when necessary to prevent necrosis of the skin at weight pressure points; and

(4) calming the mammal to prevent struggling, thrashing, and other activity that may cause overheating or physical trauma.

(b) Unless otherwise directed by a shipper or authorized representative, at least one-half of the floor area in a primary enclosure used to transport sea otters to the United States shall contain sufficient crushed ice or ice water to provide each otter with moisture necessary to maintain its hair coat by preventing it from drying and to minimize soiling of the hair coat with urine and fecal material.

(c) A marine mammal exhibiting excited or otherwise dangerous behavior shall not be taken from its primary enclosure except under extreme emergency conditions and then only by the shipper or other authorized individual who is capable of handling the animal safely.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ELEPHANTS AND UNGULATES

§ 14.141 Consignment to carrier.

Species that grow antlers shall not be accepted for transport unless the antlers have been shed or surgically removed.

§ 14.142 Primary enclosures.

(a) Except as provided in § 14.106(j), ventilation openings must be located on at least two walls of a primary enclosure. When the required ventilation openings are located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure, these ventilation openings shall comprise at least 16 percent of the total surface area of each ventilated wall. When ventilation openings are located on all four walls of the primary enclosure, the openings shall comprise at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each wall. At least one-third of the minimum area required for ventilation shall be located on the lower one-half of the primary enclosure and at least one-third of the total minimum area required for ventilation shall be located on the upper one-half of the primary enclosure.

(b) No more than one elephant or ungulate shall be transported in a primary enclosure, except that: a mother and nursing young may be shipped in the same primary enclosure if the shipment complies with the provisions of § 14.105(b); in the case of land or sea transport, a pair of juvenile elephants or ungulates or other pairs that have been habitually housed together may be shipped in the same primary enclosure.

(c) A primary enclosure used to transport an elephant or ungulate shall be large enough to allow the animal to lie or stand in a natural upright position with the head extended, but not large enough for the animal to roll over.

(d) A primary enclosure used to transport an elephant or ungulate with horns or tusks shall be designed and constructed to prevent the horns or tusks from becoming trapped or injuring the animal itself, other animals nearby, attendants, or cargo handlers.

(e) A primary enclosure for an elephant or ungulate shall be equipped with a removable water trough that can be securely hung within the enclosure above the floor and can be filled from outside the enclosure.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SLOTHS, BATS, AND FLYING LEMURS (CYNOCEPHALIDAE)

§ 14.151 Primary enclosures.

(a) Except as provided in § 14.106(j), ventilation openings must be located on at least two walls of a primary enclosure. When the required ventilation openings are located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure, these ventilation openings shall comprise at least 16 percent of the total surface area of the ventilated wall. When ventilation openings are located on all four walls, the openings shall comprise at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each wall. At least one-third of the total minimum area required for ventilation of the primary enclosure shall be located on the upper one-half of the primary enclosure.

(b) No more than one sloth, bat, or flying lemur (Cynocephalidae) shall be transported in a primary enclosure. However, a mother and her nursing young being transported for medical reasons, an established male-female pair, a family group, a pair of juvenile animals that have not reached puberty, or other small groups of animals that

have been habitually housed together may be shipped in the same primary enclosure.

(c) A primary enclosure used to transport sloths, bats, or flying lemurs shall be large enough to ensure that each animal has sufficient space to move freely and in a normal manner and shall have a wide perch, bar, or mesh of suitable strength fitted under the top of the enclosure and spaced from it in such a way that the animals may hang from it freely in a natural position.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR OTHER TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

§ 14.161 Primary enclosures.

(a) Except as provided in § 14.106(j), ventilation openings must be located on at least two walls of a primary enclosure. When the required ventilation openings are located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure, these ventilation openings shall comprise at least 16 percent of the total surface area of each ventilated wall. When openings are located on all four walls of the enclosure, the openings shall comprise at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each wall. At least one-third of the minimum area required for ventilation shall be located on the lower one-half of the enclosure, and at least one-third of the total minimum area required for ventilation shall be located on the upper one-half of the enclosure.

(b) No more than one terrestrial mammal (other than rodents) shall be transported in a primary enclosure. However, a mother and her nursing young may be shipped in the same primary enclosure if the shipment complies with the provisions of § 14.105(b).

(c) More than one rodent may be transported in the same primary enclosure if they are members of the same species and are maintained in compatible groups. Rodents that are incompatible shall be transported in individual primary enclosures that are stored and transported so they are visually separated. A female with young being transported for medical reasons shall not be placed in a primary enclosure with other animals. The following chart specifies maximum densities minimum space for transporting rodents that fall within the specified weight limitations. Max. No. refers to maximum number per primary enclosure; Space/animal refers to minimum area of floor space per animals. Rodents weighing more than 5,000 grams shall be transported in individual enclosures.

DENSITY GUIDELINES FOR RODENTS

	Max. No.	Space/Animal		Ht. of Box	
		cm /2/	in /2/	cm	in
wt. in grams of rodent:					
220 or less	20	194	30	15	6
220–450	12	388	60	20	8
450–1000	6	770	120	25	10
1,000–5,000	2	2,310	360	30	12

(d) A primary enclosure used to transport terrestrial mammals shall be large enough to ensure that each animal has sufficient space to turn around freely in a normal manner. The height of the primary enclosure shall provide adequate space for the animal to stand upright in a normal posture with space above its head. The length of the primary enclosure shall be great enough to enable the animal to lie in a full prone position.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BIRDS

§ 14.171 Consignment to carrier.

(a) A personally owned pet bird originally transported from the United States and being returned to this country with its original United States certificate of veterinary inspection within 60 days of departure may be accepted by a carrier without a new veterinary examination.

(b) No carrier shall accept for transport to the United States any bird that was captured in the wild unless a qualified veterinarian, authorized by the national government of the country from which the bird is being exported, certifies that the bird has been held in captivity for at least 14 days.

§ 14.172 Primary enclosures.

(a) A primary enclosure for birds shall have ventilation openings on two vertical sides that comprise at least 16 percent of the surface area of each side

and are positioned so as to decrease the likelihood of creating a draft.

(b) Perches shall be provided for birds that rest by perching. The diameter of the perch shall be sufficient to permit the birds to maintain a firm, comfortable grip. Perches shall be placed so that droppings do not fall into food or water troughs or onto other perched birds. There shall be enough head room to allow the birds to move onto and off the perches without touching the top of the enclosure.

(c) An enclosure used to transport one or more birds that rest by perching shall be large enough to ensure that sufficient perch space is available for all birds to perch comfortably at the same time. No more than 50 birds that rest by perching shall be transported in one primary enclosure, with the exception of large birds (longer than 23 cm, or 9 inches), which are limited to a maximum of 25 per primary enclosure.

(d) A primary enclosure used to transport a raptorial bird shall be large enough to transport the bird comfortably and to permit it to turn around without stretching its wings to the fullest extent. Only one raptorial bird shall be contained in a primary enclosure.

(e) A primary enclosure containing nonraptorial birds that do not rest by perching shall be large enough for the birds to turn around, to lie down, to stand erect, and to change posture in a normal manner.

(f) Nectar-feeding birds shall either be transported in a primary enclosure equipped with feeding bottles accessible from outside the enclosure for replenishment or hand-carried and fed in accordance with the written instructions of the shipper.

(g) Birds transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and be compatible with one another. Birds that are incompatible shall be placed in individual primary enclosures and these enclosures shall not be stored or transported in visual proximity to one another.

PART 15—WILD BIRD CONSERVATION ACT

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AUTHORITY: 61 U.S.C. 4901–4916.

SOURCE: At 58 FR 60536, Nov. 16, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

§ 15.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations in this part implement the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102–440, 16 U.S.C. 4901–4916.

§ 15.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) The regulations in this part apply to all species of exotic birds, as defined in section 15.3.

(b) The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other regulations of this subchapter B that may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the import, export, reexport, and transportation of wildlife.

§ 15.3 Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in parts 10 and 23 of this subchapter B, and unless the context requires otherwise, in this part:

Documentation means a description of how scientific information was collected, including the methodologies used; names and institutions of individuals conducting the work; dates and locations of any study; and any published results or reports from the work.

Exotic bird means any live or dead member of the Class Aves that is not indigenous to the 50 States or the District of Columbia, including any egg or offspring thereof, but does not include domestic poultry, dead sport-hunted birds, dead museum specimens, dead scientific specimens, products manufactured from such birds, or birds in any of the following families: Phasianidae. Numididae, Cracidae, Meleagrididae, Megapodiidae, Anatidae, Struthionidae Rheidae, Dromaiinae, and Gruidae.

Indigenous means a species that is naturally occurring, not introduced as a result of human activity, and that currently regularly inhabits or breeds in the 50 States or the District of Columbia.

Life cycle means the annual processes involved with breeding, migration, and all other non-breeding activities.

Person means an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other private entity; or any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, of any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State, or of any foreign government; any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State; or any other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Species means any species, any subspecies, or any district population segment of a species or subspecies, and includes hybrids of any species or subspecies. Hybrids will be treated according to the more restrictive appendix or category in which either parental species is listed.

Status means a qualitative measure of the vulnerability to extinction or extirpation of a population at a given time (e.g., endangered, threatened, vulnerable, non-threatened, or insufficiently known).

Sustainable use means the use of a species in a manner and at a level such that populations of the species are maintained at biologically viable levels for the long term and involves a determination of the productive capacity of the species and its ecosystem, in order to ensure that utilization does not exceed those capacities or the ability of the population to reproduce, maintain itself and perform its role or function in its ecosystem.

Trend means a long-term assessment of any change in the absolute or relative size of a species' population or habitat over time (e.g., increasing, decreasing, at equilibrium, insufficiently known).

United States means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

[58 FR 60536, Nov. 16, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 2091, Jan. 24, 1996]

Subpart B—Prohibitions and Requirements

§ 15.11 Prohibitions.

(a) Except as provided under a permit issued pursuant to subpart C of this

part, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to commit, attempt to commit, to solicit another to commit, or to cause to be committed, any of the acts described in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section in regard to any exotic bird.

(b) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species listed in the Appendices to the Convention that is not included in the approved list of species, pursuant to subpart D of this part, except that this paragraph (b) does not apply to any exotic bird that was bred in a foreign breeding facility listed as qualifying pursuant to subpart E of this part.

(c) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species not listed in the Appendices to the Convention that is listed in the prohibited species list, pursuant to subpart F of this part.

(d) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species from any country included in the prohibited country list, pursuant to subpart F of this part.

(e) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species from a qualifying facility breeding exotic birds in captivity, listed pursuant to subpart E of this part, if the exotic bird was not captive-bred at the listed facility.

(f) It is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to engage in any activity with an exotic bird imported under a permit issued pursuant to this part that violates a condition of said permit.

[58 FR 60536, Nov. 16, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 62255, Dec. 2, 1994]

§15.12 Requirements.

(a) No person shall import into the United States any exotic bird except as may be permitted under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to the provisions of subpart C of this part and 50 CFR part 13, or in accordance with the provisions of subparts D–F of this part 15, or in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Any exotic bird can be imported to the United States if it was legally exported from the United States with a permit issued by the Service's Office of Management Authority, provided that the import is by the same person who exported the bird, the import is accompanied by a copy of the cleared CITES export permit or certificate issued by the Service that was used to export the exotic bird, and the Service is satisfied that the same bird is being imported as is indicted on the aforementioned permit or certificate.

Subpart C—Permits and Approval of Cooperative Breeding Programs

§15.21 General application procedures.

(a) The Director may issue a permit authorizing the importation of exotic birds otherwise prohibited by §15.11, in accordance with the issuance criteria of this subpart, for the following purposes only: Scientific research; zoological breeding or display programs; cooperative breeding programs designed to promote the conservation and maintenance of the species in the wild; or personally owned pets accompanying persons returning to the United States after being out of the country for more than 1 year.

(b) Additional requirements as indicated in parts 13, 14, 17, 21, and 23 of this subchapter must also be met.

(c) Applications for permits under this subpart and applications for approval of cooperative breeding programs under this subpart shall be submitted to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22203 by the person wishing to engage in the activity. Each application must be submitted on an official application (Form 3–200) provided by the Service and must contain all of the information specified in the applicable section, §15.22–15.26. The sufficiency of the application shall be determined by the Director in accordance with the requirements of this part and part 13 of this subchapter.

§15.22 Permits for scientific research.

(a) Application requirements for permits for scientific research. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported, including:

(i) The common and scientific names of the species, number, age or age class, and, when known, sex; and

(ii) A statement as to whether, at the time of the application, the exotic bird is still in the wild, has already been removed from the wild, or was bred in captivity;

(2) If the exotic bird is in the wild or was taken from the wild, include:

(i) The country and region where the removal will occur or occurred;

(ii) A description of the status of the species in the region of removal; and

(iii) A copy of any foreign collecting permit or authorizing letter, if applicable;

(3) If the exotic bird was bred in captivity, include:

(i) Documents or other evidence that the bird was bred in captivity, including the name and address of the breeder, and when known, hatch date and identity of the parental birds; and

(ii) If the applicant is not the breeder, documentation showing the bird was acquired from a breeder and a history of multiple transactions, if applicable:

(4) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit, and a complete description of the scientific research to be conducted on the exotic bird requested, including:

(i) Formal research protocol with timetable;

(ii) The relationship of such research to the conservation of the species in the wild;

(iii) A discussion of possible alternatives and efforts to obtain birds from other sources; and

(iv) Plans for disposition of the exotic birds and any progeny upon completion of the research project;

(5) Qualifications of the scientific personnel conducting the proposed research, including applicable experience and a description of relevant past research conducted;

(6) A description of the care and maintenance of the exotic bird, and how the facility meets professionally recognized standards, including;

(i) The name and address of the facility where the exotic bird will be maintained;

(ii) Dimensions of existing enclosures for the birds to be imported and number of birds to be housed in each; and

(iii) Husbandry practices.

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors;

(1) Whether the purpose of the scientific research is adequate to justify removing the exotic bird from the wild or otherwise changing its status;

(2) Whether the proposed import would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild, including whether the exotic bird was bred in captivity or was (or will be) taken from the wild, taking into consideration the conservation status of the species in the wild;

(3) Whether the permit, if issued, would conflict with any known program intended to enhance the survival of the population from which the exotic bird was or would be removed;

(4) Whether the research for which the permit is required has scientific merit;

(5) Whether the expertise, facilities, or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate for proper care and maintenance of the exotic bird and to successfully accomplish the research objectives stated in the application.

(c) Permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to special conditions as the Director may deem appropriate.

(d) Duration of permits. The duration of the import permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit, but in no case will these permits be valid for longer than one year.

§ 15.23 Permits for zoological breeding or display programs.

(a) Application requirements for permits for zoological breeding or display programs. Each application shall provide the following information and

such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported, including:

(i) The common and scientific names of the species, number, age or age class, and, when known, sex; and

(ii) A statement as to whether, at the time of the application, the exotic bird is still in the wild, has already been removed from the wild, or was bred in captivity;

(2) If the exotic bird is in the wild or was taken from the wild include:

(i) The country and region where the removal will occur or occurred;

(ii) A description of the status of the species in the region of removal; and

(iii) A copy of any foreign collecting permit or authorizing letter, if applicable;

(3) If the exotic bird was bred in captivity, include:

(i) Documents or other evidence that the bird was bred in captivity, including the name and address of the breeder, and when known, identity of the parental birds, and hatch date; and

(ii) If the applicant is not the breeder, documentation showing the bird was acquired from a breeder and a history of multiple transactions, if applicable;

(4) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit, and a complete description of the breeding or display program to be conducted with the exotic bird requested, including:

(i) A breeding or education protocol that provides information on educational materials on the ecology and/or conservation status of the species provided to the general public;

(ii) Plans, if any, for developing or maintaining a self-sustaining population of the exotic bird species in captivity;

(iii) A statement on efforts to obtain birds from alternative sources or sources within the United States;

(iv) The relationship of such a breeding or display program to the conservation of the species in the wild; and

(v) Plans for disposition of the exotic birds and any progeny.

(5) A description of the care and maintenance of the exotic bird, and how the facility meets professionally recognized standards of the public display community, including:

(i) The name and address of the facility where the exotic bird will be maintained;

(ii) Dimensions of existing enclosures for the birds to be imported and number of birds to be housed in each;

(iii) Husbandry practices;

(6) A history of the zoological facility's breeding programs with the same or similar species, including:

(i) participation in any cooperative breeding programs;

(ii) breeding and inventory records for the last two years, including hatching, survival, and mortality records; and

(iii) causes of any mortalities and efforts made to correct any problems.

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the zoological breeding or display program is adequate to justify removing the exotic bird from the wild or otherwise changing its status;

(2) Whether the proposed import would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild, including whether the exotic bird was bred in captivity or was (or will be) taken from the wild, taking into consideration the conservation status of the species in the wild;

(3) Whether the permit, if issued, would conflict with any known program intended to enhance the survival of the population from which the exotic bird was or would be removed;

(4) Whether the breeding or display program for which the permit is required has conservation merit; and

(5) Whether the expertise, facilities or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate for proper care and maintenance of the exotic bird and to successfully accomplish the zoological breeding or display objectives stated in the application.

(c) Permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part

13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to special conditions as the Director may deem appropriate.

(d) Duration of permits. The duration of the import permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit, but in no case will these permits be valid for longer than one year.

§ 15.24 Permits for cooperative breeding.

(a) Application requirements for permits for cooperative breeding. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported, including:

(i) The common and scientific names of the species, number, age or age class, and, when known, sex; and

(ii) A statement as to whether, at the time of the application, the exotic bird is still in the wild, has already been removed from the wild, or was bred in captivity;

(2) If the exotic bird is still in the wild or was taken from the wild include;

(i) The country and region where the removal will occur or occurred;

(ii) A description of the status of the species in the region of removal; and

(iii) A copy of any foreign collecting permit or authorizing letter, if applicable;

(3) If the exotic bird was bred in captivity, include;

(i) Documents or other evidence that the bird was bred in captivity, including the name and address of the breeder, when known, the identity of the parental birds and hatch date; and

(ii) If the applicant is not the breeder, documentation showing the bird was acquired from the breeder and a history of multiple transactions, if applicable;

(4) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit, and a statement detailing the applicant's participation in a cooperative breeding program approved under section 15.26 of this chapter, including;

(i) Copies of any signed agreements or protocols with the monitoring avicultural, conservation, or zoological organization overseeing the program; and

(ii) Applicable records of the cooperative breeding program of any other birds imported, their progeny, and their disposition;

(5) A complete description of the relationship of the exotic bird to the approved cooperative breeding program, including;

(i) A statement of the role of the exotic bird in a breeding protocol;

(ii) A plan for maintaining a self-sustaining captive population of the exotic bird species;

(iii) Details on recordkeeping; and

(iv) Plans for disposition of the exotic birds and any progeny produced during the course of this program.

(6) A statement outlining the applicant's attempts to obtain the exotic bird in a manner that would not cause its removal from the wild, and attempts to obtain the specimens of the exotic bird species from stock available in the United States;

(7) A description of the care and maintenance of the exotic bird, and how the facility meets professionally recognized standards, including;

(i) The name and address of the facility where the exotic bird will be maintained;

(ii) Dimensions of existing enclosures for birds to be imported and number of birds to be housed in each; and

(iii) Husbandry practices;

(8) A history of the applicant's past participation in cooperative breeding programs with the same or similar species, including;

(i) breeding and inventory records for at least the last two years;

(ii) hatching, survival, and mortality records;

(iii) causes of any mortalities and efforts made to correct any problems.

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors;

(1) Whether the cooperative breeding program is adequate to justify removing the exotic bird from the wild or otherwise changing its status;

(2) Whether the proposed import would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild, including whether the exotic bird was bred in captivity or was (or will be) taken from the wild, taking into consideration the conservation status of the species in the wild;

(3) Whether the cooperative breeding program for which the permit is required would be likely to enhance or promote the conservation of the exotic bird species in the wild or result in a self-sustaining population of the exotic bird species in captivity; and

(4) Whether the expertise, facilities, or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate for proper care and maintenance of the exotic birds and to successfully accomplish the cooperative breeding objectives stated in the application.

(c) Permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to special conditions as the Director may deem appropriate.

(d) Duration of permits. The duration of the import permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit, but in no case will these permits be valid for longer than one year.

§15.25 Permits for personal pets.

(a) Application requirements for personal pets not intended for sale. No individual may import more than two exotic birds as pets in any year. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird to be imported, including;

(i) The common and scientific names, number, age, and, when known, sex;

(ii) A band number, house name, or any other unique identifying feature; and

(iii) A statement as to whether the exotic bird was bred in captivity or taken from the wild;

(2) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit;

(3) Documentation showing that the applicant has continually resided outside of the United States for a minimum of one year;

(4) A statement of the number of exotic birds imported during the previous 12 months as personal pets by the applicant;

(5) Information on the origin of the exotic bird, including;

(i) Country of origin; and

(ii) A description and documentation of how the exotic bird was acquired, including a copy of any Convention permit under which the bird was re-exported or exported. If there is no such permit, a sales receipt or signed statement from seller with name and address of seller, date of sale, species, and other identifying information on the bird or signed breeder's certificate or statement with name and address of breeder, date of sale or transfer, species and hatch date.

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the proposed import would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild;

(2) Whether the exotic bird to be imported is a personal pet owned by the applicant, who has continuously resided outside the United States for a minimum of one year, and who has no intention to sell the bird; and

(3) Whether the number of exotic birds imported in the previous 12 months by the applicant does not exceed two.

(c) Permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to special conditions that no individual may import more than two exotic birds as personal pets in any year, the exotic birds cannot be sold after importation into the United States, and any other

conditions as the Director may deem appropriate.

(d) Duration of permits. The duration of the import permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit.

§ 15.26 Approval of cooperative breeding programs.

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Director may approve cooperative breeding programs. Such approval will allow individuals to import exotic birds otherwise prohibited by section 15.11, with permits under section 15.24. Such approval for cooperative breeding programs shall be granted in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section.

(a) Application requirements for approval of cooperative breeding programs. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported or to be covered under the program, including the common and scientific names of the species, number, sex ratio (if applicable), and age class;

(2) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining this approval, and a description of the cooperative breeding program requested for the exotic bird species, including:

(i) A breeding protocol, including a genetic management plan and breeding methods;

(ii) A statement on the plans for developing and maintaining a self-sustaining population in captivity of the exotic bird species;

(iii) Details on the system of recordkeeping and tracking of birds and their progeny, including how individual specimens will be marked or otherwise identified;

(iv) A statement on the relationship of such a breeding program to the conservation of the exotic bird species in the world;

(v) Details on the funding of this program; and

(vi) Plans for disposition of the exotic birds and any progeny;

(3) A qualification statement for each individual who will be overseeing the cooperative breeding program. This statement should include information on the individual's prior experience with the same or similar bird species. Individuals overseeing the program will be required to demonstrate an affiliation with an avicultural, conservation, or zoological organization;

(4) A statement of the oversight of the program by the avicultural, zoological, or conservation organization, including their monitoring of participation in the program, criteria for acceptance of individuals into the program, and the relationship of the cooperative breeding program to enhancing the propagation and survival of the species; and

(5) A history of the cooperative breeding program, including an annual report for the last 3 years (if applicable), mortality records, breeding records, and a studbook if one has been developed for the species.

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a cooperative breeding program should be approved. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the cooperative breeding program for which the approval is requested is adequate to justify removing the exotic bird from the wild or otherwise changing its status;

(2) Whether the granting of this approval would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild, including whether the exotic birds were bred in captivity or will be taken from the wild, taking into consideration the conservation status of the species in the wild;

(3) Whether the granting of this approval would conflict with any known program intended to enhance the survival of the population from which the exotic bird species was or would be removed;

(4) Whether the cooperative breeding program for which the permit is requested would be likely to enhance or promote the conservation of the exotic bird species in the wild or result in a self-sustaining population of the exotic bird species in captivity; and

(5) Whether the expertise or other resources available to the program appear adequate to successfully accomplish the objectives stated in the application.

(c) Publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The Director shall publish notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER of each application submitted under §15.26(a). Each notice shall invite the submission from interested parties of written data, views, or arguments with respect to the application. The Director shall publish periodically a notice as appropriate in the FEDERAL REGISTER of the list of approved cooperative breeding programs.

(d) Approval conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every approval issued under this paragraph shall be subject to the special condition that the cooperative breeding program shall maintain records of all birds imported under permits issued under this subpart and their progeny, including their sale or transfer, death, or escape, and breeding success. These records shall be made available to the Service on request and when renewing an approval.

(e) Duration of approval. Cooperative breeding programs shall be approved for two years, at which time applicants may apply to the Service for renewal of a program's approval. Applications for renewal of approval shall comply with the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter.

Subpart D—Approved List of Species Listed in the Appendices to the Convention.

SOURCE: 59 FR 62262, Dec. 2, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

§15.31 Criteria for including species in the approved list for captive-bred species.

The Director will periodically review the list of captive-bred exotic bird species in paragraph 15.33(a), for which importation into the United States is approved. Any exotic bird species listed in paragraph 15.33(a) pursuant to this section must meet all of the following criteria:

(a) All specimens of the species known to be in trade (legal or illegal) are captive-bred;

(b) No specimens of the species are known to be removed from the wild for commercial purposes;

(c) Any importation of specimens of the species would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild; and

(d) Adequate enforcement controls are in place to ensure compliance with paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

§15.32 Criteria for including species in the approved list for non-captive-bred species.

Upon receipt of a completed sustainable use management plan for a country of export, the Director may approve a species listed in Appendices II or III of the Convention for importation from that country. Such approval shall be granted in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section. All approved species and countries of export will be listed in section 15.33.

(a) *Requirements for scientifically-based sustainable use management plans.* Sustainable use management plans developed by the country of export should be submitted for species which breed in the country of export. If the species does not breed in the country of export, the Service will consider sustainable use management plans only when the plan is scientifically valid and nesting (breeding) information can be provided from countries in which the species breeds. Sustainable use management plans shall include the following information, and any other information that may be appropriate:

(1) Background information, including the following:

(i) The scientific and common name of the species;

(ii) Letters from the country of export's Management and Scientific Authorities transmitting the management plan of this species;

(iii) A summary of the country of export's legislation related to this species and legislation implementing the Convention, and, where appropriate, a summary of implementing regulations;

(iv) A summary, from the country of export's Management Authority, of the

country's infrastructure and law enforcement and monitoring mechanisms designed to ensure both enforcement of and compliance with the requirements of the management plan, and that the number of birds removed from the wild or exported will be consistent with the management plan;

(v) Recent information on the distribution of the species within the country of export, including scientific references and maps, and historical information on distributions, if relevant; and

(vi) The species' status and its current population trend in the country of export, including scientific references and copies of the most recent non-detriment findings made by the exporting country's Scientific Authority.

(2) Habitat information, including:

(i) A general description of habitats used by the species for each portion of the life cycle completed within the country of export;

(ii) Recent information on the size and distribution of these habitats throughout the country of export and in each area or region of take, including scientific references and maps. The approximate location of any reserves that provide protection for this species should be indicated on the accompanying map(s), along with a brief description of how reserves are protected and how that protection is enforced;

(iii) Status and trends of the important habitats used by the species in the country of export as a whole whenever available and within each area or region of take, including scientific references;

(iv) Factors, including management activities, favoring or threatening the species' habitat in the foreseeable future within each area or region of take, and throughout the country of export whenever available, including scientific references; and

(v) A list of management plans that have been or are being planned, developed, or implemented for the species' important habitats, if any.

(3) Information on the role of the species in its ecosystem, including:

(i) A description of the part(s) of the species' life cycle completed within the country of export;

(ii) A description of nest sites and/or plant communities that are most frequently used for placement of nests and, if applicable, nesting habits;

(iii) A general description of the species' diet and where the species forages (aerial feeder, tree canopy, tree trunk, midstory, understory, open water or other), and seasonal changes in foraging habits, including, when available, scientific references; and

(iv) Information on any species or plant community which is dependent on the occurrence of the exotic bird species.

(4) Population dynamics of the species, including:

(i) Recent population data for the population of the species in the country of export, as derived from indices of relative abundance or population estimates, along with documentation for each estimate;

(ii) Within each area or region of take, documentation for recent population data or estimates, conducted for at least 3 separate years or 1 year with a description of survey plans for future years. These population assessments should have been conducted during the same season (breeding or non-breeding) of each year for which documentation is submitted (i.e., be methodologically comparable—both temporally and spatially);

(iii) Within each area or region of take, a scientific assessment (with documentation) of recent reproductive (nesting) success. This assessment should include information on the number of young produced per egg-laying female per year or per nesting pair, or if scientifically appropriate for the species to be exported, estimates on the number of young produced per year from pre-breeding and post-breeding surveys conducted within the same annual cycle;

(iv) Within each area or region of take, estimation (with documentation) of annual mortality or loss including natural mortality and take for subsistence use, export trade, and domestic trade in each area of take; or

(v) When appropriate, information (with documentation) on the number of young which can be taken from the area, as a result of a conservation enhancement program.

(5) Determination of biologically sustainable use:

(i) Estimation of the number exported from the country during the past 2 years, and the number of birds removed from the wild for export, domestic trade, illegal trade, subsistence use, and other purposes (specify) for the country of export during the past 2 years;

(ii) The estimated number of birds that will be removed from the wild from each area of take each year for all purposes (export trade, domestic trade, illegal trade, and subsistence use), including a description of age-classes (nestlings, fledglings, sub-adults, adults, all classes), when applicable;

(iii) For the projected take addressed in the management plan, a description of the removal process, including, but not limited to, locations, time of year, capture methods, means of transport, and pre-export conditioning;

(iv) Documentation of how each projected level of take was determined;

(v) Explanation of infrastructure and law enforcement and monitoring mechanisms that ensure compliance with the methodology in the management plan and that the species will be removed at a level that ensures sustainable use; and

(vi) Description of how species in each area or region of take will be monitored in order to determine whether the number and age classes of birds taken is sustainable.

(6)(i) For species that are considered ''pests'' in the country of origin: documentation that such a species is a pest, including a description of the type of pest,—e.g., agricultural, disease carrier; a description of the damage the pest species causes to its ecosystem; and a description of how the sustainable use management plan controls population levels of the pest species.

(ii) For non-pest species: A description of how the sustainable use management plan promotes the value of the species and its habitats. Incentives for conservation may be generated by environmental education, cooperative efforts or projects, development of cooperative management units, and/or activities involving local communities.

(7) Additional factors:

(i) Description of any existing enhancement activities developed for the species, including, but not limited to, annual banding programs, nest watching/guarding, and nest improvement; and

(ii) Description, including photographs or diagrams, of the shipping methods and enclosures proposed to be used to transport the exotic birds, including but not limited to feeding and care during transport, densities of birds in shipping enclosures, and estimated consignment sizes.

(b) *Approval criteria.* Upon receiving a sustainable use management plan in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not an exotic bird species should be listed as an approved species for importation from the country of export, under section 15.33. In making this decision, the Director shall consider in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, all of the following factors for the species:

(1) Whether the country of export is effectively implementing the Convention, particularly with respect to:

(i) establishment of a functioning Scientific Authority;

(ii) the requirements of Article IV of the Convention;

(iii) remedial measures recommended by the Parties to the Convention with respect to this and similar species, including recommendations of permanent committees of the Convention; and

(iv) Article VIII of the Convention, including but not limited to establishment of legislation and infrastructure necessary to enforce the Convention, and submission of annual reports to the Convention's Secretariat;

(2) Whether the country of export has developed a scientifically-based management plan for the species that:

(i) provides for the conservation of the species and its habitat(s);

(ii) includes incentives for conservation unless the species is a documented pest species;

(iii) is adequately implemented and enforced;

(iv) ensures that the use of the species is:

(A) sustainable;

(B) maintained throughout its range at a level that is consistent with the species' role in its ecosystem; and

(C) is well above the level at which the species might become threatened;

(v) addresses illegal trade, domestic trade, subsistence use, disease, and habitat loss; and

(vi) ensures that the methods of capture, transport, and maintenance of the species minimize the risk of injury, damage to health, and inhumane treatment; and

(3) If the species has a multi-national distribution:

(i) Whether populations of the species in other countries in which it occurs will not be detrimentally affected by exports of the species from the country requesting approval;

(ii) Whether factors affecting conservation of the species, including export from other countries, illegal trade, domestic use, or subsistence use are regulated throughout the range of the species so that recruitment and/or breeding stocks of the species will not be detrimentally affected by the proposed export;

(iii) Whether the projected take and export will not detrimentally affect breeding populations; and

(iv) Whether the projected take and export will not detrimentally affect existing enhancement activities, conservation programs, or enforcement efforts throughout the species' range.

(4) For purposes of applying the criterion in paragraph (b)(2)(iv) of this section, the Director may give positive consideration to plans wherein very conservative capture and export quotas are implemented prior to being able to obtain all of the biological information necessary for a more large-scale management plan, if the country can demonstrate that such conservative capture and export quotas are non-detrimental to the species survival in the wild under the criterion in paragraph (b)(2)(iv) of this section.

(c) *Publication in the Federal Register.* The Director shall publish notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER of the availability of each complete sustainable use management plan received under paragraph (a) of this section. Each notice shall invite the submission from interested parties of written data, views, or arguments with respect to the proposed approval.

(d) *Duration of approval.* A species and country of export listed in section 15.33 as approved shall be approved for 3 years, at which time renewal of approval shall be considered by the Service.

[61 FR 2091, Jan. 24, 1996]

§ 15.33 Species included in the approved list.

(a) *Captive-bred species.* The list in this paragraph includes species of captive-bred exotic birds for which importation into the United States is not prohibited by section 15.11. The species are grouped taxonomically by order.

Species	Common name
Order Falconiiformes:	
Buteo buteo	Common European buzzard.
Order Columbiformes:	
Columba livia	Rock dove.
Order Psittaciformes:	
Agapornis personata	Masked lovebird.
Agapornis roseicollis	Peach-faced lovebird.
Aratinga jandaya	Jendaya conure.
Barnardius barnardi	Mallee ringneck parrot.
Bolborhynchus lineola (blue form)	Lineolated parakeet (blue form).
Bolborhynchus lineola (yellow form)	Lineolated parakeet (yellow form).
Bolborhynchus lineola (white form)	Lineolated parakeet (white form).
Cyanoramphus auriceps	Yellow-fronted Parakeet.
Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae	Red-fronted parakeet.
Forpus coelestis (lutino form)	Pacific parrotlet (lutino form).
Forpus coelestis (yellow form)	Pacific parrotlet (yellow form).
Forpus coelestis (blue form)	Pacific parrotlet (blue form).
Forpus coelestis (cinnamon form)	Pacific parrotlet (cinnamon form).
Melopsittacus undulatus	Budgerigar.
Neophema bourkii	Bourke's parrot.
Neophema chrysostoma	Blue-winged Parrot.
Neophema elegans	Elegant Parrot.
Neophema pulchella[1]	Turquoise parrot.

Species	Common name
Neophema splendida[1]	Scarlet-chested parrot.
Nymphicus hollandicus	Cockatiel.
Platycercus adelaide	Adelaide rosella.
Platycercus adscitus	Pale-headed rosella.
Platycercus elegans	Crimson rosella.
Platycercus eximius	Eastern rosella
Platycercus icterotis	Western (stanley) rosella.
Platycercus venustus	Northern rosella.
Polytelis alexandrae	Princess parrot.
Polytelis anthopeplus	Regent parrot.
Polytelis swainsonii	Superb parrot.
Psephotus chrysopterygius[1]	Golden-shouldered parakeet.
Psephotus haematonotus	Red-rumped parakeet.
Psephotus varius	Mulga parakeet.
Psittacula eupatria (blue form)	Alexandrine parakeet (blue form).
Psittacula eupatria (lutino form)	Alexandrine parakeet (lutino form).
Psittacula krameri manillensis	Indian ringneck parakeet.
Purpureicephalus spurius	Red-capped parrot.
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus	Scaly-breasted lorikeet.
Order Passeriformes:	
Aegintha temporalis	Red-browed Finch.
Aidemosyne modesta	Cherry Finch.
Chloebia gouldiae	Gouldian finch.
Emblema guttata	Diamond Sparrow.
Emblema picta	Painted finch.
Lonchura castaneothorax	Chestnut-breasted finch.
Lonchura domestica	Society (=Bengalese) finch.
Lonchura pectoralis	Pictorella finch.
Neochmia ruficauda	Star finch.
Poephila acuticauda	Long-tailed grassfinch.
Poephila bichenovii	Double-barred finch.
Poephila cincta	Parson finch.
Poephila guttata	Zebra finch.
Poephila personata	Masked finch.
Serinus canaria	Common Canary.

[1] **Note:** Permits are still required for these species under part 17 (species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA)) of this chapter.

(b) *Non-captive-bred species.* The list in this paragraph includes species of non-captive-bred exotic birds and countries for which importation into the United States is not prohibited by section 15.11. The species are grouped taxonomically by order, and may only be imported from the approved country, except as provided under a permit issued pursuant to subpart C of this part.

[59 FR 62262, Dec. 2, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 2093, Jan. 24, 1996]

Subpart E—Qualifying Facilities Breeding Exotic Birds in Captivity

§ 15.41 Criteria for including facilities as qualifying for imports. [Reserved]

§ 15.42 List of foreign qualifying breeding facilities. [Reserved]

Subpart F—List of Prohibited Species Not Listed in the Appendices to the Convention

§ 15.51 Criteria for including species and countries in the prohibited list. [Reserved]

§ 15.52 Species included in the prohibited list. [Reserved]

§ 15.53 Countries of export included in the prohibited list. [Reserved]

PART 16—INJURIOUS WILDLIFE

Subpart A—Introduction

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AUTHORITY: 18 U.S.C. 42.

SOURCE: 39 FR 1169, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 16.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part implement the Lacey Act (18 U.S.C. 42).

§ 16.2 Scope of regulations.

The provisions of this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other regulations of this subchapter B which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the importation, exportation, and interstate transportation of wildlife (see also part 13).

§ 16.3 General restrictions.

Any importation or transportation of live wildlife or eggs thereof, or dead fish or eggs or salmonids of the fish family Salmonidae into the United States or its territories or possessions is deemed to be injurious or potentially injurious to the health and welfare of human beings, to the interest of forestry, agriculture, and horticulture, and to the welfare and survival of the wildlife or wildlife resources of the United States; and any such importation into or the transportation of live wildlife or eggs thereof between the continental United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States by any means whatsoever, is prohibited except for certain purposes and under certain conditions as hereinafter provided in this part: *Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to psittacine birds (see also §§ 16.32 and 16.33 for other exemptions).

Subpart B—Importation or Shipment of Injurious Wildlife

§16.11 Importation of live wild mammals.

(a) The importation, transportation, or acquisition is prohibited of live specimens of: (1) Any species of so-called ''flying fox'' or fruit bat of the genus *Pteropus;* (2) any species of mongoose or meerkat of the genera *Atilax, Cynictis, Helogale, Herpestes, Ichneumia,* Mungos, and *Suricata;* (3) any species of European rabbit of the genus *Oryctolagus;* (4) any species of Indian wild dog, red dog, or dhole of the genus *Cuon;* (5) any species of multimammate rat or mouse of the genus *Mastomys;* and (6) any raccoon dog, *Nyctereutes procyonoides:* Provided, that the Director shall issue permits authorizing the importation, transportation, and possession of such mammals under the terms and conditions set forth in §16.22.

(b) Upon the filing of a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under §14.61, all other species of live wild mammals may be imported, transported, and possessed in captivity, without a permit, for scientific, medical, educational, exhibition, or propagating purposes, but no such live wild mammals or any progeny thereof may be released into the wild except by the State wildlife conservation agency having jurisdiction over the area of release or by persons having prior written permission for release from such agency: *Provided,* That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to live game mammals from Mexico, the importation of which is governed by regulations under part 14 of this chapter.

[39 FR 1169, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 47 FR 56362, Dec. 16, 1982]

§16.12 Importation of live wild birds or their eggs.

(a) The importation, transportation, or acquisition is prohibited of any live specimen or egg of (1) the species of so-called ''pink starling'' or ''rosy pastor'' Sturnus roseus; (2) the species of dioch (including the subspecies black-fronted, red-billed, or Sudan dioch) Quelea quelea; (3) any species of Java sparrow, Padda oryzivora; (4) the species of red-whiskered bul-bul, Pycnonotus jocosus: *Provided,* That the Director shall issue permits authorizing the importation, transportation, and possession of such live birds under the terms and conditions set forth in §16.22.

(b) Upon the filing of a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under §14.61, all species of live wild game, birds may be imported, transported, and possessed in captivity, without a permit, for scientific, medical, educational, exhibition, or propagating purposes, and the eggs of such birds may be imported, transported, and possessed, without a permit, for propagating or scientific collection purposes, but no such live wild game birds or any progeny thereof may be released into the wild except by the State wildlife conservation agency having jurisdiction over the area of release or by persons having prior written permission for release from such agency.

(c) Upon the filing of a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under §14.61, all species of live, wild nongame birds (other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section) may be imported, transported, and possessed in captivity, without a permit, for scientific, medical, educational, exhibition, or propagating purposes, but no such live, wild nongame birds or any progeny thereof may be released into the wild except by or under the direction of State wildlife conservation agencies when such agencies have received prior written permission from the Director for such release: *Provided,* That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to live bald and golden eagles or to live migratory birds, the importation of which is governed by regulations under parts 22 and 21 of this chapter, respectively, or to birds of the Family *Psittacidae* (parrots, macaws, cockatoos, parakeets, lories, lovebirds, etc.), the importation and transportation of which is governed by U.S. Public Health Service regulations under 42 CFR parts 71 and 72.

(d) The importation of the eggs of wild nongame birds is prohibited except as permitted under §16.33.

§ 16.13 Importation of live or dead fish, mollusks, and crustaceans, or their eggs.

(a) Upon an exporter filing a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under § 14.61 of this chapter, live or dead fish, mollusks, and crustaceans, or parts thereof, or their gametes or fertilized eggs, may be imported, transported, and possessed in captivity without a permit except as follows:

(1) No such live fish, mollusks, crustacean, or any progency or eggs thereof may be released into the wild except by the State wildlife conservation agency having jurisdiction over the area of release or by persons having prior written permission from such agency.

(2) The importation, transportation, or acquisition of any live fish or viable eggs of the walking catfish, family Clariidae, and live mitten crabs, genus *Eriocheir,* or their viable eggs, is prohibited except as provided under the terms and conditions set forth in § 16.22.

(3) Notwithstanding § 16.32, all Federal agencies shall be subject to the requirements stated within this section. Live or dead uneviscerated salmonid fish (family Salmonidae), live fertilized eggs, or gametes of salmonid fish are prohibited entry into the United States for any purpose except by direct shipment accompanied by a certification that: as defined in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the fish lots, from which the shipments originated, have been sampled; virus assays have been conducted on the samples according to methods described in paragraphs (e)(2) through (4); of this section; and *Oncorhynchus masou* virus and the viruses causing viral hemorrhagic septicemia, infectious hematopoietic necrosis, and infectious pancreatic necrosis have not been detected in the fish stocks from which the samples were taken. In addition, live salmonid fish can be imported into the United States only upon written approval from the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(4) All live fish eggs of salmonid fish must be disinfected within 24 hours prior to shipment to the United States. Disinfection shall be accomplished by immersion for 15 minutes in a 75 part per million (titratable active iodine) non-detergent solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone iodine (iodophor) buffered to a pH of 6.0 to 7.0. Following disinfection, the eggs shall be rinsed and maintained in water free of fish pathogens until packed and shipped. Any ice or water used for shipping shall be from pathogen-free water.

(b)(1) The certification to accompany importations as required by this section shall consist of a statement in the English language, printed or typewritten, stating that this shipment of dead uneviscerated salmonid fish, live salmonid fish, or live, disinfected fertilized eggs or gametes of salmonid fish has been tested, by the methods outlined in this section, and none of the listed viruses were detected. The certification shall be signed in the country of origin by a qualified fish pathologist designated as a certifying official by the Director.

(2) The certification must contain:

(i) The date and port of export in the country of origin and the anticipated date of arrival in the United States and port of entry;

(ii) Surface vessel name or number or air carrier and flight number;

(iii) Bill of lading number or airway bill number;

(iv) The date and location where fish, tissue, or fluid samples were collected;

(v) The date and location where virus assays were completed; and

(vi) The original handwritten signature, in ink, of the certifying official and his or her address and telephone number.

(3) Certification may be substantially in the following form:

I, _____, designated by the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on _____(date), as a certifying official for _____ (country), as required by Title 50, CFR 16.13, do hereby certify that the fish lot(s) of origin for this shipment of _____ (weight in kilograms) dead uneviscerated salmonid fish, live salmonid fish, live salmonid fish eggs disinfected as described in § 16.13, or live salmonid gametes to be shipped under _____(bill of lading number or airway bill number), were sampled at _____(location of fish facility) on _____(sampling date) and the required viral assays were completed on _____(date assays were completed) at _____(location where assays were conducted) using the

methodology described in §16.13. I further certify that *Oncorhynchus masou* virus and the viruses causing viral hemorrhagic septicemia, infectious hematopoietic necrosis, and infectious pancreatic necrosis have not been detected in viral assays of the fish lot(s) of origin.

The shipment is scheduled to depart _____(city and country) on _____(date), via _____ (name of carrier) with anticipated arrival at the port of _____ (city), U.S.A., on _____ (date).

_____

(Signature in ink of certifying official)

_____

(Printed name of certifying official)
Date: _____
Organization employing certifying official:
Mailing address: _____
City: _____
State/Province: _____
Zip Code/Mail Code: _____
Country: _____
Office telephone number: International code
Telephone number _____
Fax number _____

(c) Nothing in this part shall restrict the importation and transportation of dead salmonid fish when such fish have been eviscerated (all internal organs removed, gills may remain) or filleted or when such fish or eggs have been processed by canning, pickling, smoking, or otherwise prepared in a manner whereby the *Oncorhynchus masou* virus and the viruses causing viral hemorrhagic septicemia, infectious hematopoietic necrosis, and infectious pancreatic necrosis have been killed.

(d) Any fish caught in the wild in North America under a valid sport or commercial fishing license shall be exempt from sampling and certification requirements and from filing the Declaration for Importation of Wildlife. The Director may enter into formal agreements allowing the importation of gametes, fertilized eggs, live fish, or dead, uneviscerated fish without inspection and certification of pathogen status, if the exporting Nation has an acceptable program of inspection and pathogen control in operation, can document the occurrence and distribution of fish pathogens within its boundaries, and can demonstrate that importation of salmonid fishes into the United States from that National will not pose a substantial risk to the public and private fish stocks of the United States.

(e) Fish sampling requirements, sample processing, and methods for virus assays.

(1) *Fish sampling requirements.* (i) Sampling for virus assays required by this section must be conducted within the six (6) months prior to the date of shipment of dead uneviscerated salmonid fish, live salmonid fish, live salmonid eggs, or salmonid gametes to the United States. Sampling shall be on a lot-by-lot basis with the samples from each lot distinctively marked, maintained, and processed for virus assay separately. A fish lot is defined as a group of fish of the same species and age that originated from the same discrete spawning population and that always have shared a common water supply. In the case of adult broodstock, various age groups of the same fish species may be sampled as a single lot, provided they meet the other conditions previously stated and have shared the same container(s) for at least 1 year prior to the sampling date.

(ii) In a sample, or sub-sample of a given lot, collection of 10 or more moribund fish shall be given first preference. The remainder of fish required for collection shall be randomly selected live fish from all containers occupied by the lot being sampled. Moribund fish shall be collected and processed separately from randomly selected fish. In the event the sample is taken from adult broodstock of different ages that share the same container, first preference shall be given to collecting samples from the older fish.

(iii) The minimum sample numbers collected from each lot must be in accordance with a plan that provides 95 percent confidence that at least one fish, with a detectable level of infection, will be collected and will be present in the sample if the assumed minimum prevalence of infection equals or exceeds 2 percent. A total of 150 fish collected proportionately from among all containers shared by the lot usually meets this requirement. A sampling strategy based on a presumed pathogen prevalence of 5 percent (60 fish) may be used to meet sampling requirements for shipments of gametes, fertilized eggs, or uneviscerated dead fish; provided that in the previous 2

years no disease outbreaks caused by a pathogen of concern have occurred at the facility from which the shipment originated and all stocks held at the facility have been inspected at least four times during that period (at intervals of approximately 6 months) and no pathogens of concern detected.

(iv) Fish must be alive when collected and processed within 48 hours after collection. Tissue and fluid samples shall be stored in sealed, aseptic containers and kept at 4° Celsius (C.) or on ice but not frozen.

(v) Tissue collection shall be as follows:

(A) Sac Fry and fry to 4 centimeter (cm): Assay entire fish. If present, remove the yolk sac.

(B) Fish 4–6 cm: Assay entire visceral mass including kidney.

(C) Fish longer than 6 cm: Assay kidney and spleen in approximately equal weight proportions.

(D) Spawning adult broodstock: Assay kidney and spleen tissues from males and/or females and ovarian fluid from females. Ovarian fluid may comprise up to 50 percent of the samples collected.

(2) *General sample processing requirements.* (i) Ovarian fluid samples shall be collected from each spawning female separately. All samples from individual fish shall be measured to ensure that similar quantities from each fish are combined if samples are pooled. Ovarian fluid samples from no more than five fish may be combined to form a pool.

(ii) Whole fry (less yolk sacs), viscera, and kidney and spleen tissues from no more than five fish may be similarly pooled.

(iii) Antibiotics and antifungal agents may be added to ovarian fluid or tissue samples to control microbial contaminant growth at the time of sample collection. Final concentrations shall not exceed 200–500 micrograms/milliliter μ g/ml) of Gentamycin, 800 international units/milliliter IU/ml) of penicillin, or 800 μ g/ml of streptomycin. Antifungal agent concentrations should not exceed 200 IU/ml of mycostatin (Nystatin) of 20 μ g/ml of amphotericin B (Fungizone).

(iv) Sample temperature must be maintained between 4 at 15 °C. during processing. Use separate sets of sterile homogenization and processing equipment to process fluids or tissues from each fish lot sampled. Processing equipment need not be sterilized between samples within a single lot.

(v) Homogenized tissue samples may be diluted 1:10 with buffered cell culture medium (pH 7.4–7.8) containing antibiotics and antifungal agents not exceeding the concentrations described in paragraph (e)(2)(iii) of this section. Centrifuge tissue suspensions and ovarian fluid samples 4 °C. at 2,500 × gravity (g) (relative centrifugal force) for 15 minutes. Resulting supernatant solutions can be stored overnight at 4 °C.

(vi) At the time of inoculation onto cell cultures, total dilution of processed tissue samples must not exceed 1:100 ((volume to volume) (v/v)); total dilution of ovarian fluid samples must not exceed 1:20 (v/v). In samples inoculated onto cell cultures, the final antibiotic concentration shall not exceed 100 μ g/ml of Gentamicin, 100 IU/ml of penicillin, or 100 μ g/ml of streptomycin and antifungal agent concentrations should not exceed 25 IU/ml of mycostatin (Nystatin) or 2.5 μ g/ml of amphotericin B (Fungizone).

(3) *Cell culture procedures.* (i) Both epithelioma papulosum cyprini (EPC) and chinook salmon embryo (CHSE–214) cell lines must be maintained and used in all virus assays. Susceptible, normal appearing, and rapidly dividing cell cultures shall be selected. Penicillin (100 IU/ml), streptomycin (100 μ g/ml), and antifungal agents, such as mycostatin/Nystatin (25 IU/ml) or amphotericin B/Fungizone (2.5 μ g/ml), are permitted in media used for cell culture and virus assay work.

(ii) Cell cultures shall be seeded and grown, at optimum temperatures, to 80–90 percent confluence in 24-well plates for virus assay work.

(iii) Decant the medium from the required number of 24-well plates of each cell line, and inoculate four replicate wells per cell line with .10 ml per well of each processed sample. When all wells have been inoculated, tilt plates to spread the inocula evenly. Incubate inoculated plates for 1 hour at 15° C. for sample contact. After the 1 hour contact add cell culture medium. Medium shall be buffered or cells incubated so

that a pH between 7.4 and 7.8 is maintained. All cell culture assays shall be incubated, without overlays, at 15°C. for 21 days.

(4) *Virus identification by serological methods.* All cell cultures showing cytopathic effects (CPE) must be subcultured onto fresh cell cultures. If CPE is observed, determine the presence and identity the virus by serum neutralization, dot blot, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, or other equivalent serological technique.

(f) Information concerning the importation requirements of this section and application requirements for designation as a certifying official for purposes of this section may be obtained by contacting: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Fish Hatcheries (820 Arlington Square), 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240. Telephone 703–358–1878.

(g) The information collection requirements contained in this part have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned clearance number 1018–0078. The information is being collected to inform U.S. Customs and USFWS inspectors of the contents, origin, routing, and destination of fish and eggs shipments and to certify that the fish lots were inspected for listed pathogens. The information will be used to protect the health of the fishery resource. Response is required to obtain a benefit.

[58 FR 58979, Nov. 5, 1993]

§16.14 Importation of live amphibians or their eggs.

Upon the filing of a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under §14.61, all species of live amphibians or their eggs may be imported, transported, and possessed in captivity, without a permit, for scientific, medical, education, exhibition, or propagating purposes, but no such live amphibians or any progeny or eggs thereof may be released into the wild except by the State wildlife conservation agency having jurisdiction over the area of release or by persons having prior written permission for release from such agency.

§16.15 Importation of live reptiles or their eggs.

(a) The importation, transportation, or acquisition is prohibited of any live specimen or egg of the brown tree snake (*Boiga irregularis*): Provided, that the Director shall issue permits authorizing the importation, transportation, and possession of such live snakes or viable eggs under the terms and conditions set forth in §16.22.

(b) Upon the filing of a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under §14.61, all other species of live reptiles or their eggs may be imported, transported, and possessed in captivity, without a permit, for scientific, medical, educational, exhibitional or propagating purposes, but no such live reptiles or any progency or eggs thereof may be released into the wild except by the State wildlife conservation agency having jurisdiction over the area of release or by persons having prior written permission for release from such agency.

[55 FR 17441, Apr. 25, 1990]

Subpart C—Permits

§16.22 Injurious wildlife permits.

The Director may, upon receipt of an application and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing the importation into or shipment between the continental United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States of injurious wildlife (See subpart B of this part) for zoological, educational, medical, or scientific purposes.

(a) *Application requirements.* Applications for permits to import or ship injurious wildlife for such purposes shall be submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Wildlife Permit Office, P.O. Box 3654, Arlington, VA 22203. Each application must be submitted in writing on a Federal Fish and Wildlife License/Permit application (Form 3–200) provided by the Service and must include as an attachment all of the following information:

(1) The number of specimens and the common and scientific names (genus and species) of each species of live wildlife proposed to be imported or otherwise acquired, transported and possessed;

(2) The purpose of such importation or other acquisition, transportation and possession;

(3) The address of the premises where such live wildlife will be kept in captivity;

(4) A statement of the applicant's qualifications and previous experience in caring for and handling captive wildlife.

(b) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to import or ship injurious wildlife for zoological, educational, medical, or scientific purposes shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) All live wildlife acquired under permit and all progeny thereof, must be confined in the approved facilities on the premises authorized in the permit.

(2) No live wildlife, acquired under permit, or any eggs or progeny thereof, may be sold, donated, traded, loaned, or transferred to any other person unless such person has a permit issued by the Director under § 16.22 authorizing him to acquire and possess such wildlife or the eggs or progeny thereof.

(3) Permittees shall notify the nearest Special Agent-in-Charge (see § 10.22 of this chapter) by telephone or other expedient means within 24 hours following the escape of any wildlife imported or transported under authority of a permit issued under this section, or the escape of any progeny of such wildlife, unless otherwise specifically exempted by terms of the permit.

(c) *Issuance criteria.* The Director shall consider the following in determining whether to issue a permit to import or ship injurious wildlife for zoological, educational, medical, or scientific purposes:

(1) Whether the wildlife is being imported or otherwise acquired for a bona fide scientific, medical, educational, or zoological exhibition purpose;

(2) Whether the facilities for holding the wildlife in captivity have been inspected and approved, and consist of a basic cage or structure of a design and material adequate to prevent escape which is maintained inside a building or other facility of such structure that the wildlife could not escape from the building or other facility after escaping from the cage or structure maintained therein;

(3) Whether the applicant is a responsible person who is aware of the potential dangers to public interests posed by such wildlife, and who by reason of his knowledge, experience, and facilities reasonably can be expected to provide adequate protection for such public interests; and

(4) If such wildlife is to be imported or otherwise acquired for zoological or aquarium exhibition purposes, whether such exhibition or display will be open to the public during regular appropriate hours.

(d) The information collection requirements contained within this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned Clearance Number 1018–0022. This information is being collected to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications. This information will be used to review permit applications and make decisions, according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife conservation statutes and regulations, on the issuance or denial of permits. The obligation to respond is required to obtain or retain a permit.

[39 FR 1169, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 47 FR 30786, July 15, 1982]

Subpart D—Additional Exemptions

§ 16.32 Importation by Federal agencies.

Nothing in this part shall restrict the importation and transportation, without a permit, of any live wildlife by Federal agencies solely for their own use, upon the filing of a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under § 14.61: *Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to bald and golden eagles or their eggs, or to migratory birds or their eggs, the importations of which are governed by regulations under parts 22 and 21 of this chapter, respectively.

§ 16.33 Importation of natural-history specimens.

Nothing in this part shall restrict the importation and transportation, without a permit, of dead natural-history specimens of wildlife or their eggs for museum or scientific collection purposes: *Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to dead migratory birds, the importation of which is governed by regulations under parts 20 and 21 of this chapter; to dead game mammals from Mexico, the importation of which is governed by regulations under part 14 of this chapter; or to dead bald and golden eagles or their eggs, the importation of which is governed by regulations under part 22 of this chapter.

PART 17—ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE AND PLANTS

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407; 16 U.S.C. 1531–1544; 16 U.S.C. 4201–4245; Pub. L. 99–625, 100 Stat. 3500; unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: 40 FR 44415, Sept. 26, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

§ 17.1 Purpose of regulations.

(a) The regulations in this part implement the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1531–1543, except for those provisions in the Act

concerning the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, for which regulations are provided in part 23 of this subchapter.

(b) The regulations identify those species of wildlife and plants determined by the Director to be endangered or threatened with extinction under section 4(a) of the Act and also carry over the species and subspecies of wildlife designated as endangered under the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 275, 16 U.S.C. 668cc–1 to 6) which are deemed endangered species under section 4(c)(3) of the Act.

[40 FR 44415, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 42 FR 10465, Feb. 22, 1977]

§ 17.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) The regulations of this part apply only to endangered and threatened wildlife and plants.

(b) By agreement between the Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service, the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce has been specifically defined to include certain species, while jurisdiction is shared in regard to certain other species. Such species are footnoted in subpart B of this part, and reference is given to special rules of the National Marine Fisheries Service for those species.

(c) The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other regulations of this subchapter B which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the importation, exportation, and interstate transportation of wildlife.

(d) The examples used in this part are provided solely for the convenience of the public, and to explain the intent and meaning of the regulation to which they refer. They have no legal significance.

(e) Certain of the wildlife and plants listed in §§ 17.11 and 17.12 as endangered or threatened are included in Appendix I, II or III to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The importation, exportation and reexportation of such species are subject to additional regulations provided in part 23 of this subchapter.

[40 FR 44415, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 42 FR 10465, Feb. 22, 1977]

§ 17.3 Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in part 10 of this subchapter, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this part 17:

Act means the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531–1543; 87 Stat. 884);

Alaskan Native means a person defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1603(b) (85 Stat. 588)) as a citizen of the United States who is of one-fourth degree or more Alaska Indian (including Tsimshian Indians enrolled or not enrolled in the Metlaktla Indian Community), Eskimo, or Aleut blood, or combination thereof. The term includes any Native, as so defined, either or both of whose adoptive parents are not Natives. It also includes, in the absence of proof of a minimum blood quantum, any citizen of the United States who is regarded as an Alaska Native by the Native village or town of which he claims to be a member and whose father or mother is (or, if deceased, was) regarded as Native by any Native village or Native town. Any citizen enrolled by the Secretary pursuant to section 5 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act shall be conclusively presumed to be an Alaskan Native for purposes of this part;

Authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing means items made by an Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo which (a) were commonly produced on or before December 28, 1973, and (b) are composed wholly or in some significant respect of natural materials, and (c) are significantly altered from their natural form and which are produced, decorated, or fashioned in the exercise of traditional native handicrafts without the use of pantographs, multiple carvers, or similar mass copying devices. Improved methods of production utilizing modern implements such as sewing machines or modern techniques at a tannery registered pursuant to § 18.23(c) of this subchapter (in the case of marine mammals) may be used so long as no large scale mass production industry

results. Traditional native handicrafts include, but are not limited to, weaving, carving, stitching, sewing, lacing, beading, drawing, and painting. The formation of traditional native groups such as cooperatives, is permitted so long as no large scale mass production results;

Bred in captivity or *captive-bred* refers to wildlife, including eggs, born or otherwise produced in captivity from parents that mated or otherwise transferred gametes in captivity, if reproduction is sexual, or from parents that were in captivity when development of the progeny began, if development is asexual.

Captivity means that living wildlife is held in a controlled environment that is intensively manipulated by man for the purpose of producing wildlife of the selected species, and that has boundaries designed to prevent animal, eggs or gametes of the selected species from entering or leaving the controlled environment. General characteristics of captivity may include but are not limited to artificial housing, waste removal, health care, protection from predators, and artificially supplied food.

Convention means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, TIAS 8249.

Enhance the propagation or survival, when used in reference to wildlife in captivity, includes but is not limited to the following activities when it can be shown that such activities would not be detrimental to the survival of wild or captive populations of the affected species:

(a) Provision of health care, management of populations by culling, contraception, euthanasia, grouping or handling of wildlife to control survivorship and reproduction, and similar normal practices of animal husbandry needed to maintain captive populations that are self-sustaining and that possess as much genetic vitality as possible;

(b) Accumulation and holding of living wildlife that is not immediately needed or suitable for propagative or scientific purposes, and the transfer of such wildlife between persons in order to relieve crowding or other problems hindering the propagation or survival of the captive population at the location from which the wildlife would be removed; and

(c) Exhibition of living wildlife in a manner designed to educate the public about the ecological role and conservation needs of the affected species.

Endangered means a species of wildlife listed in §17.11 or a species of plant listed in §17.12 and designated as endangered.

Harass in the definition of ''take'' in the Act means an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering.

Harm in the definition of ''take'' in the Act means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.

Incidental taking means any taking otherwise prohibited, if such taking is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity.

Industry or trade in the definition of ''commercial activity'' in the Act means the actual or intended transfer of wildlife or plants from one person to another person in the pursuit of gain or profit;

Native village or town means any community, association, tribe, clan or group;

Population means a group of fish or wildlife in the same taxon below the subspecific level, in common spatial arrangement that interbreed when mature;

Specimen means any animal or plant, or any part, product, egg, seed or root of any animal or plant;

Subsistence means the use of endangered or threatened wildlife for food, clothing, shelter, heating, transportation and other uses necessary to maintain the life of the taker of the wildlife, or those who depend upon the

taker to provide them with such subsistence, and includes selling any edible portions of such wildlife in native villages and towns in Alaska for native consumption within native villages and towns;

Threatened means a species of wildlife listed in § 17.11 or plant listed in § 17.12 and designated as threatened.

Wasteful manner means any taking or method of taking which is likely to result in the killing or injury of endangered or threatened wildlife beyond those needed for subsistence purposes, or which results in the waste of a substantial portion of the wildlife, and includes without limitation the employment of a method of taking which is not likely to assure the capture or killing of the wildlife, or which is not immediately followed by a reasonable effort to retrieve the wildlife.

[40 FR 44415, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 42 FR 28056, June 1, 1977; 44 FR 54006, Sept. 17, 1979; 46 FR 54750, Nov. 4, 1981; 47 FR 31387, July 20, 1982; 50 FR 39687, Sept. 30, 1985]

§ 17.4 Pre-Act wildlife.

(a) The prohibitions defined in subparts C and D of this part 17 shall not apply to any activity involving endangered or threatened wildlife which was held in captivity or in a controlled environment on December 28, 1973: *Provided*,

(1) That the purposes of such holding were not contrary to the purposes of the Act; and

(2) That the wildlife was not held in the course of a commercial activity.

Example 1. On January 25, 1974, a tourist buys a stuffed hawksbill turtle (an endangered species listed since June, 1970), in a foreign country. On December 28, 1973, the stuffed turtle had been on display for sale. The tourist imports the stuffed turtle into the United States on January 26, 1974. This is a violation of the Act since the stuffed turtle was held for commercial purposes on December 28, 1973.

Example 2. On December 27, 1973 (or earlier), a tourist buys a leopard skin coat (the leopard has been listed as endangered since March 1972) for his wife in a foreign country. On January 5, he imports it into the United States. He has not committed a violation since on December 28, 1973, he was the owner of the coat, for personal purposes, and the chain of commerce had ended with the sale on the 27th. Even if he did not finish paying for the coat for another year, as long as he had possession of it, and he was not going to resell it, but was using it for personal purposes, the Act does not apply to that coat.

Example 3. On or before December 28, 1973, a hunter kills a leopard legally in Africa. He has the leopard mounted and imports it into the United States in March 1974. The importation is not subject to the Act. The hunter has not engaged in a commercial activity, even though he bought the services of a guide, outfitters, and a taxidermist to help him take, preserve, and import the leopard. This applies even if the trophy was in the possession of the taxidermist on December 28, 1973.

Example 4. On January 15, 1974, a hunter kills a leopard legally in Africa. He has the leopard mounted and imports it into the United States in June 1974. This importation is a violation of the Act since the leopard was not in captivity or a controlled environment on December 28, 1973.

(b) Service officers or Customs officers may refuse to clear endangered or threatened wildlife for importation into or exportation from the United States, pursuant to § 14.53 of this subchapter, until the importer or exporter can demonstrate that the exemption referred to in this section applies. Exempt status may be established by any sufficient evidence, including an affidavit containing the following:

(1) The affiant's name and address;

(2) Identification of the affiant;

(3) Identification of the endangered or threatened wildlife which is the subject of the affidavit;

(4) A statement by the affiant that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the endangered or threatened wildlife which is the subject of the affidavit was in captivity or in a controlled environment on December 28, 1973, and was not being held for purposes contrary to the Act or in the course of a commercial activity;

(5) A statement by the affiant in the following language:

The foregoing is principally based on the attached exhibits which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, are complete, true and correct. I understand that this affidavit is being submitted for the purpose of inducing the Federal Government to recognize an exempt status regarding (*insert description of wildlife*), under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531–1543), and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that any false statements may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(6) As an attachment, records or other available evidence to show:

(i) That the wildlife in question was being held in captivity or in a controlled environment on December 28, 1973;

(ii) The purpose for which the wildlife was being held; and

(iii) The nature of such holding (to establish that no commercial activity was involved).

(c) This section applies only to wildlife born on or prior to December 28, 1973. It does not apply to the progeny of any such wildlife born after December 28, 1973.

§17.5 Alaska natives.

(a) The provisions of subpart C of this part relating to the importation or the taking of endangered wildlife, and any provision of subpart D of this part relating to the importation or the taking of threatened wildlife, shall not apply to:

(1) Any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo who is an Alaskan native and who resides in Alaska; or

(2) Any non-native permanent resident of an Alaskan native village who is primarily dependent upon the taking of wildlife for consumption or for the creation and sale of authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing:

If the taking is primarily for subsistence purposes, and is not accomplished in a wasteful manner.

(b) Edible portions of endangered or threatened wildlife taken or imported pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section may be sold in native villages or towns in Alaska for native consumption within native villages and towns in Alaska.

(c) Non-edible by-products of endangered or threatened wildlife taken or imported pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section may be sold in interstate commerce when made into authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing.

§17.6 State cooperative agreements. [Reserved]

§17.7 Raptor exemption.

(a) The prohibitions found in §§17.21 and 17.31 do not apply to any raptor [a live migratory bird of the Order *Falconiformes* or the Order *Strigiformes*, other than a bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) or a golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)] legally held in captivity or in a controlled environment on November 10, 1978, or to any of its progeny, which is:

(1) Possessed and banded in compliance with the terms of a valid permit issued under part 21 of this chapter; and

(2) Identified in the earliest applicable annual report required to be filed by a permittee under part 21 of this chapter as in a permittee's possession on November 10, 1978, or as the progeny of such a raptor.

(b) This section does not apply to any raptor intentionally returned to the wild.

[48 FR 31607, July 8, 1983]

Subpart B—Lists

§17.11 Endangered and threatened wildlife.

(a) The list in this section contains the names of all species of wildlife which have been determined by the Services to be Endangered or Threatened. It also contains the names of species of wildlife treated as Endangered or Threatened because they are sufficiently similar in appearance to Endangered or Threatened species (see §17.50 *et seq.*).

(b) The columns entitled ''Common Name,'' ''Scientific Name,'' and ''Vertebrate Population Where Endangered or Threatened'' define the species of wildlife within the meaning of the Act. Thus, differently classified geographic populations of the same vertebrate subspecies or species shall be identified by their differing geographic boundaries, even though the other two columns are identical. The term ''Entire'' means that all populations throughout the present range of a vertebrate species are listed. Although common names are included, they cannot be relied upon for identification of any specimen, since they may vary greatly in local usage. The Services shall use the most recently accepted scientific name. In cases in which confusion might arise, a synonym(s) will be provided in parentheses. The Services shall rely to the extent practicable on

the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.*

(c) In the ''Status'' column the following symbols are used: ''E'' for Endangered, ''T'' for Threatened, and ''E [or T] (S/A)'' for similarity of appearance species.

(d) The other data in the list are nonregulatory in nature and are provided for the information of the reader. In the annual revision and compilation of this title, the following information may be amended without public notice: the spelling of species' names, historical range, footnotes, references to certain other applicable portions of this title, synonyms, and more current names. In any of these revised entries, neither the species, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, nor its status may be changed without following the procedures of part 424 of this title.

(e) The ''historic range'' indicates the known general distribution of the species or subspecies as reported in the current scientific literature. The present distribution may be greatly reduced from this historic range. This column does not imply any limitation on the application of the prohibitions in the Act or implementing rules. Such prohibitions apply to all individuals of the species, wherever found.

(f)(1) A footnote to the FEDERAL REGISTER publication(s) listing or reclassifying a species is indicated under the column ''When listed.'' Footnote numbers to §§ 17.11 and 17.12 are in the same numerical sequence, since plants and animals may be listed in the same FEDERAL REGISTER document. That document, at least since 1973, includes a statement indicating the basis for the listing, as well as the effective date(s) of said listing.

(2) The ''Special rules'' and ''Critical habitat'' columns provide a cross reference to other sections in parts 17, 222, 226, or 227. The ''Special rules'' column will also be used to cite the special rules that describe experimental populations and determine if they are essential or nonessential. Separate listing will be made for experimental populations, and the status column will include the following symbols: ''XE'' for an essential experimental population and ''XN'' for a nonessential experimental population. The term ''NA'' (not applicable) appearing in either of these two columns indicates that there are no special rules and/or critical habitat for that particular species. However, all other appropriate rules in parts 17, 217 through 227, and 402 still apply to that species. In addition, there may be other rules in this title that relate to such wildlife, e.g., port-of-entry requirements. It is not intended that the references in the ''Special rules'' column list all the regulations of the two Services which might apply to the species or to the regulations of other Federal agencies or State or local governments.

(g) The listing of a particular taxon includes all lower taxonomic units. For example, the genus *Hylobates* (gibbons) is listed as Endangered throughout its entire range (China, India, and SE Asia); consequently, all species, subspecies, and populations of that genus are considered listed as Endangered for the purposes of the Act. In 1978 (43 FR 6230–6233) the species *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (bald eagle) was listed as Threatened in ''USA (WA, OR, MN, WI, MI)'' rather than its entire population; thus, all individuals of the bald eagle found in those five States are considered listed as Threatened for the purposes of the Act.

(h) The ''List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife'' is provided below:

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
MAMMALS							
Anoa, lowland	*Bubalus depressicornis (=B. anoa depressicornis).*	Indonesia	Entire	E	3	NA	NA
Anoa, mountain	*Bubalus quarlesi (=B. anoa quarlesi).*	.....do	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Antelope, giant sable	*Hippotragus niger variani.*	Angola	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Argali	*Ovis ammon*	Afganistan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.	Entire except Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Tajikistan.	E	15, 475	NA	NA
Do	.....do	.....do	Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Tajikistan.	T	15, 475	NA	17.40(j)
Armadillo, giant	*Priodontes maximus (=giganteus).*	Venezuela and Guyana to Argentina.	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Armadillo, pink fairy	*Chlamyphorus truncatus.*	Argentina	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Ass, African wild	*Equus asinus (=africanus).*	Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia.	Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia.	E	3, 22	NA	NA
Ass, Asian wild (=kulan, onager).	*Equus hemionus*	Southwestern and Central Asia.	Entire	E	3	NA	NA
Avahi	*Avahi (=Lichanotus) laniger* (=entire genus).	Malagasy Republic (=Madagascar).	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Aye-aye	*Daubentonia madagascariensis.*	.....do	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Babirusa	*Babyrousa babyrussa*	Indonesia	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Baboon, gelada	*Theropithecus gelada*	Ethiopia	.....do	T	16	NA	17.40(c)
Bandicoot, barred	*Perameles bougainville.*	Australia	.....do	E	4	NA	NA
Bandicoot, desert	*Perameles eremiana*	.....do	.....do	E	6	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Bandicoot, lesser rabbit.	*Macrotis leucura*	.....do	.....do	E	4	NA	NA
Bandicoot, pig-footed	*Chaeropus ecaudatus*	.....do	.....do	E	4	NA	NA
Bandicoot, rabbit	*Macrotis lagotis*	.....do	.....do	E	4	NA	NA
Banteng	*Bos javanicus (=banteng).*	Southeast Asia	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Bat, Bulmer's fruit (flying fox).	*Aproteles bulmerae*	Papua New Guinea	.....do	E	139	NA	NA
Bat, bumblebee	*Craseonycteris thonglongyai.*	Thailand	.....do	E	139	NA	NA
Bat, gray	*Myotis grisescens*	Central and southeastern U.S.A..	.....do	E	13	NA	NA
Bat, Hawaiian hoary	*Lasiurus cinereus semotus.*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	2	NA	NA
Bat, Indiana	*Myotis sodalis*	Eastern and Midwestern U.S.A.	.....do	E	1	17.95(a)	NA
Bat, lesser (=Sanborn's) long-nosed.	*Leptonycteris curasoae (=sanborni) yerbabuenae.*	U.S.A. (AZ, NM), Mexico, Central America.	.....do	E	336	NA	NA
Bat, little Mariana fruit	*Pteropus tokudae*	Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam).	.....do	E	156	NA	NA
Bat, Mariana fruit	*Pteropus mariannus mariannus.*	Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam, Rota, Tinian, Saipan, Agiguan).	Guam	E	156	NA	NA
Bat, Mexican long-nosed.	*Leptonycteris nivalis*	U.S.A. (NM, TX), Mexico, Central America.	Entire	E	336	NA	NA
Bat, Ozark big-eared	*Plecotus townsendii ingens.*	U.S.A. (MO, OK, AR)	.....do	E	85	NA	NA
Bat, Rodrigues fruit (flying fox).	*Pteropus rodricensis*	Indian Ocean—Rodrigues Island.	.....do	E	139	NA	NA

Bat, Singapore roundleaf horseshoe.	*Hipposideros ridleyi* ...	Malaysia	.....do	E	139	NA	NA
Bat, Virginia big-eared	*Plecotus townsendii virginianus*.	U.S.A. (KY, NC, WV, VA).	.....do	E	85	17.95(a)	NA
Bear, American black	*Ursus americanus*	North America	U.S.A. (LA, MS, TX, only within the historic county range of the Louisiana black bear).	T(S/A)	456	NA	17.40(i)
Bear, Baluchistan	*Ursus thibetanus gedrosianus*.	Iran, Pakistan	Entire	E	233	NA	NA
Bear, brown	*Ursus arctos arctos* ...	Palearctic	Italy	E	15, 15A	NA	NA
Do	*Ursus arctos pruinosus*.	China (Tibet)	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Bear, grizzly (=brown)	*Ursus arctos*	Holarctic	U.S.A., conterminous (lower 48) States.	T	1, 2D, 9	NA	17.40(b)
Bear, Louisiana black	*Ursus americanus luteolus*.	U.S.A. (LA—all counties; MS—all counties south of or touching a line from Greenville, Washington County, to Meridian, Lauderdale County; TX—all counties east of or touching a line from Linden, Cass County, SW to Bryan, Brazos County, thence SSW to Rockport, Aransas County).	Entire	T	456	NA	17.40(i)
Bear, Mexican grizzly	*Ursus arctos (=U. a. nelsoni)*.	Holarctic	Mexico	E	3	NA	NA
Beaver	*Castor fiber birulai*	Mongolia	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Bison, wood	*Bison bison athabascae*.	Canada, northwestern U.S.A.	Canada	E	3	NA	NA
Bobcat	*Felis rufus escuinapae*	Central Mexico	Entire	E	15	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Bontebok (antelope)	*Damaliscus dorcas dorcas.*	South Africa	do	E	15	NA	NA
Camel, Bactrian	*Camelus bactrianus (=ferus).*	Mongolia, China	do	E	15	NA	NA
Caribou, woodland	*Rangifer tarandus caribou.*	U.S.A. (AK, ID, ME, MI, MN, MT, NH, VT, WA, WI), Canada.	U.S.A. (ID, WA), Canada (that part of S.E. British Columbia bounded by the U.S.-Can. border, Columbia R., Kootenay R., Kootenay L., and Kootenai R.).	E	128E, 136E, 143	NA	NA
Cat, Andean	*Felis jacobita*	Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina.	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Cat, black-footed	*Felis nigripes*	Southern Africa	do	E	15	NA	NA
Cat, flat-headed	*Felis planiceps*	Malaysia, Indonesia	do	E	15	NA	NA
Cat, Iriomote	*Felis (Mayailurus) iriomotensis.*	Japan (Iriomote Island, Ryukyu Islands).	do	E	50	NA	NA
Cat, leopard	*Felis bengalensis bengalensis.*	India, Southeast Asia	do	E	15	NA	NA
Cat, marbled	*Felis marmorata*	Nepal, Southeast Asia, Indonesia.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Cat, Pakistan sand	*Felis margarita scheffeli.*	Pakistan	do	E	139	NA	NA
Cat, Temminck's (=golden cat).	*Felis temmincki*	Nepal, China, Southeast Asia, Indonesia (Sumatra).	do	E	15	NA	NA
Cat, tiger	*Felis tigrinus*	Costa Rica to northern Argentina.	do	E	5	NA	NA
Chamois, Apennine	*Rupicapra rupicapra ornata.*	Italy	do	E	15	NA	NA
Cheetah	*Acinonyx jubatus*	Africa to India	do	E	3, 5	NA	NA
Chimpanzee	*Pan troglodytes*	Africa-see 17.40(c)(3)	Wherever found in the wild.	E	16, 376	NA	NA

Do	.....do	.....do	Wherever found in captivity.	T	16, 376	NA	17.40(c)
Chimpanzee, pygmy	*Pan paniscus*	Zaire	Entire	E	16, 376	NA	NA
Chinchilla	*Chinchilla brevicaudata boliviana.*	Bolivia	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Civet, Malabar large-spotted.	*Viverra megaspila civettina.*	India	.....do	E	50	NA	NA
Cochito (=Gulf of California harbor porpoise).	*Phocoena sinus*	Mexico (Gulf of California).	.....do	E	169	NA	NA
Cougar, eastern	*Felis concolor couguar.*	Eastern North America.	.....do	E	6	NA	NA
Deer, Bactrian	*Cervus elaphus bactrianus.*	Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan.	.....do	E	50	NA	NA
Deer, Barbary	*Cervus elaphus barbarus.*	Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria.	.....do	E	50	NA	NA
Deer, Bawean	*Axis (=Cervus) porcinus kuhli.*	Indonesia	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Deer, Cedros Island mule.	*Odocoileus hemionus cedrosensis.*	Mexico (Cedros Island).	.....do	E	10	NA	NA
Deer, Columbian white-tailed.	*Odocoileus virginianus leucurus.*	U.S.A. (WA, OR)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Deer, Corsican red	*Cervus elaphus corsicanus.*	Corsica, Sardinia	.....do	E	50	NA	NA
Deer, Eld's brow-antlered.	*Cervus eldi*	India to Southeast Asia.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Deer, Formosan sika	*Cervus nippon taiouanus.*	Taiwan	.....do	E	50	NA	NA
Deer, hog	*Axis (=Cervus) porcinus annamiticus.*	Thailand, Indochina	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Deer, key	*Odocoileus virginianus clavium.*	U.S.A. (FL)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Deer, marsh	*Blastocerus dichotomus.*	Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Brazil.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Deer, McNeill's	*Cervus elaphus macneilii.*	China (Sinkiang, Tibet).	.....do	E	3	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Deer, musk	*Moschus* spp. (all species).	Central and eastern Asia.	Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burma, China (Tibet, Yunnan), India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sikkim.	E	15	NA	NA
Deer, North China sika.	*Cervus nippon mandarinus*.	China (Shantung and Chihli Provinces).	Entire	E	50	NA	NA
Deer, pampas	*Ozotoceros bezoarticus*.	Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Deer, Persian fallow	*Dama dama mesopotamica*.	Iraq, Iran	do	E	3	NA	NA
Deer, Philippine	*Axis (=Cervus) porcinus calamianensis*.	Philippines (Calamian Islands).	do	E	15	NA	NA
Deer, Ryukyu sika	*Cervus nippon keramae*.	Japan (Ryukyu Islands).	do	E	50	NA	NA
Deer, Shansi sika	*Cervus nippon grassianus*.	China (Shansi Province).	do	E	50	NA	NA
Deer, South China sika.	*Cervus nippon kopschi*.	Southern China	do	E	50	NA	NA
Deer, swamp (=barasingha).	*Cervus duvauceli*	India, Nepal	do	E	3	NA	NA
Deer, Visayan	*Cervus alfredi*	Philippines	do	E	320	NA	NA
Deer, Yarkand	*Cervus elaphus yarkandensis*.	China (Sinkiang)	do	E	50	NA	NA
Dhole (=Asiatic wild dog).	*Cuon alpinus*	C.I.S., Korea, China, India, Southeast Asia.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Dibbler	*Antechinus apicalis*	Australia	do	E	4	NA	NA
Dog, African wild	*Lycaon pictus*	Sub-Saharan Africa	do	E	139	NA	NA
Dolphin, Chinese river (=whitefin).	*Lipotes vexillifer*	China	do	E	350	NA	NA
Dolphin, Indus River	*Platanista minor*	Pakistan (Indus R. and tributaries).	do	E	417	NA	NA

Drill	*Papio leucophaeus*	Equatorial West Africa	do	E	16	NA	NA
Dugong	*Dugong dugon*	East Africa to southern Japan, including U.S.A. (Trust Territories).	Entire, except Palau	E	4	NA	NA
Duiker, Jentink's	*Cephalophus jentinki*	Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast.	Entire	E	50	NA	NA
Eland, western giant	*Taurotragus derbianus derbianus.*	Senegal to Ivory Coast.	do	E	50	NA	NA
Elephant, African	*Loxodonta africana*	Africa	do	T	40	NA	17.40(e)
Elephant, Asian	*Elephas maximus*	South-central and southeastern Asia.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Ferret, black-footed	*Mustela nigripes*	Western U.S.A., western Canada.	Entire, except where listed as an experimental population below.	E	1, 3, 433, 545, 546, 582	NA	NA
Do	do	do	U.S.A. (specific portions of MT, SD, WY, and AZ, see 17.84(g)).	XN	433, 545, 546, 582	NA	17.84(g)
Fox, northern swift	*Vulpes velox hebes*	U.S.A. (northern plains), Canada.	Canada	E	3	NA	NA
Fox, San Joaquin kit	*Vulpes macrotis mutica.*	U.S.A. (CA)	Entire	E	1	NA	NA
Fox, Simien	*Canis (Simenia) simensis.*	Ethiopia	do	E	50	NA	NA
Gazelle, Arabian	*Gazella gazella*	Arabian Peninsula, Palestine, Sinai.	do	E	50	NA	NA
Gazelle, Clark's (=Dibatag).	*Ammodorcas clarkei*	Somalia, Ethiopia	do	E	3	NA	NA
Gazelle, Cuvier's	*Gazella cuvieri*	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Gazelle, Mhorr	*Gazella dama mhorr*	Morocco	do	E	3	NA	NA
Gazelle, Moroccan (=Dorcas).	*Gazella dorcas massaesyla.*	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Gazelle, Pelzeln's	*Gazella dorcas pelzelni.*	Somalia	do	E	50	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Gazelle, Rio de Oro Dama.	*Gazella dama lozanoi*	Western Sahara	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Gazelle, sand	*Gazella subgutturosa marica.*	Jordan, Arabian Peninsula.	.....do	E	50	NA	NA
Gazelle, Saudi Arabian.	*Gazella dorcas saudiya.*	Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Arabian Peninsula.	.....do	E	50	NA	NA
Gazelle, slender-horned (=Rhim).	*Gazella leptoceros*	Sudan, Egypt, Algeria, Libya.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Gibbons	*Hylobates* spp. (including *Nomascus*).	China, India, Southeast Asia.	.....do	E	3, 15	NA	NA
Goat, wild (=Chiltan markhor).	*Capra aegagrus (=falconeri) chiltanensis.*	Southwestern Asia	Chiltan Range of west-central Pakistan.	E	15	NA	NA
Goral	*Nemorhaedus goral*	East Asia	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Gorilla	*Gorilla gorilla*	Central and western Africa.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Hare, hispid	*Caprolagus hispidus*	India, Nepal, Bhutan	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Hartebeest, Swayne's	*Alcelaphus buselaphus swaynei.*	Ethiopia, Somalia	.....do	E	3,50	NA	NA
Hartebeest, Tora	*Alcelaphus buselaphus tora.*	Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt.	.....do	E	50	NA	NA
Hog, pygmy	*Sus salvanius*	India, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Horse, Przewalski's	*Equus przewalskii*	Mongolia, China	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Huemul, north Andean	*Hippocamelus antisensis.*	Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Huemul, South Andean.	*Hippocamelus bisulcus.*	Chile, Argentina	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Hutia, Cabrera's	*Capromys angelcabrerai.*	Cuba	.....do	E	233	NA	NA
Hutia, dwarf	*Capromys nana*	.....do	.....do	E	233	NA	NA
Hutia, large-eared	*Capromys auritus*	.....do	.....do	E	233	NA	NA
Hutia, little earth	*Capromys sanfelipensis.*	.....do	.....do	E	233	NA	NA

Hyena, Barbary	*Hyaena hyaena barbara.*	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Hyena, brown	*Hyaena brunnea*	Southern Africa	do	E	3	NA	NA
Ibex, Pyrenean	*Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica.*	Spain	do	E	3	NA	NA
Ibex, Walia	*Capra walie*	Ethiopia	do	E	3	NA	NA
Impala, black-faced	*Aepyceros melampus petersi.*	Namibia, Angola	do	E	3	NA	NA
Indri	*Indri indri*(=entire genus).	Malagasy Republic (=Madagascar).	do	E	3	NA	NA
Jaguar	*Panthera onca*	U.S.A. (AZ, CA, LA, NM, TX), Mexico, Central and South America.	do	E	5, 622	NA	NA
Jaguarundi	*Felis yagouaroundi cacomitli.*	U.S.A. (TX), Mexico	do	E	15	NA	NA
Do	*Felis yagouaroundi fossata.*	Mexico, Nicaragua	do	E	15	NA	NA
Do	*Felis yagouaroundi panamensis.*	Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Do	*Felis yagouaroundi tolteca.*	U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico	do	E	15	NA	NA
Kangaroo rat, Fresno	*Dipodomys nitratoides exilis.*	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	170	17.95(a)	NA
Kangaroo rat, giant	*Dipodomys ingens*	do	do	E	251	NA	NA
Kangaroo rat, Morro Bay.	*Dipodomys heermanni morroensis.*	do	do	E	2	17.95(a)	NA
Kangaroo rat, Stephens'.	*Dipodomys stephensi* (incl. *D. cascus*).	do	do	E	338	NA	NA
Kangaroo rat, Tipton	*Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides.*	do	do	E	312	NA	NA
Kangaroo, Tasmanian forester.	*Macropus giganteus tasmaniensis.*	Australia (Tasmania)	do	E	6	NA	NA
Kouprey	*Bos sauveli*	Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Langur, capped	*Presbytis pileata*	India, Burma, Bangladesh.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Langur, Douc	*Pygathrix nemaeus*	Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam.	do	E	3	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Langur, entellus	*Presbytis entellus*	China (Tibet), India, Pakistan, Kashmir, Sri Lanka, Sikkim, Bangladesh.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Langur, Francois'	*Presbytis francoisi*	China (Kwangsi), Indochina.	.....do	E	16	NA	NA
Langur, golden	*Presbytis geei*	India (Assam), Bhutan	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Langur, long-tailed	*Presbytis potenziani*	Indonesia	.....do	T	16	NA	17.40(c)
Langur, Pagi Island	*Nasalis (Simias) concolor.*	.....do	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Langur, purple-faced	*Presbytis senex*	Sri Lanka	.....do	T	16	NA	17.40(c)
Lechwe, red	*Kobus leche*	Southern Africa	.....do	T	3, 15, 106	NA	NA
Lemurs	Lemuridae (incl. genera *Lemur, Phaner, Hapalemur, Lepilemur, Microcebus, Allocebus, Cheirogaleus, Varecia.*	Malagasy Republic (=Madagascar).	.....do	E	3, 15, 15A	NA	NA
Leopard	*Panthera pardus*	Africa, Asia	Wherever found, except where it is listed as Threatened as set forth below.	E	3, 5, 114	NA	NA
Do	.....do	.....do	In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya.	T	3, 5, 114	NA	17.40(f)

Leopard, clouded	*Neofelis nebulosa*	Southeastern and south-central Asia, Taiwan.	Entire	E	3, 15	NA	NA
Leopard, snow	*Panthera uncia*	Central Asia	do	E	5	NA	NA
Linsang, spotted	*Prionodon pardicolor*	Nepal, Assam, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Burma.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Lion, Asiatic	*Panthera leo persica*	Turkey to India	do	E	3	NA	NA
Lion, mountain	*Felis concolor* (all subsp. except *coryi*).	Canada to South America.	U.S.A. (FL)	T(S/A)	432	NA	17.40(h)
Loris, lesser slow	*Nycticebus pygmaeus*	Indochina	Entire	T	16	NA	17.40(c)
Lynx, Spanish	*Felis (=Lynx) pardina*	Spain, Portugal	do	E	3	NA	NA
Macaque, Formosan rock.	*Macaca cyclopis*	Taiwan	do	T	16	NA	17.40(c)
Macaque, Japanese	*Macaca fuscata*	Japan (Shikoku, Kyushu and Honshu Islands).	do	T	16	NA	17.40(c)
Macaque, lion-tailed	*Macaca silenus*	India	do	E	3	NA	NA
Macaque, stump-tailed	*Macaca arctoides*	India (Assam) to southern China.	do	T	16	NA	17.40(c)
Macaque, Toque	*Macaca sinica*	Sri Lanka	do	T	16	NA	17.40(c)
Manatee, Amazonian	*Trichechus inunguis*	South America (Amazon R. basin).	do	E	3	NA	NA
Manatee, West African	*Trichechus senegalensis*.	West Coast of Africa from Senegal R. to Cuanza R..	do	T	52	NA	NA
Manatee, West Indian (=Florida).	*Trichechus manatus*	U.S.A. (southeastern), Caribbean Sea, South America.	do	E	1, 3	17.95(a)	17.108 (a)
Mandrill	*Papio sphinx*	Equatorial West Africa	do	E	16	NA	NA
Mangabey, Tana River	*Cercocebus galeritus*	Kenya	do	E	3	NA	NA
Mangabey, white-collared.	*Cercocebus torquatus*	Senegal to Ghana; Nigeria to Gabon.	do	E	16	NA	NA
Margay	*Felis wiedii*	U.S.A. (TX), Central and South America.	Mexico southward	E	5	NA	NA
Markhor, Kabal	*Capra falconeri megaceros*.	Afghanistan, Pakistan	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Markhor, straight-horned.	*Capra falconeri jerdoni*.	do	do	E	15	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Marmoset, buff-headed.	*Callithrix flaviceps*	Brazil	do	E	139	NA	NA
Marmoset, buffy tufted-ear.	*Callithrix jacchus aurita.*	do	do	E	233	NA	NA
Marmoset, cotton-top	*Saguinus oedipus*	Costa Rica to Colombia.	do	E	16	NA	NA
Marmoset, Goeldi's	*Callimico goeldii*	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Marmot, Vancouver Island.	*Marmota vancouverensis.*	Canada (Vancouver Island).	do	E	139	NA	NA
Marsupial, eastern jerboa.	*Antechinomys laniger*	Australia	do	E	4	NA	NA
Marsupial-mouse, large desert.	*Sminthopsis psammophila.*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Marsupial-mouse, long-tailed.	*Sminthopsis longicaudata.*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Marten, Formosan yellow-throated.	*Martes flavigula chrysospila.*	Taiwan	do	E	3	NA	NA
Monkey, black colobus	*Colobus satanas*	Equatorial Guinea, People's Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Gabon.	do	E	16	NA	NA
Monkey, black howler	*Alouatta pigra*	Mexico, Guatemala, Belize.	do	T	16	NA	17.40(c)
Monkey, Diana	*Cercopithecus diana*	Coastal West Africa	do	E	16	NA	NA
Monkey (=langur), Guizhou snub-nosed.	*Rhinopithecus (=Pygathrix) brelichi.*	China	do	E	400	NA	NA
Monkey, howler	*Alouatta palliata (=villosa).*	Mexico to South America.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Monkey, L'hoest's	*Cercopithecus lhoesti*	Upper eastern Congo R. Basin, Cameroon.	do	E	16	NA	NA
Monkey, Preuss' red colobus.	*Colobus badius preussi.*	Cameroon	do	E	139	NA	NA
Monkey, proboscis	*Nasalis larvatus*	Borneo	do	E	15	NA	NA

Monkey, red-backed squirrel.	*Saimiri oerstedii*	Costa Rica, Panama	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Monkey, red-bellied ...	*Cercopithecus erythrogaster.*	Western Nigeria	.....do	E	16	NA	NA
Monkey, red-eared nose-spotted.	*Cercopithecus erythrotis.*	Nigeria, Cameroon, Fernando Po.	.....do	E	16	NA	NA
Monkey (=langur), Sichuan snub-nosed.	*Rhinopithecus (=Pygathrix) roxellana.*	China	.....do	E	400	NA	NA
Monkey, spider	*Ateles geoffroyi frontatus.*	Costa Rica, Nicaragua	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Do	*Ateles geoffroyl panamensis.*	Costa Rica, Panama	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Monkey, Tana River red colobus.	*Colobus rufomitratus (=badius) rufomitratus.*	Kenya	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Monkey (=langur), Tonkin snub-nosed.	*Rhinopithecus (=Pygathrix) avunculus.*	Vietnam	.....do	E	16, 400	NA	NA
Monkey, woolly spider	*Brachyteles arachnoides.*	Brazil	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Monkey, yellow-tailed woolly.	*Lagothrix flavicauda* ...	Andes of northern Peru.	.....do	E	16	NA	NA
Monkey (=langur), Yunnan snub-nosed.	*Rhinopithecus (=Pygathrix) bieti.*	China	.....do	E	400	NA	NA
Monkey, Zanzibar red colobus.	*Colobus kirki*	Tanzania	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Mountain beaver, Point Arena.	*Aplodontia rufa nigra*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	E	454	NA	NA
Mouse, Alabama beach.	*Peromyscus polionotus ammobates.*	U.S.A. (AL)	.....do	E	183	17.95(a)	NA
Mouse, Anastasia Island beach.	*Peromyscus polionotus phasma.*	U.S.A. (FL)	.....do	E	349	NA	NA
Mouse, Australian native.	*Notomys aquilo*	Australia	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Do	*Zyzomys (=Notomys) pedunculatus.*	.....do	.....do	E	15	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Mouse, Choctawahatchee beach.	*Peromyscus polionotus allophrys.*	U.S.A. (FL)	do	E	183	17.95(a)	NA
Mouse, Field's	*Pseudomys fieldi*	Australia	do	E	4	NA	NA
Mouse, Gould's	*Pseudomys gouldii*	do	do	E	6	NA	NA
Mouse, Key Largo cotton.	*Peromyscus gossypinus allapaticola.*	U.S.A. (FL)	do	E	131E, 160	NA	NA
Mouse, New Holland	*Pseudomys novaehollandiae.*	Australia	do	E	4	NA	NA
Mouse, Pacific pocket	*Perognathus longimembris pacificus.*	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	526E, 554	NA	NA
Mouse, Perdido Key beach.	*Peromyscus polionotus trissyllepsis.*	U.S.A. (AL, FL)	do	E	183	17.95(a)	NA
Mouse, salt marsh harvest.	*Reithrodontomys raviventris.*	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	2	NA	NA
Mouse, Shark Bay	*Pseudomys praeconis*	Australia	do	E	4	NA	NA
Mouse, Shortridge's	*Pseudomys shortridgei.*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Mouse, Smoky	*Pseudomys fumeus*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Mouse, southeastern beach.	*Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris.*	U.S.A. (FL)	do	T	349	NA	NA
Mouse, western	*Pseudomys occidentalis.*	Australia	do	E	4	NA	NA
Muntjac, Fea's	*Muntiacus feae*	Northern Thailand, Burma.	do	E	50	NA	NA
Native-cat, eastern	*Dasyurus viverrinus*	Australia	do	E	6	NA	NA
Numbat	*Myrmecobius fasciatus.*	do	do	E	4, 6	NA	NA
Ocelot	*Felis pardalis*	U.S.A. (AZ, TX) to Central and South America.	do	E	5, 119	NA	NA

Orangutan	*Pongo pygmaeus*	Borneo, Sumatra	do	E	3	NA	NA
Oryx, Arabian	*Oryx leucoryx*	Arabian Peninsula	do	E	3	NA	NA
Otter, Cameroon clawless.	*Aonyx (Paraonyx) congica microdon.*	Cameroon, Nigeria	do	E	3	NA	NA
Otter, giant	*Pteronura brasiliensis*	South America	do	E	3	NA	NA
Otter, long-tailed	*Lutra longicaudis* (incl. *platensis*).	do	do	E	3, 15	NA	NA
Otter, marine	*Lutra felina*	Peru south to Straits of Magellan.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Otter, southern river	*Lutra provocax*	Chile, Argentina	do	E	15	NA	NA
Otter, southern sea	*Enhydra lutris nereis*	West Coast, U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA) south to Mexico (Baja California).	Entire, except where listed below.	T	21, 284	NA	NA
Do	do	do	All areas subject to U.S. jurisdiction south of Pt. Conception, CA (34°26.9' N. Lat.) [Note—status governed by Pub. L. 99-625, 100 Stat. 3500.].	XN	21, 284	NA	17.84(d)
Panda, giant	*Ailuropoda melanoleuca.*	China	Entire	E	139	NA	NA
Pangolin (=scaly anteater).	*Manis temmincki*	Africa	do	E	15	NA	NA
Panther, Florida	*Felis concolor coryi*	U.S.A. (LA and AR east to SC and FL).	do	E	1	NA	NA
Planigale, little	*Planigale ingrami subtilissima.*	Australia	do	E	4	NA	NA
Planigale, southern	*Planigale tenuirostris*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Porcupine, thin-spined	*Chaetomys subspinosus.*	Brazil	do	E	3	NA	NA
Possum, Leadbeater's	*Gymnobelideus leadbeateri.*	do	do	E	233	NA	NA
Possum, mountain pygmy.	*Burramys parvus*	Australia	do	E	4	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Possum, scaly-tailed	*Wyulda squamicaudata.*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Prairie dog, Mexican	*Cynomys mexicanus*	Mexico	do	E	3	NA	NA
Prairie dog, Utah	*Cynomys parvidens*	U.S.A. (UT)	do	T	6, 149	NA	17.40(g)
Pronghorn, peninsular	*Antilocapra americana peninsularis.*	Mexico (Baja California).	do	E	10	NA	NA
Pronghorn, Sonoran	*Antilocapra americana sonoriensis.*	U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico	do	E	1, 3	NA	NA
Pudu	*Pudu pudu*	Southern South America.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Puma, Costa Rican	*Felis concolor costaricensis.*	Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Quokka	*Setonix brachyurus*	Australia	do	E	6	NA	NA
Rabbit, Lower Keys	*Sylvilagus palustris hefneri.*	U.S.A. (FL)	do	E	390	NA	NA
Rabbit, Ryukyu	*Pentalagus furnessi*	Japan (Ryukyu Islands).	do	E	50	NA	NA
Rabbit, volcano	*Romerolagus diazi*	Mexico	do	E	3	NA	NA
Rat, false water	*Xeromys myoides*	Australia	do	E	4	NA	NA
Rat, stick-nest	*Leporillus conditor*	do	do	E	6	NA	NA
Rat-kangaroo, brush-tailed.	*Bettongia penicillata*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Rat-kangaroo, Gaimard's.	*Bettongia gaimardi*	do	do	E	6	NA	NA
Rat-kangaroo, Lesuer's.	*Bettongia lesueur*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Rat-kangaroo, plain	*Caloprymnus campestris.*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Rat-kangaroo, Queensland.	*Bettongia tropica*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Rhinoceros, black	*Diceros bicornis*	Sub-Saharan Africa	do	E	97	NA	NA
Rhinoceros, great Indian.	*Rhinoceros unicornis*	India, Nepal	do	E	4	NA	NA

Rhinoceros, Javan	*Rhinoceros sondaicus*	Indonesia, Indochina, Burma, Thailand, Sikkim, Bangladesh, Malaysia.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Rhinoceros, northern white.	*Ceratotherium simum cottoni.*	Zaire, Sudan, Uganda, Central African Republic.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Rhinoceros, Sumatran	*Dicerorhinus (=Didermoceros) sumatrensis.*	Bangladesh to Vietnam to Indonesia (Borneo).	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Rice rat (=silver rice rat).	*Oryzomys palustris natator (=O. argentatus).*	U.S.A. (FL)	Lower FL Keys (west of Seven Mile Bridge).	E	421	17.95(a)	NA
Saiga, Mongolian (antelope).	*Saiga tatarica mongolica.*	Mongolia	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Saki, southern bearded.	*Chiropotes satanas satanas.*	Brazil	.....do	E	233	NA	NA
Saki, white-nosed	*Chiropotes albinasus*	.....do	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Sea-lion, Steller (=northern).	*Eumetopias jubatus* ...	U.S.A. (AK, CA, OR, WA), Canada, Russia; North Pacific Ocean.	Entire, except the population segment west of 144° W. Long..	T	384E, 408, 614	226.12	227.12
Do	.....do	.....do	Population segment west of 144° W. Long..	E	384E, 408, 614	226.12	NA
Seal, Caribbean monk	*Monachus tropicalis* ...	Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico.	Entire	E	1, 2D, 45	NA	NA
Seal, guadalupe fur ...	*Arctocephalus townsendi.*	U.S.A. (Farallon Islands of CA) south to Mexico (Islas Revillagigedo).	.....do	T	1, 2D, 212	NA	227.11
Seal, Hawaiian monk	*Monachus schauinslandi.*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	18	226.11	NA
Seal, Mediterranean monk.	*Monachus monachus*	Mediterranean, Northwest African Coast and Black Sea.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Seal, Saimaa	*Phoca hispida saimensis.*	Finland (Lake Saimaa).	.....do	E	508	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Seledang (=Gaur)	*Bos gaurus*	Bangladesh, Southeast Asia, India.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Serow	*Capricornis sumatraensis.*	East Asia, Sumatra	do	E	15	NA	NA
Serval, Barbary	*Felis serval constantina.*	Algeria	do	E	3	NA	NA
Shapo	*Ovis vignei vignei*	Kashmir	do	E	15	NA	NA
Shou	*Cervus elaphus wallichi.*	Tibet, Bhutan	do	E	3	NA	NA
Shrew, Dismal Swamp southeastern.	*Sorex longirostris fisheri.*	U.S.A. (VA, NC)	do	T	246	NA	NA
Siamang	*Symphalangus syndactylus.*	Malaysia, Indonesia	do	E	15	NA	NA
Sifakas	*Propithecus* spp.	Malagasy Republic (=Madagascar).	do	E	4	NA	NA
Sloth, Brazilian three-toed.	*Bradypus torquatus*	Brazil	do	E	3	NA	NA
Solenodon, Cuban	*Solenodon (Atopogale) cubanus.*	Cuba	do	E	3	NA	NA
Solenodon, Haitian	*Solenodon paradoxus*	Dominican Republic, Haiti.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Squirrel, Carolina northern flying.	*Glaucomys sabrinus coloratus.*	U.S.A. (NC, TN)	do	E	189	NA	NA
Squirrel, Delmarva Peninsula fox.	*Sciurus niger cinereus*	U.S.A. (Delmarva Peninsula to southeastern PA).	Entire, except Sussex Co., DE.	E	1, 161, 168	NA	NA
Do	do	do	U.S.A. (DE—Sussex Co.).	XN	161	NA	17.84(a)
Squirrel, Mount Graham red.	*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus grahamensis.*	U.S.A. (AZ)	Entire	E	268	17.95(a)	NA
Squirrel, Virginia northern flying.	*Glaucomys sabrinus fuscus.*	U.S.A. (VA, WV)	do	E	189	NA	NA

Stag, Barbary	*Cervus elaphus barbarus.*	Tunisia, Algeria	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Stag, Kashmir	*Cervus elaphus hanglu.*	Kashmir	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Suni, Zanzibar	*Neotragus (Nesotragus) moschatus moschatus.*	Zanzibar (and nearby islands).	.....do	E	50	NA	NA
Tahr, Arabian	*Hemitragus jayakari*	Oman	.....do	E	50	NA	NA
Tamaraw	*Bubalus mindorensis*	Philippines	.....do	E	4	NA	NA
Tamarin (=marmoset), golden-rumped (=golden-headed).	*Leontopithecus (=Leontideus)* spp..	Brazil	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Tamarin, pied	*Saguinus bicolor*	.....do	.....do	E	16	NA	NA
Tamarin, white-footed	*Saguinus leucopus*	Colombia	.....do	T	16	NA	17.40(c)
Tapir, Asian	*Tapirus indicus*	Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Tapir, Brazilian	*Tapirus terrestris*	Colombia and Venezuela south to Paraguay and Argentina.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Tapir, Central American.	*Tapirus bairdii*	Southern Mexico to Colombia and Ecuador.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Tapir, mountain	*Tapirus pinchaque*	Colombia, Ecuador and possibly Peru and Venezuela.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Tarsier, Philippine	*Tarsius syrichta*	Philippines	.....do	T	16	NA	17.40(c)
Tiger	*Panthera tigris*	Temperate and tropical Asia.	.....do	E	3, 5	NA	NA
Tiger, Tasmanian (=Thylacine).	*Thylacinus cynocephalus.*	Australia	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Uakari (all species)	*Cacajao* spp.	Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Urial	*Ovis musimon (=orientalis) ophion.*	Cyprus	.....do	E	15	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Vicuna	*Vicugna vicugna*	South America (Andes).	do	E	3	NA	NA
Vole, Amargosa	*Microtus californicus scirpensis.*	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	166	17.95(a)	NA
Vole, Florida salt marsh.	*Microtus pennsylvanicus dukecampbelli.*	U.S.A. (FL)	do	E	415	NA	NA
Vole, Hualapai Mexican.	*Microtus mexicanus hualpaiensis.*	U.S.A. (AZ)	do	E	292	NA	NA
Wallaby, banded hare	*Lagostrophus fasciatus.*	Australia	do	E	4	NA	NA
Wallaby, brindled nail-tailed.	*Onychogalea fraenata*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Wallaby, crescent nail-tailed.	*Onychogalea lunata*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Wallaby, Parma	*Macropus parma*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Wallaby, western hare	*Lagorchestes hirsutus*	do	do	E	4	NA	NA
Wallaby, yellow-footed rock.	*Petrogale xanthopus*	do	do	E	6	NA	NA
Whale, blue	*Balaenoptera musculus.*	Oceanic	do	E	3	NA	NA
Whale, bowhead	*Balaena mysticetus*	Oceanic (north latitudes only).	do	E	3	NA	NA
Whale, finback	*Balaenoptera physalus.*	Oceanic	do	E	3	NA	NA
Whale, gray	*Eschrichtius robustus*	North Pacific Ocean—coastal and Bering Sea, formerly North Atlantic Ocean.	Entire, except eastern North Pacific Ocean—coastal and Bering, Beaufort, and Chukchi Seas.	E	3, 540	NA	NA
Whale, humpback	*Megaptera novaeangliae.*	Oceanic	Entire	E	3	NA	222.31
Whale, right	*Balaena glacialis* (incl. *australis*).	do	do	E	3	226.13	NA
Whale, Sei	*Balaenoptera borealis*	do	do	E	3	NA	NA

Whale, sperm	*Physeter macrocephalus (=catodon).*	.....do	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Wolf, gray	*Canis lupus*	Holarctic	U.S.A., conterminous (lower 48) States, except MN and where listed as an experimental population; Mexico.	E	1, 6, 13, 15, 35, 561, 562	17.95(a)	NA
Do	.....do	.....do	U.S.A. (MN)	T	35	17.95(a)	17.40(d)
Do	.....do	.....do	U.S.A. (WY and portions of ID and MT—see 17.84(i)).	XN	561, 562	NA	17.84(i)
Wolf, maned	*Chrysocyon brachyurus.*	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay.	Entire	E	4	NA	NA
Wolf, red	*Canis rufus*	U.S.A. (SE U.S.A., west to central TX).	Entire, except where listed as experimental populations below.	E	1, 248, 449, 579	NA	NA
Do	.....do	.....do	U.S.A. (portions of NC and TN—see 17.84(c)(9)).	XN	248, 449, 579	NA	17.84(c)
Wombat, hairy-nosed (=Barnard's and Queensland hairy-nosed.	*Lasiorhinus krefftii* (formerly *L. barnardi* and *L. gillespiei*).	Australia	Entire	E	4, 6	NA	NA
Woodrat, Key Largo	*Neotoma floridana smalli.*	U.S.A. (FL)	.....do	E	131E, 160	NA	NA
Yak, wild	*Bos grunniens mutus*	China (Tibet), India	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Zebra, Grevy's	*Equus grevyi*	Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia.	.....do	T	54	NA	NA
Zebra, Hartmann's mountain.	*Equus zebra hartmannae.*	Namibia, Angola	.....do	T	54, 111	NA	NA
Zebra, mountain	*Equus zebra zebra*	South Africa	.....do	E	15, 111	NA	NA
BIRDS							
'Akepa, Hawaii (honeycreeper).	*Loxops coccineus coccineus.*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	2	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
‘Akepa, Maui (honeycreeper).	*Loxops coccineus ochraceus.*	.....do	.....do	E	2	NA	NA
‘Akialoa, Kauai (honeycreeper).	*Hemignathus procerus*	.....do	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
‘Akiapola‘au (honeycreeper).	*Hemignathus munroi (=wilsoni).*	.....do	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Albatross, Amsterdam	*Diomedia amsterdamensis.*	Indian Ocean—Amsterdam Island.	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Albatross, short-tailed	*Diomedea albatrus*	North Pacific Ocean—Japan, Russia, U.S.A. (AK, CA, HI, OR, WA).	Entire, except U.S.A.	E	3	NA	NA
Alethe, Thyolo	*Alethe choloensis*	Malawi, Mozambique	Entire	E	571	NA	NA
Blackbird, yellow-shouldered.	*Agelaius xanthomus* ..	U.S.A. (PR)	.....do	E	17	17.95(b)	NA
Bobwhite, masked (quail).	*Colinus virginianus ridgwayi.*	U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico (Sonora).	.....do	E	1, 3	NA	NA
Booby, Abbott’s	*Sula abbotti*	Indian Ocean—Christmas Island.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Bristlebird, western	*Dasyornis brachypterus longirostris.*	Australia	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Bristlebird, western rufous.	*Dasyornis broadbenti littoralis.*	.....do	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Broadbill, Guam	*Myiagra freycineti*	Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam).	.....do	E	156	NA	NA
Bulbul, Mauritius olivaceous.	*Hypsipetes borbonicus olivaceus.*	Indian Ocean—Mauritius.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Bullfinch, Sao Miguel (finch).	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula murina.*	Eastern Atlantic Ocean—Azores.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Bush-shrike, Ulugura	*Malaconotus alius*	Tanzania	.....do	T	571	NA	NA
Bushwren, New Zealand.	*Xenicus longipes*	New Zealand	.....do	E	3	NA	NA

Bustard, great Indian	*Choriotis nigriceps*	India, Pakistan	do	E	3	NA	NA
Cahow (=Bermuda petrel).	*Pterodroma cahow*	North Atlantic Ocean—Bermuda.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Caracara, Audubon's crested.	*Polyborus plancus audubonii.*	U.S.A. (AZ, FL, LA, NM, TX) south to Panama; Cuba.	U.S.A. (FL)	T	280	NA	NA
Condor, Andean	*Vultur gryphus*	Colombia to Chile and Argentina.	Entire	E	4	NA	NA
Condor, California	*Gymnogyps californianus.*	U.S.A. (AZ, CA, OR), Mexico (Baja California).	U.S.A. only, except where listed as an experimental population below.	E	1, 597	17.95(b)	NA
Do	do	do	U.S.A. (specific portions of Arizona, Nevada, and Utah).	XN	597	NA	17.84(j)
Coot, Hawaiian (='alae-ke'oke'o).	*Fulica americana alai*	U.S.A. (HI)	Entire	E	2	NA	NA
Cotinga, banded	*Cotinga maculata*	Brazil	do	E	15	NA	NA
Cotinga, white-winged	*Xipholena atropurpurea.*	do	do	E	15	NA	NA
Crane, black-necked	*Grus nigricollis*	China (Tibet)	do	E	15	NA	NA
Crane, Cuba sandhill	*Grus canadensis nesiotes.*	West Indies—Cuba	do	E	15	NA	NA
Crane, hooded	*Grus monacha*	Japan, Russia	do	E	4	NA	NA
Crane, Japanese	*Grus japonensis*	China, Japan, Korea, Russia.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Crane, Mississippi sandhill.	*Grus canadensis pulla*	U.S.A. (MS)	do	E	6	17.95(b)	NA
Crane, Siberian white	*Grus leucogeranus*	C.I.S. (Siberia) to India, including Iran and China.	do	E	4	NA	NA
Crane, white-naped	*Grus vipio*	Mongolia	do	E	15	NA	NA
Crane, whooping	*Grus americana*	Canada, U.S.A. (Rocky Mountains east to Carolinas), Mexico.	Entire, except where listed as an experimental population.	E	1, 3, 487	17.95(b)	NA
Do	do	do	U.S.A. (CO, ID, FL, NM, UT, WY).	XN	487, 621	NA	17.84(h)

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Creeper, Hawaii	*Oreomystis (=Loxops) mana.*	U.S.A. (HI)	Entire	E	10	NA	NA
Creeper, Molokai (=kakawahie).	*Paroreomyza (=Oreomystis, =Loxops) flammea.*	do	do	E	2	NA	NA
Creeper, Oahu (=alauwahio).	*Paroreomyza (=Oreomystis, =Loxops) maculata.*	do	do	E	2	NA	NA
Crow, Hawaiian (=‘alala).	*Corvus hawaiiensis (=tropicus).*	do	do	E	1	NA	NA
Crow, Mariana	*Corvus kubaryi*	Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam, Rota).	do	E	156	NA	NA
Crow, white-necked	*Corvus leucognaphalus.*	U.S.A. (PR), Dominican Republic, Haiti.	do	E	419	NA	NA
Cuckoo-shrike, Mauritius.	*Coquus (=Coracina) typicus.*	Indian Ocean—Mauritius.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Cuckoo-shrike, Reunion.	*Coquus (=Coracina) newtoni.*	Indian Ocean—Reunion.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Curassow, razor-billed	*Mitu (=Crax) mitu mitu*	Brazil (Eastern)	do	E	15	NA	NA
Curassow, red-billed	*Crax blumenbachii*	Brazil	do	E	4	NA	NA
Curassow, Trinidad white-headed.	*Pipile pipile pipile*	West Indies—Trinidad	do	E	3	NA	NA
Curlew, Eskimo	*Numenius borealis*	Alaska and northern Canada to Argentina.	do	E	1, 3	NA	NA
Dove, cloven-feathered.	*Drepanoptila holosericea.*	Southwest Pacific Ocean—New Caledonia.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Dove, Grenada gray-fronted.	*Leptotila rufaxilla wellsi.*	West Indies—Grenada.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Duck, Hawaiian (=koloa).	*Anas wyvilliana*	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	1	NA	NA
Duck, Laysan	*Anas laysanensis*	do	do	E	1	NA	NA

Duck, pink-headed	*Rhodonessa caryophyllacea.*	India	do	E	15	NA	NA
Duck, white-winged wood.	*Cairina scutulata*	India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Eagle, bald	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus.*	North America south to northern Mexico.	U.S.A. (conterminous (lower 48) States).	T	1, 34, 580	NA	17.41(a)
Eagle, Greenland white-tailed.	*Haliaeetus albicilla groenlandicus.*	Greenland and adjacent Atlantic islands.	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Eagle, harpy	*Harpia harpyja*	Mexico south to Argentina.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Eagle, Madagascar serpent.	*Eutriorchis astur*	Madagascar	do	E	571	NA	NA
Eagle, Madagascar sea.	*Haliaeetus vociferoides.*	do	do	E	571	NA	NA
Eagle, Philippine (=monkey-eating).	*Pithecophaga jefferyi*	Philippines	do	E	3	NA	NA
Eagle, Spanish imperial.	*Aquila heliaca adalberti.*	Spain, Morocco, Algeria.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Egret, Chinese	*Egretta eulophotes*	China, Korea	do	E	3	NA	NA
Eider, spectacled	*Somateria (=Arctonetta, =Lampronetta) fischeri.*	U.S.A. (AK), Russia	do	T	503	NA	NA
Eider, Steller's	*Polysticta stelleri*	do	U.S.A. (AK breeding population only).	T	616	NA	NA
Falcon, American peregrine.	*Falco peregrinus anatum.*	Nests from central Alaska across north-central Canada to central Mexico, winters to South America.	Entire	E	2, 3, 145	17.95(b)	NA
Falcon, Eurasian peregrine.	*Falco peregrinus peregrinus.*	Europe, Eurasia south to Africa and Mideast.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Falcon, northern aplomado.	*Falco femoralis septentrionalis.*	U.S.A. (AZ, NM, TX), Mexico, Guatemala.	do	E	216	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Falcon, peregrine	*Falco peregrinus*	Worldwide, except Antarctica and most Pacific islands.	Wherever found in wild in the conterminous (lower 48) States.	E(S/A)	145	NA	NA
Finch, Laysan (honeycreeper).	*Telespyza (=Psittirostra) cantans.*	U.S.A. (HI)	Entire	E	1	NA	NA
Finch, Nihoa (honeycreeper).	*Telespyza (=Psittirostra) ultima.*	.....do	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Flycatcher, Euler's	*Empidonax euleri johnstonei.*	West Indies—Grenada.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Flycatcher, Seychelles paradise.	*Terpsiphone corvina*	Indian Ocean—Seychelles.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Flycatcher, southwestern willow.	*Empidonax traillii extimus.*	U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO, NM, TX, UT), Mexico..	.....do	E	577	17.95(b)	NA
Flycatcher, Tahiti	*Pomarea nigra*	South Pacific Ocean—Tahiti.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Fody, Mauritius	*Foudia rubra*	Indian Ocean—Mauritius.	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Fody, Rodrigues	*Foudia flavicans*	Indian Ocean—Rodrigues Island (Mauritius).	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Fody, Seychelles (weaver-finch).	*Foudia sechellarum*	Indian Ocean—Seychelles.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Francolin, Djibouti	*Francolinus ochropectus.*	Djibouti	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Frigatebird, Andrew's	*Fregata andrewsi*	East Indian Ocean	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Gnatcatcher, coastal California.	*Polioptila californica californica.*	U.S.A. (CA), Mexico	.....do	T	496	NA	17.41(b)
Goose, Aleutian Canada.	*Branta canadensis leucopareia.*	U.S.A. (AK, CA, OR, WA), Japan.	.....do	T	1, 3, 410	NA	NA
Goose, Hawaiian (=nene).	*Nesochen (=Branta) sandvicensis.*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA

Goshawk, Christmas Island.	*Accipiter fasciatus natalis.*	Indian Ocean—Christmas Island.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Grackle, slender-billed	*Quisicalus (=Cassidix) palustris.*	Mexico	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Grasswren, Eyrean (flycatcher).	*Amytornis goyderi*	Australia	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Grebe, Alaotra	*Tachybaptus rufoflavatus.*	Madagascar	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Grebe, Atitlan	*Podilymbus gigas*	Guatemala	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Greenshank, Nordmann's.	*Tringa guttifer*	Russia, Japan, south to Malaya, Borneo.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Guan, horned	*Oreophasis derbianus*	Guatemala, Mexico	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Guan, white-winged ...	*Penelope albipennis* ..	Peru	.....do	E	401	NA	NA
Guineafowl, white-breasted.	*Agelastes meleagrides.*	West Africa	.....do	T	571	NA	NA
Gull, Audouin's	*Larus audouinii*	Mediterranean Sea	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Gull, relict	*Larus relictus*	India, China	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Hawk, Anjouan Island sparrow.	*Accipiter francesii pusillus.*	Indian Ocean—Comoro Islands.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Hawk, Galapagos	*Buteo galapagoensis*	Ecuador (Galapagos Islands).	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Hawk, Hawaiian (=io)	*Buteo solitarius*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Hawk, Puerto Rican broad-winged.	*Buteo platypterus brunnescens.*	U.S.A. (PR)	.....do	E	550	NA	NA
Hawk, Puerto Rican sharp-shinned.	*Accipiter striatus venator.*	.....do	.....do	E	550	NA	NA
Hermit, hook-billed (hummingbird).	*Glaucis (=Ramphodon) dohrnii.*	Brazil	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Honeycreeper, crested (='akohekohe).	*Palmeria dolei*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Honeyeater, helmeted	*Meliphaga cassidix*	Australia	.....do	E	4	NA	NA
Hornbill, helmeted	*Rhinoplax vigil*	Thailand, Malaysia	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Ibis, Japanese crested	*Nipponia nippon*	China, Japan, Russia, Korea.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Ibis, northern bald	*Geronticus eremita*	Southern Europe, southwestern Asia, northern Africa.	.....do	E	401	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Jay, Florida scrub	*Aphelocoma coerulescens.*	U.S.A. (FL)	do	T	267	NA	NA
Kagu	*Rhynochetos jubatus*	South Pacific Ocean—New Caledonia.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Kakapo (=owl-parrot)	*Strigops habroptilus*	New Zealand	do	E	3	NA	NA
Kestrel, Mauritius	*Falco punctatus*	Indian Ocean—Mauritius.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Kestrel, Seychelles	*Falco araea*	Indian Ocean—Seychelles Islands.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Kingfisher, Guam Micronesian.	*Halcyon cinnamomina cinnamomina.*	West Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam).	do	E	156	NA	NA
Kite, Cuba hook-billed	*Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii.*	West Indies—Cuba	do	E	3	NA	NA
Kite, Everglade snail	*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus.*	U.S.A. (FL), Cuba	U.S.A. (FL)	E	1	17.95(b)	NA
Kite, Grenada hook-billed.	*Chondrohierax uncinatus mirus.*	West Indies—Grenada.	Entire	E	3	NA	NA
Kokako (wattlebird)	*Callaeas cinerea*	New Zealand	do	E	3	NA	NA
Lark, Raso	*Alauda razae*	Atlantic Ocean—Raso Island (Cape Verde).	do	E	571	NA	NA
Macaw, glaucous	*Anodorhynchus glaucus.*	Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Macaw, indigo	*Anodorhynchus leari*	Brazil	do	E	15	NA	NA
Macaw, little blue	*Cyanopsitta spixii*	do	do	E	15	NA	NA
Magpie-robin, Seychelles (thrush).	*Copsychus sechellarum.*	Indian Ocean—Seychelles Islands.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Malimbe, Ibadan	*Malimbus ibadanensis*	Nigeria	do	E	571	NA	NA
Malkoha, red-faced (cuckoo).	*Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus.*	Sri Lanka (=Ceylon)	do	E	3	NA	NA
Mallard, Mariana	*Anas oustaleti*	West Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam, Mariana Islands).	do	E	23	NA	NA
Megapode, Maleo	*Macrocephalon maleo*	Indonesia (Celebes)	do	E	3	NA	NA

Megapode, Micronesian (=La Perouse's).	*Megapodius laperouse*.	West Pacific Ocean—Palau Islands, U.S.A. (Mariana Islands).	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Millerbird, Nihoa (old world warbler).	*Acrocephalus familiaris kingi*.	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Monarch, Tinian (old world flycatcher).	*Monarcha takatsukasae*.	West Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Mariana Islands).	.....do	T	3, 261	NA	NA
Moorhen (=gallinule), Hawaiian common.	*Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis*.	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Moorhen (=gallinule), Mariana common.	*Gallinula chloropus guami*.	West Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam, Tinian, Saipan, Pagan).	.....do	E	156	NA	NA
Murrelet, marbled	*Brachyramphus marmoratus marmoratus*.	U.S.A. (AK, CA, OR, WA), Canada (B.C.).	U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA)	T	479	17.95(b)	NA
Nightjar, Puerto Rican (=whip-poor-will).	*Caprimulgus noctitherus*.	U.S.A. (PR)	Entire	E	6	NA	NA
Nukupu'u (honeycreeper).	*Hemignathus lucidus*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1, 2	NA	NA
Nuthatch, Algerian	*Sitta ledanti*	Algeria	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
'O'o, Kauai (='o'o 'a'a) (honeyeater).	*Moho braccatus*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Ostrich, Arabian	*Struthio camelus syriacus*.	Jordan, Saudi Arabia	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Ostrich, West African	*Struthio camelus spatzi*.	Spanish Sahara	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
'O'u (honeycreeper) ...	*Psittirostra psittacea* ..	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Owl, Anjouan scops ...	*Otus rutilus capnodes*	Indian Ocean—Comoro Island.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Owl, giant scops	*Otus gurneyi*	Philippines—Marinduque and Mindanao Island.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Owl, Madagascar red	*Tyto soumagnei*	Madagascar	.....do	E	401	NA	NA
Owl, Mexican spotted	*Strix occidentalis lucida*.	U.S.A. (AZ, CO, NM, TX, UT), Mexico.	.....do	T	494	17.95(b)	NA

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Common name	Scientific name						
Owl, northern spotted	*Strix occidentalis caurina.*	U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA), Canada (B.C.).	.....do	T	393	17.95(b)	NA
Owl, Seychelles	*Otus insularis*	Indian Ocean—Seychelles Islands.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Owlet, Morden's (=sokoke).	*Otus ireneae*	Kenya	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Oystercatcher, Canarian black.	*Haematopus meadewaldoi.*	Atlantic Ocean—Canary Islands.	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Palila (honeycreeper)	*Loxioides (=Psittirostra) bailleui.*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1	17.95(b)	NA
Parakeet, Forbes'	*Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi.*	New Zealand	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Parakeet, golden	*Aratinga guarouba*	Brazil	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Parakeet, golden-shouldered (=hooded).	*Psephotus chrysopterygius.*	Australia	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Parakeet, Mauritius	*Psittacula echo*	Indian Ocean—Mauritius.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Parakeet, Norfolk Island.	*Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae cookii.*	Australia (Norfolk Island).	.....do	E	401	NA	NA
Parakeet, ochre-marked.	*Pyrrhura cruentata*	Brazil	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Parakeet, orange-bellied.	*Neophema chrysogaster.*	Australia	.....do	E	4	NA	NA
Parakeet, paradise (=beautiful).	*Psephotus pulcherrimus.*	.....do	.....do	E	4	NA	NA
Parakeet, scarlet-chested (=splendid).	*Neophema splendida*	.....do	.....do	E	4	NA	NA
Parakeet, turquoise	*Neophema pulchella* ..	.....do	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Parrot, Australian	*Geopsittacus occidentalis.*	.....do	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Parrot, Bahaman or Cuban.	*Amazona leucocephala.*	West Indies—Cuba, Bahamas, Caymans.	.....do	E	3, 15	NA	NA

Parrot, ground	*Pezoporus wallicus*	Australia	.....do	E	6	NA	NA
Parrot, imperial	*Amazona imperialis*	West Indies—Dominica.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Parrot, Puerto Rican	*Amazona vittata*	U.S.A. (PR)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Parrot, red-browed	*Amazona rhodocorytha.*	Brazil	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Parrot, red-capped	*Pionopsitta pileata*	.....do	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Parrot, red-necked	*Amazona arausiaca*	West Indies—Dominica.	.....do	E	50	NA	NA
Parrot, red-spectacled	*Amazona pretrei pretrei.*	Brazil, Argentina	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Parrot, red-tailed	*Amazona brasiliensis*	Brazil	.....do	E	401	NA	NA
Parrot, Seychelles lesser vasa.	*Coracopsis nigra barklyi.*	Indian Ocean—Seychelles (Praslin Island).	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Parrot, St. Lucia	*Amazona versicolor*	West Indies—St. Lucia.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Parrot, St. Vincent	*Amazona guildingii*	West Indies—St. Vincent.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Parrot, thick-billed	*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha.*	Mexico, U.S.A. (AZ, NM).	Mexico	E	3	NA	NA
Parrot, vinaceous-breasted.	*Amazona vinacea*	Brazil	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Parrotbill, Maui (honeycreeper).	*Pseudonestor xanthophrys.*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Pelican, brown	*Pelecanus occidentalis.*	U.S.A (Carolinas to TX, CA, OR, WA), West Indies, coastal Central and South America.	Entire, except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL.	E	2, 3, 171	NA	NA
Penguin, Galapagos	*Spheniscus mendiculus.*	Ecuador (Galapagos Islands).	Entire	E	3	NA	NA
Petrel, Hawaiian dark-rumped.	*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis.*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Petrel, Madeira (=freira).	*Pterodroma madeira*	Atlantic Ocean—Madeira Island.	.....do	E	571	NA	NA

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Common name	Scientific name						
Petrel, Mascarene black.	*Pterodroma aterrima* ..	Indian Ocean—Mauritius (Reunion Island).	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Pheasant, bar-tailed ...	*Syrmaticus humaie*	Burma, China	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, Blyth's tragopan.	*Tragopan blythii*	Burma, China, India ...	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, brown eared.	*Crossoptilon mantchuricum.*	China	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, Cabot's tragopan.	*Tragopan caboti*	.....do	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, cheer	*Catreus wallichii*	India, Nepal, Pakistan	.....do	E	401	NA	NA
Pheasant, Chinese monal.	*Lophophorus lhuysii* ...	China	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, Edward's ...	*Lophura edwardsi*	Vietnam	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, Elliot's	*Syrmaticus ellioti*	China	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Pheasant, imperial	*Lophura imperialis*	Vietnam	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, Mikado	*Syrmaticus mikado*	Taiwan	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, Palawan peacock.	*Polyplectron emphanum.*	Philippines	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, Sclater's monal.	*Lophophorus sclateri*	Burma, China, India ...	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, Swinhoe's	*Lophura swinhoii*	Taiwan	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, western tragopan.	*Tragopan melanocephalus.*	India, Pakistan	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pheasant, white eared	*Crossoptilon crossoptilon.*	China (Tibet), India	.....do	E	4	NA	NA
Pigeon, Azores wood	*Columba palumbus azorica.*	East Atlantic Ocean—Azores.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pigeon, Chatham Island.	*Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae chathamensis.*	New Zealand	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Pigeon, Mindoro zone-tailed.	*Ducula mindorensis* ...	Philippines	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Pigeon, pink	*Columba (=Nesoenas) mayeri.*	Indian Ocean—Mauritius.	.....do	E	571	NA	NA

Pigeon, Puerto Rican plain.	*Columba inornata wetmorei.*	U.S.A. (PR)	.....do	E	2	NA	NA
Pigeon, white-tailed laurel.	*Columba junoniae*	Atlantic Ocean—Canary Islands.	.....do	T	571	NA	NA
Piping-guan, black-fronted.	*Pipile jacutinga*	Argentina	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Pitta, Koch's	*Pitta kochi*	Philippines	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Plover, New Zealand shore.	*Thinornis novaeseelandiae.*	New Zealand	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Plover, piping	*Charadrius melodus*	U.S.A. (Great Lakes, northern Great Plains, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, PR, VI), Canada, Mexico, Bahamas, West Indies.	Great Lakes watershed in States of IL, IN, MI, MN, NY, OH, PA, and WI and Canada (Ont.).	E	211	NA	NA
Do	.....do	.....do	Entire, except those areas where listed as endangered above.	T	211	NA	NA
Plover, western snowy	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus.*	U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO, KS, NM, NV, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA), Mexico.	U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA), Mexico (Within 50 miles of Pacific coast).	T	493	NA	NA
Po'ouli (honeycreeper)	*Melamprosops phaeosoma.*	U.S.A. (HI)	Entire	E	10	NA	NA
Pochard, Madagascar	*Aythya innotata*	Madagascar	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Prairie-chicken, Attwater's greater.	*Tympanuchus cupido attwateri.*	U.S.A. (TX)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Pygmy-owl, cactus ferruginous.	*Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum.*	U.S.A. (AZ, TX), Mexico.	AZ	E	610	NA	NA
Quail, Merriam's Montezuma.	*Cyrtonyx montezumae merriami.*	Mexico (Vera Cruz)	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Quetzel, resplendent	*Pharomachrus mocinno.*	Mexico to Panama	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Rail, Aukland Island	*Rallus pectoralis muelleri.*	New Zealand	.....do	E	3	NA	NA

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Common name	Scientific name						
Rail, California clapper	*Rallus longirostris obsoletus.*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	E	2	NA	NA
Rail, Guam	*Rallus owstoni*	Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam).	Entire, except Rota	E	146E, 156	NA	NA
Do	.....do	.....do	Rota	XN	371	NA	17.84(f)
Rail, light-footed clapper.	*Rallus longirostris levipes.*	U.S.A. (CA), Mexico (Baja California).	U.S.A. only	E	2	NA	NA
Rail, Lord Howe wood	*Tricholimnas sylvestris*	Australia (Lord Howe Island).	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Rail, Yuma clapper	*Rallus longirostris yumanensis.*	Mexico, U.S.A. (AZ, CA).	U.S.A. only	E	1	NA	NA
Rhea, Darwin's	*Pterocnemia pennata*	Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay.	Entire	E	3	NA	NA
Robin, Chatham Island.	*Petroica traversi*	New Zealand	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Robin, dappled mountain.	*Arcanator (=Modulatrix) orostruthus.*	Mozambique, Tanzania.	.....do	T	571	NA	NA
Robin, scarlet-breasted (flycatcher).	*Petroica multicolor multicolor.*	Australia (Norfolk Island).	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Rockfowl, grey-necked	*Picathartes oreas*	Cameroon, Gabon	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Rockfowl, white-necked.	*Picathartes gymnocephalus.*	Africa—Togo to Sierra Leone.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Roller, long-tailed ground.	*Uratelornis chimaera*	Malagasy Republic (=Madagascar).	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Scrub-bird, noisy	*Atrichornis clamosus*	Australia	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Shama, Cebu black (thrush).	*Copsychus niger cebuensis.*	Philippines	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Shearwater, Newell's Townsend's (formerly Manx) (='a'o).	*Puffinus auricularis (=puffinus) newelli.*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	T	10	NA	NA
Shrike, San Clemente loggerhead.	*Lanius ludovicianus mearnsi.*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	E	26	NA	NA

Siskin, red	*Carduelis (=Spinus) cucullata.*	South America	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Sparrow, Cape Sable seaside.	*Ammodramus (=Ammospiza) maritimus mirabilis.*	U.S.A. (FL)	.....do	E	1	17.95(b)	NA
Sparrow, Florida grasshopper.	*Ammodramus savannarum floridanus.*	.....do	.....do	E	239	NA	NA
Sparrow, San Clemente sage.	*Amphispiza belli clementeae.*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	T	26	NA	NA
Starling, Ponape mountain.	*Aplonis pelzelni*	West Pacific Ocean—Federated States of Micronesia.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Starling, Rothschild's (myna).	*Leucopsar rothschildi*	Indonesia (Bali)	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Stilt, Hawaiian (=ae'o)	*Himantopus mexicanus (=himantopus) knudseni.*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	2	NA	NA
Stork, oriental white	*Ciconia ciconia boyciana.*	China, Japan, Korea, Russia.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Stork, wood	*Mycteria americana*	U.S.A., (CA, AZ, TX, to Carolinas), Mexico, C. and S. America.	U.S.A. (AL, FL, GA, NC, SC).	E	142	NA	NA
Sunbird, Marungu	*Nectarinia prigoginei*	Zaire	Entire	E	571	NA	NA
Swiftlet, Mariana gray (=vanikoro).	*Aerodramus vanikorensis bartschi.*	Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam, Rota, Tinian, Saipan, Agiguan).	.....do	E	156	NA	NA
Teal, Campbell Island flightless.	*Anas aucklandica nesiotis.*	New Zealand (Campbell Island).	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Tern, California least	*Sterna antillarum (=albifrons) browni.*	Mexico, U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	E	2, 3	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Tern, least	*Sterna antillarum*	U.S.A. (Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Miss. R. Basin, CA), Greater and Lesser Antilles, Bahamas, Mexico; winters Central America, northern South America.	U.S.A. (AR, CO, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA—Miss. R. and tribs. N of Baton Rouge, MS—Miss. R., MO, MT, ND, NE, NM, OK, SD, TN, TX—except within 50 miles of coast).	E	182	NA	NA
Tern, roseate	*Sterna dougallii dougallii.*	Tropical and temperate coasts of Atlantic Basin and East Africa.	U.S.A. (Atlantic Coast south to NC), Canada (Newf., N.S, Que.), Bermuda.	E	296	NA	NA
Do	.....do	.....do	Western Hemisphere and adjacent oceans, incl. U.S.A. (FL, PR, VI), where not listed as endangered.	T	296	NA	NA
Thrasher, white-breasted.	*Ramphocinclus brachyurus.*	West Indies—St. Lucia, Martinique.	Entire	E	3	NA	NA
Thrush, large Kauai	*Myadestes (=Phaeornis) myadestinus.*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	2	NA	NA
Thrush, Molokai (=oloma'o).	*Myadestes (=Phaeornis) lanaiensis (=obscurus) rutha.*	.....do	.....do	E	2	NA	NA
Thrush, New Zealand (wattlebird).	*Turnagra capensis*	New Zealand	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Thrush, small Kauai (=puaiohi).	*Myadestes (=Phaeornis) palmeri.*	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA

Thrush, Taita	*Turdus olivaceous helleri.*	Kenya	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Tinamou, solitary	*Tinamus solitarius*	Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Towhee, Inyo California (=brown).	*Pipilo crissalis (=fuscus) eremophilus.*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	T	282	17.95(b)	NA
Trembler, Martinique (thrasher).	*Cinclocerthia ruficauda gutturalis.*	West Indies—Martinique.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Turaco, Bannerman's	*Tauraco bannermani*	Cameroon	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Turtle-dove, Seychelles.	*Streptopelia picturata rostrata.*	Indian Ocean—Seychelles.	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Vanga, Pollen's	*Xenopirostris polleni*	Madagascar	.....do	T	571	NA	NA
Vanga, Van Dam's	*Xenopirostris damii*	.....do	.....do	T	571	NA	NA
Vireo, black-capped	*Vireo atricapillus*	U.S.A. (KS, LA, NE, OK, TX), Mexico..	.....do	E	294	NA	NA
Vireo, least Bell's	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	U.S.A. (CA), Mexico	.....do	E	228	17.95(b)	NA
Wanderer, plain (collared-hemipode).	*Pedionomous torquatus.*	Australia	.....do	E	6	NA	NA
Warbler (Old World), Aldabra.	*Nesillas aldabranus*	Indian Ocean—Seychelles (Aldabra Island).	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Warbler (wood), Bachman's.	*Vermivora bachmanii*	U.S.A. (Southeastern), Cuba.	.....do	E	1, 3	NA	NA
Warbler (wood), Barbados yellow.	*Dendroica petechia petechia.*	West Indies—Barbados.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Warbler (wood), golden-cheeked.	*Dendroica chrysoparia*	U.S.A. (TX), Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Belize.	.....do	E	387E, 411	NA	NA
Warbler (wood), Kirtland's.	*Dendroica kirtlandii*	U.S.A. (principally MI), Canada, West Indies—Bahama Islands.	.....do	E	1, 3	NA	NA
Warbler (Old World), nightingale reed.	*Acrocephalus luscinia*	West Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam, Alamagan, Saipan).	U.S.A. (Mariana Islands).	E	3, 4	NA	NA
Warbler (Old World), Rodrigues.	*Bebrornis rodericanus*	Mauritius (Rodrigues Islands).	Entire	E	3	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Warbler (wood), Semper's.	*Leucopeza semperi*	West Indies—St. Lucia.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Warbler (Old World), Seychelles.	*Bebrornis sechellensis*	Indian Ocean—Seychelles Island.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Wattle-eye, banded	*Platysteira laticincta*	Cameroon	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Weaver, Clarke's	*Ploceus golandi*	Kenya	.....do	E	571	NA	NA
Whipbird, western	*Psophodes nigrogularis.*	Australia	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
White-eye, bridled	*Zosterops conspicillata conspicillata.*	Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam).	.....do	E	156	NA	NA
White-eye, Norfolk Island.	*Zosterops albogularis*	Indian Ocean—Norfolk Islands.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
White-eye, Ponape greater.	*Rukia longirostra (=sanfordi).*	West Pacific Ocean—Federated States of Micronesia.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
White-eye, Seychelles	*Zosterops modesta*	Indian Ocean—Seychelles.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Woodpecker, imperial	*Campephilus imperialis.*	Mexico	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Woodpecker, ivory-billed.	*Campephilus principalis.*	U.S.A. (southcentral and southeastern), Cuba.	.....do	E	1, 3	NA	NA
Woodpecker, red-cockaded.	*Picoides (=Dendrocopos) borealis.*	U.S.A. (southcentral and southeastern).	.....do	E	2	NA	NA
Woodpecker, Tristam's.	*Dryocopus javensis richardsi.*	Korea	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Wren, Guadeloupe house.	*Troglodytes aedon guadeloupensis.*	West Indies—Guadeloupe.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Wren, St. Lucia house	*Troglodytes aedon mesoleucus.*	West Indies—St. Lucia.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA

REPTILES							
Alligator, American	*Alligator mississippiensis.*	Southeastern U.S.A.	do	T(S/A)	1, 11, 20, 47, 51, 60, 113, 134, 186,269	NA	17.42(a)
Alligator, Chinese	*Alligator sinensis*	China	do	E	15	NA	NA
Anole, Culebra Island giant.	*Anolis roosevelti*	U.S.A. (PR—Culebra Island).	do	E	25	17.95(c)	NA
Boa, Jamaican	*Epicrates subflavus*	Jamaica	do	E	3	NA	NA
Boa, Mona	*Epicrates monensis monensis.*	U.S.A. (PR)	do	T	33	17.95(c)	NA
Boa, Puerto Rican	*Epicrates inornatus*	do	do	E	2	NA	NA
Boa, Round Island [no common name].	*Bolyeria multocarinata*	Indian Ocean—Mauritius.	do	E	88	NA	NA
Do	*Casarea dussumieri*	do	do	E	88	NA	NA
Boa, Virgin Islands tree.	*Epicrates monensis granti.*	U.S. and British Virgin Islands.	do	E	2, 86	NA	NA
Caiman, Apaporis River.	*Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis.*	Colombia	do	E	15	NA	NA
Caiman, black	*Melanosuchus niger*	Amazon basin	do	E	15	NA	NA
Caiman, broad-snouted.	*Caiman latirostris*	Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Caiman, Yacare	*Caiman crocodilus yacare.*	Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Brazil.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Chuckwalla, San Esteban Island.	*Sauromalus varius*	Mexico	do	E	88	NA	NA
Crocodile, African dwarf.	*Osteolaemus tetraspis tetraspis.*	West Africa	do	E	15	NA	NA
Crocodile, African slender-snouted.	*Crocodylus cataphractus.*	Western and central Africa.	do	E	5	NA	NA
Crocodile, American	*Crocodylus acutus*	U.S.A. (FL), Mexico, Caribbean, Central and South America.	do	E	10, 87	17.95(c)	NA
Crocodile, Ceylon mugger.	*Crocodylus palustris kimbula.*	Sri Lanka	do	E	15	NA	NA
Crocodile, Congo dwarf.	*Osteolaemus tetraspis osborni.*	Congo R. drainage	do	E	15	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Crocodile, Cuban	*Crocodylus rhombifer*	Cuba	do	E	3	NA	NA
Crocodile, Morelet's	*Crocodylus moreletii*	Mexico, Belize, Guatemala.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Crocodile, mugger	*Crocodylus palustris palustris.*	India, Pakistan, Iran, Bangladesh.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Crocodile, Nile	*Crocodylus niloticus*	Africa, Middle East	do	T	3, 279, 334, 514, 585	NA	17.42(c)
Crocodile, Orinoco	*Crocodylus intermedius.*	South America—Orinoco R. basin.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Crocodile, Philippine	*Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis.*	Philippine Islands	do	E	15	NA	NA
Crocodile, saltwater (=estuarine).	*Crocodylus porosus*	Southeast Asia, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Islands of the West Pacific Ocean.	Entire, except Papua New Guinea and Australia.	E	87, 585	NA	NA
Do	do	Southeast Asia, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Pacific Islands (Palau).	Australia	T	87, 585	NA	17.42(c)
Crocodile, Siamese	*Crocodylus siamensis*	Southeast Asia, Malay Peninsula.	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Gavial (=gharial)	*Gavialis gangeticus*	Pakistan, Burma, Bangladesh, India, Nepal.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Gecko, day	*Phelsuma edwardnewtoni.*	Indian Ocean—Mauritius.	do	E	3	NA	NA
Gecko, Monito	*Sphaerodactylus micropithecus.*	U.S.A. (PR)	do	E	125	17.95(c)	NA
Gecko, Round Island day.	*Phelsuma guentheri*	Indian Ocean—Mauritius.	do	E	3	NA	NA

Gecko, Serpent Island	*Cyrtodactylus serpensinsula.*	.....do	.....do	T	129	NA	NA
Iguana, Acklins ground.	*Cyclura rileyi nuchalis*	West Indies—Bahamas.	.....do	T	129	NA	NA
Iguana, Allen's Cay	*Cyclura cychlura inornata.*	.....do	.....do	T	129	NA	NA
Iguana, Andros Island ground.	*Cyclura cychlura cychlura.*	.....do	.....do	T	129	NA	NA
Iguana, Anegada ground.	*Cyclura pinguis*	West Indies—British Virgin Islands (Anegada Island).	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Iguana, Barrington land.	*Conolophus pallidus* ..	Ecuador (Galapagos Islands).	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Iguana, Cayman Brac ground.	*Cyclura nubila caymanensis.*	West Indies—Cayman Islands.	.....do	T	129	NA	NA
Iguana, Cuban ground	*Cyclura nubila nubila*	Cuba	Entire (excluding population introduced in Puerto Rico).	T	129	NA	NA
Iguana, Exuma Island	*Cyclura cychlura figginsi.*	West Indies—Bahamas.	Entire	T	129	NA	NA
Iguana, Fiji banded	*Brachylophus fasciatus.*	Pacific—Fiji, Tonga	.....do	E	88	NA	NA
Iguana, Fiji crested	*Brachylophus vitiensis*	Pacific—Fiji	.....do	E	88	NA	NA
Iguana, Grand Cayman ground.	*Cyclura nubila lewisi* ..	West Indies—Cayman Islands.	.....do	E	129	NA	NA
Iguana, Jamaican	*Cyclura collei*	West Indies—Jamaica	.....do	E	129	NA	NA
Iguana, Mayaguana ...	*Cyclura carinata bartschi.*	West Indies—Bahamas.	.....do	T	129	NA	NA
Iguana, Mona ground	*Cyclura stejnegeri*	U.S.A. (PR—Mona Island).	.....do	T	33	17.95(c)	NA
Iguana, Turks and Caicos.	*Cyclura carinata carinata.*	West Indies—Turks and Caicos Islands.	.....do	T	129	NA	NA
Iguana, Watling Island ground.	*Cyclura rileyi rileyi*	West Indies—Bahamas.	.....do	E	129	NA	NA
Iguana, White Cay ground.	*Cyclura rileyi cristata*	.....do	.....do	T	129	NA	NA
Lizard, blunt-nosed leopard.	*Gambelia (=Crotaphytus) silus.*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Lizard, Coachella Valley fringe-toed.	*Uma inornata*	.....do	.....do	T	105	17.95(c)	NA
Lizard, Hierro giant	*Gallotia simonyi simonyi.*	Spain (Canary Islands).	.....do	E	144	NA	NA
Lizard, Ibiza wall	*Podarcis pityusensis*	Spain (Balearic Islands).	.....do	T	144	NA	NA
Lizard, Island night	*Xantusia (=Klauberina) riversiana.*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	T	26	NA	NA
Lizard, Maria Island ground.	*Cnemidophorus vanzoi.*	West Indies—St. Lucia (Maria Islands).	.....do	E	443	NA	NA
Lizard, St. Croix ground.	*Ameiva polops*	U.S.A. (VI)	.....do	E	24	17.95(c)	NA
Monitor, Bengal	*Varanus bengalensis*	Iran, Iraq, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Burma, Vietnam, Thailand.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Monitor, desert	*Varanus griseus*	North Africa to Aral Sea, through Central Asia to Pakistan, Northwest India.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Monitor, Komodo Island.	*Varanus komodoensis*	Indonesia (Komodo, Rintja, Padar, and western Flores Island).	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Monitor, yellow	*Varanus flavescens*	West Pakistan through India to Bangladesh.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Python, Indian	*Python molurus molurus.*	Sri Lanka and India	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Rattlesnake, Aruba Island.	*Crotalus unicolor*	Aruba Island (Netherland Antilles).	.....do	T	129	NA	NA

Rattlesnake, New Mexican ridge-nosed.	*Crotalus willardi obscurus.*	U.S.A. (NM), Mexico ..	.....do	T	43	17.95(c)	NA
Skink, bluetail (=blue-tailed) mole.	*Eumeces egregius lividus.*	U.S.A. (FL)	.....do	T	299	NA	17.42(d)
Skink, Round Island ...	*Leiolopisma telfairi*	Indian Ocean—Mauritius.	.....do	T	129	NA	NA
Skink, sand	*Neoseps reynoldsi*	U.S.A. (FL)	.....do	T	299	NA	17.42(d)
Snake, Atlantic salt marsh.	*Nerodia clarkii (=fasciata) taeniata.*	.....do	.....do	T	30	NA	NA
Snake, Concho water	*Nerodia paucimaculata (=harteri p.).*	U.S.A. (TX)	.....do	T	241	17.95(c)	NA
Snake, eastern indigo	*Drymarchon corais couperi.*	U.S.A. (AL, FL, GA, MS, SC).	.....do	T	32	NA	NA
Snake, giant garter	*Thamnophis gigas*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	T	522	NA	NA
Snake, Maria Island ...	*Liophus ornatus*	West Indies—St. Lucia (Maria Islands).	.....do	E	443	NA	NA
Snake, northern copperbelly water.	*Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta.*	U.S.A. (IL, IN, KY, MI, OH).	IN north of 40° N. Lat., MI, OH.	T	607	NA	NA
Snake, San Francisco garter.	*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia.*	U.S.A. (CA)	Entire	E	1	NA	NA
Tartaruga	*Podocnemis expansa*	South America—Orinoco R. and Amazon R. basins.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Terrapin, river (=tuntong).	*Batagur baska*	Malaysia, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Tomistoma	*Tomistoma schlegelii*	Malaysia, Indonesia ...	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Tortoise, angulated	*Geochelone yniphora*	Malagasy Republic (=Madagascar).	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Tortoise, Bolson	*Gopherus flavomarginatus.*	Mexico	.....do	E	46	NA	NA
Tortoise, desert	*Gopherus (=Xerobates, =Scaptochelys) agassizii.*	U.S.A. (AZ, CA, NV, UT), Mexico.	Entire, except AZ south and east of Colorado R., and Mexico.	T	103, 357E, 378	17.95(c)	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Do	*Gopherus agassizii*	.....do	AZ south and east of Colorado R., and Mexico, when found outside of Mexico or said range in AZ.	T(S/A)	357E, 378	NA	17.42(e)
Tortoise, Galapagos	*Geochelone elephantopus.*	Ecuador (Galapagos Islands).	Entire	E	3	NA	NA
Tortoise, gopher	*Gopherus polyphemus*	U.S.A. (AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC).	Wherever found west of Mobile and Tombigbee Rivers in AL, MS, and LA.	T	281	NA	NA
Tortoise, radiated	*Geochelone (=Testudo) radiata.*	Malagasy Republic (=Madagascar).	Entire	E	3	NA	NA
Tracaja	*Podocnemis unifilis*	South America—Orinoco R. and Amazon R. basins.	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Tuatara	*Sphenodon punctatus*	New Zealand	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Turtle, Alabama redbelly (=red-bellied).	*Pseudemys alabamensis.*	U.S.A. (AL)	.....do	E	278	NA	NA
Turtle, aquatic box	*Terrapene coahuila*	Mexico	.....do	E	6	NA	NA
Turtle, black softshell	*Trionyx nigricans*	Bangladesh	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Turtle, Brazilian (=Hoge´s) sideneck.	*Phrynops hogei*	Brazil	.....do	E	443	NA	NA
Turtle, Burmese peacock.	*Morenia ocellata*	Burma	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Turtle, Cat Island	*Trachemys terrapen*	West Indies—Jamaica, Bahamas.	Cat Island in the Bahamas.	E	443	NA	NA
Turtle, Central American river.	*Dermatemys mawii*	Mexico, Belize, Guatemala.	Entire	E	129	NA	NA
Turtle, Cuatro Cienegas softshell.	*Trionyx ater*	Mexico	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Turtle, flattened musk	*Sternotherus depressus.*	U.S.A. (AL)	Black Warrior R. system upstream from Bankhead Dam.	T	272	NA	NA

Turtle, geometric	*Psammobates (=Geochelone) geometricus.*	South Africa	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Turtle, green sea	*Chelonia mydas* (incl. *agassizi*).	Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas and oceans.	Breeding colony populations in FL and on Pacific coast of Mexico.	E	42	NA	222.41
Do	*Chelonia mydas*	.....do	Wherever found except where listed as endangered.	T	42	NA	17.42(b), 227.71, 227.72
Turtle, hawksbill sea (=carey).	*Eretmochelys imbricata.*	Tropical seas	Entire	E	3	17.95(c)	222.41
Turtle, Inagua Island	*Trachemys stejnegeri malonei.*	West Indies—Bahamas (Great Inagua Island).	.....do	E	443	NA	NA
Turtle, Indian sawback	*Kachuga tecta tecta*	India	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Turtle, Indian softshell	*Trionyx gangeticus*	Pakistan, India	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Turtle, Kemp's (=Atlantic) ridley sea.	*Lepidochelys kempii*	Tropical and temperate seas in Atlantic Basin, incl. Gulf of Mexico.	.....do	E	4	NA	222.41
Turtle, leatherback sea.	*Dermochelys coriacea*	Tropical, temperate, and subpolar seas.	.....do	E	3	17.95(c) 226.71	222.41
Turtle, loggerhead sea	*Caretta caretta*	Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas and oceans.	.....do	T	42	NA	17.42(b), 227.71, 227.72
Turtle, olive (=Pacific) ridley sea.	*Lepidochelys olivacea*	Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas.	Wherever found except where listed as endangered below.	T	42	NA	17.42(b), 227.71, 227.72
Do	.....do	.....do	Breeding colony populations on Pacific coast of Mexico.	E	42	NA	222.41
Turtle, peacock softshell.	*Trionyx hurum*	India, Bangladesh	Entire	E	15	NA	NA
Turtle, Plymouth redbelly (=red-bellied).	*Pseudemys (=Chrysemys) rubriventris bangsi.*	U.S.A. (MA)	.....do	E	90	17.95(c)	NA
Turtle, ringed map (=sawback).	*Graptemys oculifera*	U.S.A. (LA, MS)	.....do	T	250	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Turtle, short-necked or western swamp.	*Pseudemydura umbrina.*	Australia	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Turtle, South American red-lined.	*Trachemys scripta callirostris.*	Colombia, Venezuela	.....do	E	443	NA	NA
Turtle, spotted pond	*Geoclemys (=Damonia) hamiltonii.*	North India, Pakistan	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Turtle, three-keeled Asian.	*Melanochelys (=Geoemyda, =Nicoria) tricarinata.*	Central India to Bangladesh and Burma.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Turtle, yellow-blotched map (=sawback).	*Graptemys flavimaculata.*	U.S.A. (MS)	.....do	T	416	NA	NA
Viper, Lar Valley	*Vipera latifii*	Iran	.....do	E	129	NA	NA
AMPHIBIANS							
Coqui, golden	*Eleutherodactylus jasperi.*	U.S.A. (PR)	.....do	T	29	17.95(d)	NA
Frog , California red-legged.	*Rana aurora draytonii*	U.S.A. (CA), Mexico.	Entire (excluding Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, & Mendocino Cos., CA; Glenn, Lake, & Sonoma Cos., CA, west of the Central Valley Hydrologic Basin; Sonoma & Marin Cos., CA, west & north of San Francisco Bay drainages and Walker Creek drainage; and NV.	T	583	NA	NA
Frog, Goliath	*Conraua goliath*	Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon.	Entire	T	566	NA	NA

Frog, Israel painted	*Discoglossus nigriventer.*	Israel	do	E	3	NA	NA
Frog, Panamanian golden.	*Atelopus varius zeteki*	Panama	do	E	15	NA	NA
Frog, Stephen Island	*Leiopelma hamiltoni*	New Zealand	do	E	3	NA	NA
Guajón	*Eleutherodactylus cooki.*	U.S.A. (PR)	do	T	617	NA	NA
Salamander, Barton Springs.	*Eurycea sosorum*	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	612	NA	NA
Salamander, Cheat Mountain.	*Plethodon nettingi*	U.S.A. (WV)	do	T	358	NA	NA
Salamander, Chinese giant.	*Andrias davidianus davidianus.*	Western China	do	E	15	NA	NA
Salamander, desert slender.	*Batrachoseps aridus*	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	6	NA	NA
Salamander, Japanese giant.	*Andrias davidianus japonicus.*	Japan	do	E	15	NA	NA
Salamander, Red Hills	*Phaeognathus hubrichti.*	U.S.A. (AL)	do	T	19	NA	NA
Salamander, San Marcos.	*Eurycea nana*	U.S.A. (TX)	do	T	98	17.95(d)	17.43(a)
Salamander, Santa Cruz long-toed.	*Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum.*	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	1	NA	NA
Salamander, Shenandoah.	*Plethodon shenandoah.*	U.S.A. (VA)	do	E	358	NA	NA
Salamander, Sonoran tiger.	*Ambystoma tigrinum stebbinsi.*	U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico	do	E	600	NA	NA
Salamander, Texas blind.	*Typhlomolge rathbuni*	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	1	NA	NA
Toad, arroyo (=arroyo southwestern).	*Bufo microscaphus californicus.*	U.S.A. (CA), Mexico.	do	E	568	NA	NA
Toad, Cameroon	*Bufo superciliaris*	Equatorial Africa	do	E	15	NA	NA
Toad, Houston	*Bufo houstonensis*	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	2	17.95(d)	NA
Toad, Monte Verde	*Bufo periglenes*	Costa Rica	do	E	15	NA	NA
Toad, Puerto Rican crested.	*Peltophryne lemur*	U.S.A. (PR), British Virgin Islands.	do	T	283	NA	NA
Toad, Wyoming	*Bufo hemiophrys baxteri.*	U.S.A. (WY)	do	E	138	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Toads, African viviparous.	*Nectophrynoides* spp.	Tanzania, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Liberia, Ethiopia.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
FISHES							
Ala Balik (trout)	*Salmo platycephalus*	Turkey	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Ayumodoki (loach)	*Hymenophysa (=Botia) curta.*	Japan	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Blindcat, Mexican (catfish).	*Prietella phreatophila*	Mexico	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Bonytongue, Asian	*Scleropages formosus*	Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia.	.....do	E	15	NA	NA
Catfish [no common name].	*Pangasius sanitwongsei.*	Thailand	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Catfish, giant	*Pangasianodon gigas*	.....do	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Catfish, Yaqui	*Ictalurus pricei*	U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico ...	.....do	T	157	17.95(e)	17.44(g)
Cavefish, Alabama	*Speoplatyrhinus poulsoni.*	U.S.A. (AL)	.....do	E	28, 328	17.95(e)	NA
Cavefish, Ozark	*Amblyopsis rosae*	U.S.A. (AR, MO, OK)	.....do	T	164	NA	NA
Chub, bonytail	*Gila elegans*	U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO, NV, UT, WY).	.....do	E	92	17.95(e)	NA
Chub, Borax Lake	*Gila boraxobius*	U.S.A. (OR)	.....do	E	94E, 124	17.95(e)	NA
Chub, Chihuahua	*Gila nigrescens*	U.S.A. (NM), Mexico (Chihuahua).	.....do	T	132	NA	17.44(g)
Chub, humpback	*Gila cypha*	U.S.A. (AZ, CO, UT, WY).	.....do	E	1	17.95(e)	NA
Chub, Hutton tui	*Gila bicolor* ssp.	U.S.A. (OR)	.....do	T	174	NA	17.44(j)
Chub, Mohave tui	*Gila bicolor mohavensis.*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	E	2	NA	NA
Chub, Oregon	*Oregonichthys (=Hybopsis) crameri.*	U.S.A. (OR)	.....do	E	520	NA	NA
Chub, Owens tui	*Gila bicolor snyderi*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	E	195	17.95(e)	NA

Chub, Pahranagat roundtail (=bonytail).	*Gila robusta jordani*	U.S.A. (NV)	do	E	2	NA	NA
Chub, slender	*Erimystax (=Hybopsis) cahni.*	U.S.A. (TN, VA)	do	T	28	17.95(e)	17.44(c)
Chub, Sonora	*Gila ditaenia*	U.S.A., (AZ), Mexico	do	T	227	17.95(e)	17.44(o)
Chub, spotfin (=turquoise shiner).	*Cyprinella (=Hybopsis) monacha.*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, NC, TN, VA).	do	T	28	17.95(e)	17.44(c)
Chub, Virgin River	*Gila robusta semidnuda.*	U.S.A. (AZ, NV, UT)	do	E	361	NA	NA
Chub, Yaqui	*Gila purpurea*	U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico	do	E	157	17.95(e)	NA
Cicek (minnow)	*Acanthorutilus handlirschi.*	Turkey	do	E	3	NA	NA
Cui-ui	*Chasmistes cujus*	U.S.A. (NV)	do	E	1	NA	NA
Dace, Ash Meadows speckled.	*Rhinichthys osculus nevadensis.*	do	do	E	117E, 127E, 130	17.95(e)	NA
Dace, blackside	*Phoxinus cumberlandensis.*	U.S.A. (KY, TN)	do	T	273	NA	NA
Dace, Clover Valley speckled.	*Rhinichthys osculus oligoporus.*	U.S.A. (NV)	do	E	370	NA	NA
Dace, desert	*Eremichthys acros*	do	do	T	1, 2D, 210	17.95(e)	17.44(m)
Dace, Foskett speckled.	*Rhinichthys osculus* ssp..	U.S.A. (OR)	do	T	174	NA	17.44(j)
Dace, Independence Valley speckled.	*Rhinichthys osculus lethoporus.*	U.S.A. (NV)	do	E	370, 372	NA	NA
Dace, Kendall Warm Springs.	*Rhinichthys osculus thermalis.*	U.S.A. (WY)	do	E	2	NA	NA
Dace, Moapa	*Moapa coriacea*	U.S.A. (NV)	do	E	1	NA	NA
Darter, amber	*Percina antesella*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)	do	E	196	17.95(e)	NA
Darter, bayou	*Etheostoma rubrum*	U.S.A. (MS)	do	T	10	NA	17.44(b)
Darter, bluemask (=jewel).	*Etheostoma (Doration)* sp..	U.S.A. (TN)	do	E	525	NA	NA
Darter, boulder (=Elk River).	*Etheostoma wapiti*	U.S.A. (AL, TN)	do	E	322	NA	NA
Darter, Cherokee	*Etheostoma scotti*	U.S.A. (GA)	do	T	569	NA	NA
Darter, duskytail	*Etheostoma percnurum.*	U.S.A. (TN, VA)	do	E	502	NA	NA
Darter, Etowah	*Etheostoma etowahae*	U.S.A. (GA)	do	E	569	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Darter, fountain	*Etheostoma fonticola*	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	2	17.95(e)	NA
Darter, goldline	*Percina aurolineata*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)	do	T	462	NA	NA
Darter, leopard	*Percina pantherina*	U.S.A. (AR, OK)	do	T	31	17.95(e)	17.44(d)
Darter, Maryland	*Etheostoma sellare*	U.S.A. (MD)	do	E	1	17.95(e)	NA
Darter, Niangua	*Etheostoma nianguae*	U.S.A. (MO)	do	T	185	17.95(e)	17.44(k)
Darter, Okaloosa	*Etheostoma okaloosae.*	U.S.A. (FL)	do	E	6	NA	NA
Darter, relict	*Etheostoma (Catonotus) chienense.*	U.S.A. (KY)	do	E	525	NA	NA
Darter, slackwater	*Etheostoma boschungi.*	U.S.A. (AL, TN)	do	T	28	17.95(e)	17.44(c)
Darter, snail	*Percina tanasi*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)	do	T	12, 150	NA	NA
Darter, watercress	*Etheostoma nuchale*	U.S.A. (AL)	do	E	2	NA	NA
Gambusia, Big Bend	*Gambusia gaigei*	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	1	NA	NA
Gambusia, Clear Creek.	*Gambusia heterochir*	do	do	E	1	NA	NA
Gambusia, Pecos	*Gambusia nobilis*	U.S.A. (NM, TX)	do	E	2	NA	NA
Gambusia, San Marcos.	*Gambusia georgei*	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	98	17.95(e)	NA
Goby, tidewater	*Eucyclogobius newberryi.*	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	527	NA	NA
Logperch, Conasauga	*Percina jenkinsi*	U.S.A. (GA, TN)	do	E	196	17.95(e)	NA
Logperch, Roanoke	*Percina rex*	U.S.A. (VA)	do	E	359	NA	NA
Madtom, Neosho	*Noturus placidus*	U.S.A. (KS, MO, OK)	do	T	388	NA	NA
Madtom, pygmy	*Noturus stanauli*	U.S.A. (TN)	do	E	502	NA	NA
Madtom, Scioto	*Noturus trautmani*	U.S.A. (OH)	do	E	10	NA	NA
Madtom, Smoky	*Noturus baileyi*	U.S.A. (TN)	do	E	163	17.95(e)	NA
Madtom, yellowfin	*Noturus flavipinnis*	U.S.A. (TN, VA)	Entire, except where listed as an experimental population below.	T	28, 317	17.95(e)	17.44(c)

Do	.....do	.....do	N. Fork Holston R., VA, TN; S. Fork Holston R., upstream to Ft. Patrick Henry Dam, TN; Holston R., downstream to John Sevier Detention Lake Dam, TN; and all tributaries thereto.	XN	317	NA	17.84(e)
Minnow, loach	*Rhinichthys (=Tiaroga) cobitis.*	U.S.A. (AZ, NM), Mexico.	Entire	T	247	17.95(e)	17.44(q)
Minnow, Rio Grande silvery.	*Hybognathus amarus*	U.S.A. (NM, TX), Mexico.	.....do	E	543	NA	NA
Nekogigi (catfish)	*Coreobagrus ichikawai.*	Japan	.....do	E	3	NA	NA
Poolfish (=killifish), Pahrump.	*Empetrichthys latos*	U.S.A. (NV)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Pupfish, Ash Meadows Amargosa.	*Cyprinodon nevadensis mionectes.*	.....do	.....do	E	117E, 127E, 130	17.95(e)	NA
Pupfish, Comanche Springs.	*Cyprinodon elegans*	U.S.A. (TX)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Pupfish, desert	*Cyprinodon macularius.*	U.S.A. (AZ, CA) Mexico.	.....do	E	222	17.95(e)	NA
Pupfish, Devils Hole	*Cyprinodon diabolis*	U.S.A. (NV)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Pupfish, Leon Springs	*Cyprinodon bovinus*	U.S.A. (TX)	.....do	E	102	17.95(e)	NA
Pupfish, Owens	*Cyprinodon radiosus*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Pupfish, Warm Springs.	*Cyprinodon nevadensis pectoralis.*	U.S.A. (NV)	.....do	E	2	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Salmon, central California coast coho.	*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) kisutch.*	U.S.A. (CA)	U.S.A. (CA), naturally spawning pops. in streams between Punta Gorda, Humboldt Co, CA and the San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz, Co., CA.	T	598	NA	NA
Salmon, coho	.....do	North Pacific Basin from U.S.A. (CA to AK) to Russia and Japan.	U.S.A. (natural populations in river basins between Cape Blanco in Curry County, OR and Punta Gorda in Humboldt Co, CA)..	T	618	NA	NA
Salmon, chinook	*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha.*	North Pacific Basin from U.S.A. (CA) to Japan.	Sacramento R. (U.S.A.—CA) winter run, wherever found.	E	383E, 407, 534	226.21	NA
Do	.....do	.....do	Snake R. (U.S.A.—ID,OR,WA) mainstem and the following sub-basins—Tucannon R., Grande Ronde R., Imnaha R., and Salmon R.; spring/summer run, natural population(s), wherever found.	T	516, 557E	226.22	NA

Do	.....do	.....do	Snake R. (U.S.A.—ID, OR, WA) mainstem and the following subbasins—Tucannon R., Grande Ronde R., Imnaha R., Salmon R, and Clearwater R.; fall run, natural population(s), wherever found.	T	516, 557E	226.22	NA
Salmon, sockeye (=red, =blueback).	*Oncorhynchus nerka*	North Pacific Basin from U.S.A. (CA) to Russia.	U.S.A. (Snake River, ID stock wherever found.).	E	455	226.22	NA
Sculpin, pygmy	*Cottus pygmaeus*	U.S.A. (AL)	Entire	T	365	NA	17.44(u)
Shiner, beautiful	*Cyprinella (=Notropis) formosa.*	U.S.A. (AZ, NM), Mexico.	.....do	T	157	17.95(e)	17.44(g)
Shiner, blue	*Cyprinella (=Notropis) caerulea.*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)	.....do	T	462	NA	NA
Shiner, Cahaba	*Notropis cahabae*	U.S.A. (AL)	.....do	E	405	NA	NA
Shiner, Cape Fear	*Notropis mekistocholas.*	U.S.A. (NC)	.....do	E	290	17.95(e)	NA
Shiner, Palezone	*Notropis albizonatus.*	U.S.A. (AL, KY, TN)	.....do	E	502	NA	NA
Shiner, Pecos bluntnose.	*Notropis simus pecosensis.*	U.S.A. (NM)	.....do	T	258	17.95(e)	17.44(r)
Silverside, Waccamaw	*Menidia extensa*	U.S.A. (NC)	.....do	T	265	17.95(e)	17.44(s)
Smelt, delta	*Hypomesus transpacificus.*	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	T	492	17.95(e)	NA
Spikedace	*Meda fulgida*	U.S.A. (AZ, NM), Mexico.	.....do	T	236	17.95(e)	17.44(p)
Spinedace, Big Spring	*Lepidomeda mollispinis pratensis.*	U.S.A. (NV)	.....do	T	173	17.95(e)	17.44(i)
Spinedace, Little Colorado.	*Lepidomeda vittata*	U.S.A. (AZ)	.....do	T	287	17.95(e)	17.44(t)
Spinedace, White River.	*Lepidomeda albivallis*	U.S.A. (NV)	.....do	E	203	17.95(e)	NA
Springfish, Hiko White River.	*Crenichthys baileyi grandis.*	.....do	.....do	E	206	17.95(e)	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Springfish, Railroad Valley.	*Crenichthys nevadae*	.....do	.....do	T	224	17.95(e)	17.44(n)
Springfish, White River.	*Crenichthys baileyi baileyi.*	.....do	.....do	E	206	17.95(e)	NA
Squawfish, Colorado ..	*Ptychocheilus lucius* ..	U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO, NM, NV, UT, WY), Mexico.	Entire, except Salt and Verde R. drainages, AZ.	E	1, 193	17.95(e)	NA
Do	.....do	.....do	Salt and Verde R. drainages, AZ.	XN	193	NA	17.84(b)
Stickleback, unarmored threespine.	*Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni.*	U.S.A. (CA)	Entire	E	2	NA	NA
Sturgeon, Gulf	*Acipenser oxyrhynchus desotoi.*	U.S.A. (AL, FL, GA, LA, MS).	.....do	T	444	NA	17.44(v)
Sturgeon, pallid	*Scaphirhynchus albus*	U.S.A. (AR, IA, IL, KS, KY, LA, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, SD, TN).	.....do	E	399	NA	NA
Sturgeon, shortnose ..	*Acipenser brevirostrum.*	U.S.A. and Canada (Atlantic Coast).	.....do	E	1	NA	NA
Sturgeon, white (Kootenai River pop.).	*Acipenser transmontanus.*	U.S.A. (ID, MT), Canada (B.C.).	.....do	E	549	NA	NA
Sucker, June	*Chasmistes liorus*	U.S.A. (UT)	.....do	E	223	17.95(e)	NA
Sucker, Lost River	*Deltistes luxatus*	U.S.A. (CA, OR)	.....do	E	313	NA	NA
Sucker, Modoc	*Catostomus microps* ..	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	E	184	17.95(e)	NA
Sucker, razorback	*Xyrauchen texanus*	U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO, NM, NV, UT, WY), Mexico.	.....do	E	447	17.95(e)	NA
Sucker, shortnose	*Chasmistes brevirostris.*	U.S.A. (CA, OR)	.....do	E	313	NA	NA
Sucker, Warner	*Catostomus warnerensis.*	U.S.A. (OR)	.....do	T	205	17.95(e)	17.44(l)

Tango, Miyako (Tokyo bitterling).	*Tanakia tanago*	Japan	do	E	3	NA	NA
Temoleh, Ikan (minnow).	*Probarbus jullieni*	Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Laos.	do	E	15	NA	NA
Topminnow, Gila (incl. Yaqui).	*Poeciliopsis occidentalis.*	U.S.A. (AZ, NM), Mexico.	U.S.A. only	E	1	NA	NA
Totoaba (seatrout or weakfish).	*Cynoscion macdonaldi*	Mexico (Gulf of California).	Entire	E	48	NA	NA
Trout, Apache (=Arizona).	*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) apache.*	U.S.A. (AZ)	do	T	1, 8	NA	17.44(a)
Trout, Gila	*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) gilae.*	U.S.A. (AZ, NM)	do	E	1	NA	NA
Trout, greenback cutthroat.	*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki stomias.*	U.S.A. (CO)	do	T	1, 38	NA	17.44(f)
Trout, Lahontan cutthroat.	*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki henshawi.*	U.S.A. (CA, NV, OR, UT).	do	T	2, 8	NA	17.44(a)
Trout, Little Kern golden.	*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) aguabonita whitei.*	U.S.A. (CA)	do	T	37	17.95(e)	17.44(e)
Trout, Paiute cutthroat	*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki seleniris.*	do	do	T	1, 8	NA	17.44(a)
Trout, Umpqua River cutthroat.	*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki clarki.*	U.S.A. (AK, CA, OR, WA).	Umpqua R. (U.S.A.—OR) naturally spawning pops. in mainstem and tributaries.	E	588	NA	NA
Woundfin	*Plagopterus argentissimus.*	U.S.A. (AZ, NV, UT)	Entire, except Gila R. drainage, AZ, NM.	E	2, 193	NA	NA
Do	do	do	Gila R. drainage, AZ, NM.	XN	193	NA	17.84(b)
CLAMS							
Acornshell, southern	*Epioblasma othcaloogensis.*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)	NA	E	495	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Bean, Purple	*Villosa perpurpurea* (I. Lea,1861).	U.S.A. (TN, VA)	NA	E	602	NA	NA
Clubshell	*Pleurobema clava*	U.S.A. (AL, IL, IN, KY, MI, OH, PA, TN, WV).	NA	E	488	NA	NA
Clubshell, black (=Curtus' mussel).	*Pleurobema curtum*	U.S.A. (AL, MS)	NA	E	262	NA	NA
Clubshell, ovate	*Pleurobema perovatum.*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, MS, TN).	NA	E	495	NA	NA
Clubshell, southern	*Pleurobema decisum*	.....do	NA	E	495	NA	NA
Combshell, Cumberlandian.	*Epioblasma brevidens* (I. Lea, 1831).	U.S.A. (AL, KY, TN, VA).	NA	E	602	NA	NA
Combshell, southern (=penitent mussel).	*Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) penita.*	U.S.A. (AL, MS)	NA	E	262	NA	NA
Combshell, upland	*Epioblasma metastriata.*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)	NA	E	495	NA	NA
Elktoe, Cumberland	*Alasmidonta atropurpurea* (Rafinesque, 1831).	U.S.A. (KY, TN)	NA	E	602	NA	NA
Elktoe, Appalachian	*Alasmidonta raveneliana.*	U.S.A. (NC, TN)	NA	E	563	NA	NA
Fanshell	*Cyprogenia stegaria (=irrorata).*	U.S.A. (AL, IL, IN, KY, OH, PA, TN, VA, WV).	NA	E	391	NA	NA
Fatmucket, Arkansas	*Lampsilis powelli*	U.S.A. (AR)	NA	T	382	NA	NA
Heelsplitter, Carolina	*Lasmigona decorata*	U.S.A. (NC, SC)	NA	E	505	NA	NA
Heelsplitter, inflated	*Potamilus inflatus*	U.S.A. (AL, LA, MS)	NA	T	404	NA	NA
Kidneyshell, triangular	*Ptychobranchus greeni.*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)	NA	E	495	NA	NA
Lampmussel, Alabama	*Lampsilis virescens*	U.S.A. (AL, TN)	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Moccasinshell, Alabama.	*Medionidus acutissimus.*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, MS)	NA	T	495	NA	NA
Moccasinshell, Coosa	*Medionidus parvulus*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)	NA	E	495	NA	NA
Mucket, orange-nacre	*Lampsilis perovalis*	U.S.A. (AL, MS)	NA	T	495	NA	NA

Mussel, dwarf wedge	*Alasmidonta heterodon.*	U.S.A. (CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, NC, NH, NJ, NY, PA, VA, VT), Canada (N.B.).	NA	E	377	NA	NA
Mussel, oyster	*Epioblasma capsaeformis* (I. Lea, 1834).	U.S.A. (AL, KY, TN, VA).	NA	E	602	NA	NA
Mussel, ring pink (=golf stick pearly).	*Obovaria retusa*	U.S.A. (AL, IL, IN, KY, OH, PA, TN, WV).	NA	E	369	NA	NA
Mussel, winged mapleleaf.	*Quadrula fragosa*	U.S.A. (IA, IL, IN, KY, MN, MO, NE, OH, OK, TN, WI).	NA	E	426	NA	NA
Pearlshell, Louisiana	*Margaritifera hembeli*	U.S.A. (LA)	NA	T	304, 518	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, Appalachian monkeyface.	*Quadrula sparsa*	U.S.A. (TN, VA)	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, birdwing.	*Conradilla caelata*	do	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, cracking.	*Hemistena (=Lastena) lata.*	U.S.A. (AL, IL, IN, KY, OH, TN, VA).	NA	E	366	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, Cumberland bean.	*Villosa (=Micromya) trabalis.*	U.S.A. (KY, TN, VA)	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, Cumberland monkeyface.	*Quadrula intermedia*	U.S.A. (AL, TN, VA)	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, Curtis'	*Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) florentina curtisi.*	U.S.A. (AR, MO)	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, dromedary.	*Dromus dromas*	U.S.A. (AL, KY, TN, VA).	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, greenblossom.	*Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) torulosa gubernaculum.*	U.S.A. (TN, VA)	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, Higgins' eye.	*Lampsilis higginsi*	U.S.A. (IA, IL, MN, MO, NE, WI).	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, littlewing.	*Pegias fabula*	U.S.A. (AL, KY, NC, TN, VA).	NA	E	342	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, Nicklin's.	*Megalonaias nicklineana.*	Mexico	NA	E	15	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Pearlymussel, orange-foot pimple back.	*Plethobasus cooperianus*.	U.S.A. (AL, IA, IL, IN, KY, OH, PA, TN).	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, pale lil-liput.	*Toxolasma (=Carunculina) cylindrellus*.	U.S.A. (AL, TN)	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, pink mucket.	*Lampsilis abrupta (=orbiculata)*.	U.S.A. (AL, AR, IL, IN, KY, LA, MO, OH, PA, TN, VA, WV).	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, purple cat's paw.	*Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) obliquata obliquata (=sulcata sulcata)*.	U.S.A. (AL, IL, IN, KY, OH, TN).	NA	E	394	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, Tam-pico.	*Cyrtonaias tampicoensis tecomatensis*.	Mexico	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, tubercled-blossom.	*Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) torulosa torulosa*.	U.S.A. (AL, IL, IN, KY, TN, WV).	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, turgid-blossom.	*Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) turgidula*.	U.S.A. (AL, TN)	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, white cat's paw.	*Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) obliquata perobliqua*.	U.S.A. (IN, MI, OH)	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, white wartyback.	*Plethobasus cicatricosus*.	U.S.A. (AL, IL, IN, KY, TN).	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pearlymussel, yellow-blossom.	*Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) florentina florentina*.	U.S.A. (AL, TN)	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pigtoe, Cumberland (=Cumberland pigtoe mussel).	*Pleurobema gibberum*	U.S.A. (TN)	NA	E	423	NA	NA
Pigtoe, dark	*Pleurobema furvum*	U.S.A. (AL)	NA	E	495	NA	NA
Pigtoe, fine-rayed	*Fusconaia cuneolus*	U.S.A. (AL, TN, VA)	NA	E	15	NA	NA

Pigtoe, flat (=Marshall's mussel).	*Pleurobema marshalli*	U.S.A. (AL, MS)	NA	E	262	NA	NA
Pigtoe, heavy (=Judge Tait's mussel).	*Pleurobema taitianum*	do	NA	E	262	NA	NA
Pigtoe, rough	*Pleurobema plenum*	U.S.A. (AL, IN, KY, PA, TN, VA).	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pigtoe, shiny	*Fusconaia cor (=edgariana).*	U.S.A. (AL, TN, VA)	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pigtoe, southern	*Pleurobema georgianum.*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)	NA	E	495	NA	NA
Pocketbook, fat	*Potamilus (=Proptera) capax.*	U.S.A. (AR, IA, IL, IN, KY, MO, MS, OH).	NA	E	15	NA	NA
Pocketbook, fine-lined	*Lampsilis altilis*	U.S.A. (AL, GA)	NA	T	495	NA	NA
Pocketbook, speckled	*Lampsilis streckeri*	U.S.A. (AR)	NA	E	345	NA	NA
Rabbitsfoot, rough	*Quadrula cylindrica strigillata* (B.H.Wright, 1898).	U.S.A. (KY, TN, VA)	NA	E	602	NA	NA
Riffleshell, northern	*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana.*	U.S.A. (IL, IN, KY, MI, OH, PA, WV), Canada (Ont.).	NA	E	488	NA	NA
Riffleshell, tan	*Epioblasma walkeri*	U.S.A. (KY, TN, VA)	NA	E	27	NA	NA
Rock-pocketbook, Ouachita (=Wheeler's pearly mussel).	*Arkansia (=Arcidens) wheeleri.*	U.S.A. (AR, OK)	NA	E	446	NA	NA
Spinymussel, James River (=Virginia).	*Pleurobema (=Fusconaia, =Elliptio, =Canthyra) collina.*	U.S.A. (VA, WV)	NA	E	316	NA	NA
Spinymussel, Tar River.	*Elliptio (Canthyria) steinstansana.*	U.S.A. (NC)	NA	E	188	NA	NA
Stirrupshell	*Quadrula stapes*	U.S.A. (AL, MS)	NA	E	262	NA	NA
SNAILS							
Ambersnail, Kanab	*Oxyloma haydeni kanabensis.*	U.S.A. (AZ, UT)	NA	E	431E, 459, 477	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Limpet, Banbury Springs.	*Lanx* sp.	U.S.A. (ID)	NA	E	485	NA	NA
Marstonia (snail), royal (=obese).	*Pyrgulopsis (=Marstonia) ogmoraphe.*	U.S.A. (TN)	NA	E	538	NA	NA
Riversnail, Anthony's	*Athearnia anthonyi*	U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)	NA	E	538	NA	NA
Shagreen, Magazine Mountain.	*Mesodon magazinensis.*	U.S.A. (AR)	NA	T	348	NA	NA
Snail, Bliss Rapids	*Taylorconcha serpenticola.*	U.S.A. (ID)	NA	T	485	NA	NA
Snail, Chittenango ovate amber.	*Succinea chittenangoensis.*	U.S.A. (NY)	NA	T	41	NA	NA
Snail, flat-spired three-toothed.	*Triodopsis platysayoides.*	U.S.A. (WV)	NA	T	41	NA	NA
Snail, Iowa Pleistocene.	*Discus macclintocki*	U.S.A. (IA, IL)	NA	E	41	NA	NA
Snail, Manus Island tree.	*Papustyla pulcherrima*	Pacific Ocean—Admiralty Is. (Manus Is.).	NA	E	3	NA	NA
Snail, Morro shoulderband (=Banded dune).	*Helminthoglypta walkeriana.*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	567	NA	NA
Snail, noonday	*Mesodon clarki nantahala.*	U.S.A. (NC)	NA	T	41	NA	NA
Snail, painted snake coiled forest.	*Anguispira picta*	U.S.A. (TN)	NA	T	41	NA	NA
Snail, Snake River physa.	*Physa natricina*	U.S.A. (ID)	NA	E	485	NA	NA
Snail, Stock Island tree.	*Orthalicus reses* (not incl. *nesodryas*).	U.S.A. (FL)	NA	T	41	NA	NA
Snail, tulotoma (=Alabama live-bearing).	*Tulotoma magnifica*	U.S.A. (AL)	NA	E	412	NA	NA
Snail, Utah valvata	*Valvata utahensis*	U.S.A. (ID)	NA	E	485	NA	NA
Snail, Virginia fringed mountain.	*Polygyriscus virginianus.*	U.S.A. (VA)	NA	E	41	NA	NA

Snails, Oahu tree	*Achatinella* spp.	U.S.A. (HI)	NA	E	108, 112	NA	NA
Springsnail, Alamosa	*Tryonia alamosae*	U.S.A. (NM)	NA	E	442	NA	NA
Springsnail, Bruneau Hot.	*Pyrgulopsis bruneauensis.*	U.S.A. (ID)	NA	E	489	NA	NA
Springsnail, Idaho	*Fontelicella idahoensis.*	do	NA	E	485	NA	NA
Springsnail, Socorro	*Pyrgulopsis neomexicana.*	U.S.A. (NM)	NA	E	442	NA	NA
INSECTS							
Beetle, American burying (=giant carrion).	*Nicrophorus americanus.*	U.S.A. (eastern States south to FL, west to SD and TX), eastern Canada.	NA	E	351	NA	NA
Beetle, Coffin Cave mold.	*Batrisodes texanus*	U.S.A. (TX)	NA	E	327, 513	NA	NA
Beetle, delta green ground.	*Elaphrus viridis*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	T	100	17.95(i)	NA
Beetle, Hungerford's crawling water.	*Brychius hungerfordi*	U.S.A. (MI, Canada)	NA	E	533	NA	NA
Beetle, Kretschmarr Cave mold.	*Texamaurops reddelli*	U.S.A. (TX)	NA	E	327, 513	NA	NA
Beetle, Mount Hermon June.	*Polyphylla barbata*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	605	NA	NA
Beetle, northeastern beach tiger.	*Cicindela dorsalis dorsalis.*	U.S.A. (CT, MA, MD, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA).	NA	T	396	NA	NA
Beetle, Puritan tiger	*Cicindela puritana*	U.S.A. (CT, MA, MD, NH, VT).	NA	T	396	NA	NA
Beetle, Tooth Cave ground.	*Rhadine persephone*	U.S.A. (TX)	NA	E	327	NA	NA
Beetle, valley elderberry longhorn.	*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus.*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	T	99	17.95(i)	NA
Butterfly, bay checkerspot.	*Euphydryas editha bayensis.*	do	NA	T	288	NA	NA
Butterfly, Corsican swallowtail.	*Papilio hospiton*	Corsica, Sardinia	NA	E	486	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Butterfly, El Segundo blue.	*Euphilotes (=Shijimiaeoides) battoides allyni.*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	14	NA	NA
Butterfly, Homerus swallowtail.	*Papilio homerus*	Jamaica	NA	E	486	NA	NA
Butterfly, Karner blue	*Lycaeides melissa samuelis.*	U.S.A. (IL, IN, MA, MI, MN, NH, NY, OH, PA, WI), Canada (Ont.).	NA	E	484	NA	NA
Butterfly, Lange's metalmark.	*Apodemia mormo langei.*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	14	NA	NA
Butterfly, lotis blue	*Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis.*	do	NA	E	14	NA	NA
Butterfly, Luzon peacock swallowtail.	*Papilio chikae*	Philippines	NA	E	486	NA	NA
Butterfly, mission blue	*Icaricia icarioides missionensis.*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	14	NA	NA
Butterfly, Mitchell's satyr.	*Neonympha mitchellii mitchellii.*	U.S.A. (IN, MI, NJ, OH).	NA	E	428E, 469	NA	NA
Butterfly, Myrtle's silverspot.	*Speyeria zerene myrtleae.*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	472	NA	NA
Butterfly, Oregon silverspot.	*Speyeria zerene hippolyta.*	U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA)	NA	T	95	17.95(i)	NA
Butterfly, Palos Verdes blue.	*Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis.*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	96	17.95(i)	NA
Butterfly, Queen Alexandra's birdwing.	*Troides (=Ornithoptera) alexandrae.*	Papua New Guinea	NA	E	364	NA	NA
Butterfly, Quino checkerspot.	*Euphydryas editha quino (=E. e. wrighti).*	U.S.A. (CA), Mexico)	NA	E	604	NA	NA
Butterfly, Saint Francis' satyr.	*Neonympha mitchellii francisci.*	U.S.A. (NC)	NA	E	539E, 574	NA	NA

Butterfly, San Bruno elfin.	*Callophrys mossii bayensis.*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	14	NA	NA
Butterfly, Schaus swallowtail.	*Heraclides (=Papilio) aristodemus ponceanus.*	U.S.A. (FL)	NA	E	13, 159	NA	NA
Butterfly, Smith's blue	*Euphilotes (=Shijimiaeoides) enoptes smithi.*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	14	NA	NA
Butterfly, Uncompahgre fritillary.	*Boloria acrocnema*	U.S.A. (CO)	NA	E	427	NA	NA
Dragonfly, Hine's (=Ohio) emerald.	*Somatochlora hineana*	U.S.A. (IL,IN,OH,WI)	NA	E	573	NA	NA
Fly, Delhi Sands flower-loving.	*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis.*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	517	NA	NA
Grasshopper, Zayante band-winged.	*Trimerotropis infantilis*	.....do	NA	E	605	NA	NA
Moth, Kern primrose sphinx.	*Euproserpinus euterpe.*	.....do	NA	T	91	NA	NA
Naucorid, Ash Meadows.	*Ambrysus amargosus*	U.S.A. (NV)	NA	T	181	17.95(i)	NA
Skipper, Laguna Mountains.	*Pyrgus ruralis lagunae*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	604	NA	NA
Skipper, Pawnee montane.	*Hesperia leonardus (=pawnee) montana.*	U.S.A. (CO)	NA	T	289	NA	NA
ARACHNIDS							
Harvestman, Bee Creek Cave.	*Texella reddelli*	U.S.A. (TX)	NA	E	327, 513	NA	NA
Harvestman, Bone Cave.	*Texella reyesi*	.....do	NA	E	327, 513	NA	NA
Pseudoscorpion, Tooth Cave.	*Tartarocreagris (=Microcreagris) texana.*	.....do	NA	E	327	NA	NA
Spider, spruce-fir moss.	*Microhexura montivaga.*	U.S.A. (NC,TN)	NA	E	576	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Spider, Tooth Cave	*Neoleptoneta (=Leptoneta) myopica.*	U.S.A. (TX)	NA	E	327	NA	NA
CRUSTACEANS							
Amphipod, Hay's Spring.	*Stygobromus hayi*	U.S.A. (DC)	NA	E	115	NA	NA
Crayfish, cave [no common name].	*Cambarus aculabrum*	U.S.A. (AR)	NA	E	499	NA	NA
Do	*Cambarus zophonastes.*	do	NA	E	263	NA	NA
Crayfish, Nashville	*Orconectes shoupi*	U.S.A. (TN)	NA	E	242	NA	NA
Crayfish, Shasta (=placid).	*Pacifastacus fortis*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	337	NA	NA
Fairy shrimp, Conservancy.	*Branchinecta conservatio.*	do	NA	E	552	NA	NA
Fairy shrimp, longhorn	*Branchinecta longiantenna.*	do	NA	E	552	NA	NA
Fairy shrimp, Riverside.	*Streptocephalus woottoni.*	do	NA	E	512	NA	NA
Fairy shrimp, vernal pool.	*Branchinecta lynchi*	do	NA	T	552	NA	NA
Fairy shrimp, San Diego.	*Branchinecta sandiegonensis.*	do	NA	E	608	NA	NA
Isopod, Lee County cave.	*Lirceus usdagalun*	U.S.A. (VA)	NA	E	483	NA	NA
Isopod, Madison Cave	*Antrolana lira*	do	NA	T	123	NA	17.46(a)
Isopod, Socorro	*Thermosphaeroma (=Exosphaeroma) thermophilus.*	U.S.A. (NM)	NA	E	36	NA	NA
Shrimp, Alabama cave	*Palaemonias alabamae.*	U.S.A. (AL)	NA	E	323	NA	NA
Shrimp, California freshwater.	*Syncaris pacifica*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	340	NA	NA

Shrimp, Kentucky cave.	*Palaemonias ganteri* ..	U.S.A. (KY)	NA	E	135	17.95(h)	NA
Shrimp, Squirrel Chimney Cave (=Florida cave).	*Palaemonetes cummingi.*	U.S.A. (FL)	NA	T	390	NA	NA
Tadpole shrimp, vernal pool.	*Lepidurus packardi*	U.S.A. (CA)	NA	E	552	NA	NA

Symbols used in the four left columns:
" Do...'' or ".....do...''—(Ditto) indicates the entry is the same as the column entry directly above.

Symbols used in the ''when listed'' column:

D—Indicates FR where species was Delisted; relisting of the species is indicated by subsequent number(s).
E—Indicates Emergency rule publication (see FR document for effective dates); subsequent number(s) indicate FR final rule, if applicable, under ''When listed''.

1—32 FR 4001; March 11, 1967.
2—35 FR 16047; October 13, 1970.
3—35 FR 8495; June 2, 1970.
4—35 FR 18320; December 2, 1970.
5—37 FR 6176; March 30, 1972.
6—38 FR 14678; June 4, 1973.
7—39 FR 44991; December 30, 1974.
8—40 FR 29864; July 16, 1975.
9—40 FR 31736; July 28, 1975.
10—40 FR 44151; September 25, 1975.
11—40 FR 44418; September 26, 1975.
12—40 FR 47506; October 9, 1975.
13—41 FR 17740; April 28, 1976.
14—41 FR 22044; June 1, 1976.
15A—41 FR 24064; June 14, 1976.
15—41 FR 26019; June 24, 1976.
16—41 FR 45993; October 19, 1976.
17—41 FR 51021; November 19, 1976.
18—41 FR 51612; November 23, 1976.
19—41 FR 53034; December 3, 1976.
20—42 FR 2076; January 10, 1977.
21—42 FR 2968; January 14, 1977.
22—42 FR 15971; March 24, 1977.
23—42 FR 28137; June 2, 1977.
24—42 FR 28545; June 3, 1977.
25—42 FR 37373; July 21, 1977.
26—42 FR 40685; August 11, 1977.
27—42 FR 42353; August 23, 1977.
28—42 FR 45528; September 9, 1977.
29—42 FR 58755; November 11, 1977.
30—42 FR 60745; November 29, 1977.
31—43 FR 3715; January 27, 1978.
32—43 FR 4028; January 31, 1978.
33—43 FR 4621; February 3, 1978.
34—43 FR 6233; February 14, 1978.
35—43 FR 9612; March 9, 1978.
36—43 FR 12691; March 27, 1978.
37—43 FR 15429; April 13, 1978.
38—43 FR 16345; April 18, 1978.
40—43 FR 20504; May 12, 1978.
41—43 FR 28932; July 3, 1978.
42—43 FR 32808; July 28, 1978.
43—43 FR 34479; August 4, 1978.
45—44 FR 21289; April 10, 1979.
46—44 FR 23064; April 17, 1979.
48—44 FR 29480; May 21, 1979.
50—44 FR 37126; June 25, 1979.
51—44 FR 37132; June 25, 1979.
52—44 FR 42911; July 20, 1979.
54—44 FR 49220; August 21, 1979.
60—44 FR 59084; October 12, 1979.
85—44 FR 69208; November 30, 1979.
86—44 FR 70677; December 7, 1979.
87—44 FR 75076; December 18, 1979.
88—45 FR 18010; March 20, 1980.
90—45 FR 21833; April 2, 1980.
91—45 FR 24090; April 8, 1980.
92—45 FR 27713; April 23, 1980.
93—45 FR 28722; April 30, 1980.
94—45 FR 35821; May 28, 1980.
95—45 FR 44935; July 2, 1980.
96—45 FR 44939; July 2, 1980.
97—45 FR 47352; July 14, 1980.
98—45 FR 47355; July 14, 1980.
99—45 FR 52803; August 8, 1980.
100—45 FR 52807; August 8, 1980.
102—45 FR 54678; August 15, 1980.
103—45 FR 55654; August 20, 1980.
105—45 FR 63812; September 25, 1980.
106—45 FR 65132; October 1, 1980.
108—46 FR 3178; January 13, 1981.
111—46 FR 11665; February 10, 1981.
112—46 FR 40025; August 6, 1981.
113—46 FR 40664; August 10, 1981.
114—47 FR 4204; January 28, 1982.
115—47 FR 5425; February 5, 1982.
117—47 FR 19995; May 10, 1982.
119—47 FR 31670; July 21, 1982.
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127—48 FR 612; January 5, 1983.
128—48 FR 1726; January 14, 1983.
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130—48 FR 40184; September 2, 1983.
131—48 FR 43043; September 21, 1983.
132—48 FR 46057; October 11, 1983.
134—48 FR 46336; October 12, 1983.
135—48 FR 46341; October 12, 1983.
136—48 FR 49249; October 25, 1983.
138—49 FR 1994; January 17, 1984.
139—49 FR 2783; January 23, 1984.
142—49 FR 7335; February 28, 1984.
143—49 FR 7394; February 29, 1984.
144—49 FR 7398; February 29, 1984.
145—49 FR 10526; March 20, 1984.
146—49 FR 14356; April 11, 1984.
149—49 FR 22334; May 29, 1984.

150—49 FR 27514; July 5, 1984.
156—49 FR 33885; August 27, 1984.
157—49 FR 34494; August 31, 1984.
159—49 FR 34504; August 31, 1984.
160—49 FR 34510; August 31, 1984.
161—49 FR 35954; September 13, 1984.
163—49 FR 43069; October 26, 1984.
164—49 FR 43969; November 1, 1984.
166—49 FR 45163; November 15, 1984.
168—49 FR 49639; December 21, 1984.
169—50 FR 1056; January 9, 1985.
170—50 FR 4226; January 30, 1985.
171—50 FR 4945; February 4, 1985.
173—50 FR 12302; March 28, 1985.
174—50 FR 12305; March 28, 1985.
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185—50 FR 24653; June 12, 1985.
186—50 FR 25678; June 20, 1985.
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189—50 FR 27002; July 1, 1985.
193—50 FR 30194; July 24, 1985.
195—50 FR 31596; August 5, 1985.
196—50 FR 31603; August 5, 1985.
203—50 FR 37198; September 12, 1985.
205—50 FR 39117; September 27, 1985.
206—50 FR 39123; September 27, 1985.
210—50 FR 50308; December 10, 1985.
211—50 FR 50733; December 11, 1985.
212—50 FR 51252; December 16, 1985.
216—51 FR 6690; February 25, 1986.
222—51 FR 10850; March 31, 1986.
223—51 FR 10857; March 31, 1986.
224—51 FR 10864; March 31, 1986.
227—51 FR 16047; April 30, 1986.
228—51 FR 16482; May 2, 1986.
233—51 FR 17980; May 16, 1986.
236—51 FR 23781; July 1, 1986.
239—51 FR 27495; July 31, 1986.
241—51 FR 31422; September 3, 1986.
242—51 FR 34412; September 26, 1986.
246—51 FR 34425; September 26, 1986.
247—51 FR 39478; October 28, 1986.
248—51 FR 41796; November 19, 1986.
250—51 FR 45910; December 23, 1986.
251—52 FR 288; January 5, 1987.
258—52 FR 5302; February 20, 1987.
261—52 FR 10892; April 6, 1987.
262—52 FR 11169; April 7, 1987.
263—52 FR 11172; April 7, 1987.
265—52 FR 11286; April 8, 1987.
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268—52 FR 20999; June 3, 1987.
269—52 FR 21063; June 4, 1987.
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278—52 FR 22943; June 16, 1987.
279—52 FR 23151; June 17, 1987.
280—52 FR 25232; July 6, 1987.
281—52 FR 25380; July 7, 1987.
282—52 FR 28785; August 3, 1987.
283—52 FR 28831; August 4, 1987.
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288—52 FR 35378; September 18, 1987.
289—52 FR 36180; September 25, 1987.
290—52 FR 36038; September 25, 1987.
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304—53 FR 3570; February 5, 1988.
312—53 FR 25611; July 8, 1988.
313—53 FR 27134; July 18, 1988.
316—53 FR 27693; July 22 1988.
317—53 FR 29337; August 4, 1988.
320—53 FR 33992; September 1, 1988.
322—53 FR 33998; September 1, 1988.
323—53 FR 34698; September 7, 1988.
327—53 FR 36033; September 16, 1988.
328—53 FR 37970; September 28, 1988.
334—53 FR 38453; September 30, 1988.
336—53 FR 38460; September 30, 1988.
337—53 FR 38465; September 30, 1988.
338—53 FR 38469; September 30, 1988.
340—53 FR 43889; October 30, 1988.
342—53 FR 45865; November 14, 1988.
345—54 FR 8341; February 28, 1989.
348—54 FR 15208; April 17, 1989.
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350—54 FR 22906; May 30, 1989.
351—54 FR 29655; July 13, 1989.
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358—54 FR 34468; August 18, 1989.
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366—54 FR 39853; September 28, 1989.
369—54 FR 40112; September 29, 1989.
370—54 FR 41453; October 10, 1989.
371—54 FR 43969; October 30, 1989.
372—54 FR 47861; November 17, 1989.
376—55 FR 9135; March 12, 1990.
377—55 FR 9451; March 14, 1990.
378—55 FR 12191; April 2, 1990.
382—55 FR 12801; April 5, 1990.
383—55 FR 12832; April 6, 1990.
384—55 FR 13488; April 10, 1990.
387—55 FR 18845; May 4, 1990.
388—55 FR 21153; May 22, 1990.
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EDITORIAL NOTE 1: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting the table in §17.11(h), see the listing above.

EDITORIAL NOTE 2: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §17.11, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§17.12 Endangered and threatened plants.

(a) The list in this section contains the names of all species of plants which have been determined by the Services to be Endangered or Threatened. It also contains the names of species of plants treated as Endangered or Threatened because they are sufficiently similar in appearance to Endangered or Threatened species (see §17.50 *et seq.*).

(b) The columns entitled ''Scientific name'' and ''Common name'' define the species of plant within the meaning of the Act. Although common names are included, they cannot be relied upon for identification of any specimen, since they may vary greatly in local usage. The Services shall use the most recently accepted scientific name. In cases in which confusion might arise, a synonym(s) will be provided in parentheses. The Services shall rely to the extent practicable on the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.*

(c) In the ''Status'' column the following symbols are used: ''E'' for Endangered, ''T'' for Threatened, and ''E [or T] (S/A)'' for similarity of appearance species.

(d) The other data in the list are nonregulatory in nature and are provided for the information of the reader. In the annual revision and compilation of this title, the following information may be amended without public notice: the spelling of species' names, historical range, footnotes, references to certain other applicable portions of this title, synonyms, and more current names. In any of these revised entries, neither the species, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, nor its status may be changed without following the procedures of part 424 of this title.

(e) The ''Historic range'' indicates the known general distribution of the species or subspecies as reported in the current scientific literature. The present distribution may be greatly reduced from this historic range. This column does not imply any limitation on the application of the prohibitions in the Act or implementing rules. Such prohibitions apply to all individuals of the plant species, wherever found.

(f)(1) A footnote to the FEDERAL REGISTER publication(s) listing or reclassifying a species is indicated under the column ''When listed.'' Footnote numbers to §§17.11 and 17.12 are in the same numerical sequence, since plants and animals may be listed in the same FEDERAL REGISTER document. That document, at least since 1973, includes a statement indicating the basis for the listing, as well as the effective date(s) of said listing.

(2) The ''Special rules'' and ''Critical habitat'' columns provide a cross reference to other sections in parts 17, 222, 226, or 227. The ''Special rules'' column will also be used to cite the special rules which describe experimental populations and determine if they are essential or nonessential. Separate listings will be made for experimental populations, and the status column will include the following symbols: ''XE'' for an essential experimental population and ''XN'' for a nonessential experimental population. The term ''NA'' (not applicable) appearing in either of these two columns indicates that there are no special rules and/or critical habitat for that particular species. However, all other appropriate rules in parts 17, 217 through 227, and 402 still apply to that species. In addition, there may be other rules in this title that relate to such plants, e.g., port-of-entry requirements. It is not intended that the references in the ''Special rules'' column list all the regulations of the two Services which might apply to the species or to the regulations of other Federal agencies or State or local governments.

(g) The listing of a particular taxon includes all lower taxonomic units (see § 17.11(g) for examples).

(h) The ''List of Endangered and Threatened Plants'' is provided below:

Species		Historic range	Family	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name						
FLOWERING PLANTS							
Abronia macrocarpa	Large-fruited sand-verbena.	U.S.A. (TX)	Nyctaginaceae	E	331	NA	NA
Abutilon eremitopetalum	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Malvaceae	E	435	NA	NA
Abutilon menziesii	Ko'oloa'ula	do	do	E	243	NA	NA
Abutilon sandwicense	None	do	do	E	448	NA	NA
Acaena exigua	Liliwai	do	Rosaceae	E	467	NA	NA
Acanthomintha obovata ssp. *duttonii*.	San Mateo thornmint	U.S.A. (CA)	Lamiaceae	E	204	NA	NA
Achyranthes splendens var. *rotundata*.	Round-leaved chaff-flower.	U.S.A. (HI)	Amaranthaceae	E	220	NA	NA
Achyranthes mutica	None	do	do	E	592	NA	NA
Aconitum noveboracense.	Northern wild monkshood.	U.S.A. (IA, NY, OH, WI).	Ranunculaceae	T	39	NA	NA
Aeschynomene virginica	Sensitive joint-vetch	U.S.A. (DE, MD, NC, NJ, PA, VA).	Fabaceae	T	470	NA	NA
Agalinis acuta	Sandplain gerardia	U.S.A. (CT, MA, MD, NY, RI).	Scrophulariaceae	E	325	NA	NA
Agave arizonica	Arizona agave	U.S.A. (AZ)	Agavaceae	E	147	NA	NA
Alectryon macrococcus	Mahoe	U.S.A. (HI)	Sapindaceae	E	467	NA	NA
Alsinidendron obovatum	None	do	Caryophyllaceae	E	448	NA	NA
Alsinidendron trinerve	do	do	do	E	448	NA	NA
Alsinidendron lychnoides.	Kuawawaenohu	do	do	E	590	NA	NA
Alsinidendron viscosum	None	do	do	E	590	NA	NA
Amaranthus pumilus	Seabeach amaranth	U.S.A. (DE, MA, MD, NC, NJ, NY, RI, SC, VA).	Amaranthaceae	T	498	NA	NA
Amaranthus brownii	None	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	587	NA	NA
Ambrosia cheiranthifolia	South Texas ambrosia	U.S.A. (TX)	Asteraceae	E	547	NA	NA
Amorpha crenulata	Crenulate lead-plant	U.S.A. (FL)	Fabaceae	E	192	NA	NA
Amphianthus pusillus	Little amphianthus	U.S.A. (AL, GA, SC)	Scrophulariaceae	T	302	NA	NA
Amsinckia grandiflora	Large-flowered fiddleneck.	U.S.A. (CA)	Boraginaceae	E	179	17.96(a)	NA
Amsonia kearneyana	Kearney's blue-star	U.S.A. (AZ)	Apocynaceae	E	343	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Family	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name						
Ancistrocactus (=Echinocactus =Mammillaria) tobuschii.	Tobusch fishhook cactus.	U.S.A. (TX)	Cactaceae	E	80	NA	NA
Apios priceana	Price's potato-bean	U.S.A. (AL, IL, KY, MS, TN).	Fabaceae	T	373	NA	NA
Arabis mcdonaldiana	McDonald's rock-cress	U.S.A. (CA)	Brassicaceae	E	44	NA	NA
Arabis serotina	Shale barren rock-cress.	U.S.A. (VA, WV)	do	E	352	NA	NA
Arabis perstellata	Rock-cress	U.S.A. (AL,KY,TN)	do	E	570	NA	NA
Arabis hoffmannii	Hoffmann's rock-cress	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	623	NA	NA
Arctomecon humilis	Dwarf bear-poppy	U.S.A. (UT)	Papaveraceae	E	78	NA	NA
Arctostaphylos confertiflora.	Santa Rosa Island manzanita.	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	623	NA	NA
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *crassifolia.*	Del Mar manzanita	U.S.A. (CA), Mexico.	do	E	589	NA	NA
Arctostaphylos hookeri (=pungens) var. *ravenii.*	Presidio (=Raven's) manzanita.	do	do	E	65	NA	NA
Arctostaphylos morroensis.	Manzanita, Morro	U.S.A. (CA)	Ericaceae	T	567	NA	NA
Arenaria cumberlandensis.	Cumberland sandwort	U.S.A. (KY, TN)	Caryophyllaceae	E	311	NA	NA
Arenaria paludicola	Marsh sandwort	U.S.A. (CA,OR,WA)	do	E	511	NA	NA
Argemone pleiacantha ssp. *pinnatisecta.*	Sacramento prickly-poppy.	U.S.A. (NM)	Papaveraceae	E	360	NA	NA
Argyroxiphium kauense	Ka'u silversword	U.S.A. (HI)	Asteraceae	E	497	NA	NA
Argyroxiphium sandwicense ssp. *macrocephalum.*	'Ahinahina (=Haleakala silversword).	do	do	T	467	NA	NA
Argyroxiphium sandwicense ssp. *sandwicense.*	'Ahinahina (=Mauna Kea silversword).	do	do	E	219	NA	NA
Aristida chaseae	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Poaceae	E	501	NA	NA

Aristida portoricensis	Pelos del diablo	do	do	E	398	NA	NA
Asclepias meadii	Mead's milkweed	U.S.A. (IA, IL, IN, KS, MO, WI).	Asclepiadaceae	T	321	NA	NA
Asclepias welshii	Welsh's milkweed	U.S.A. (AZ, UT)	do	T	295	17.96(a)	NA
Asimina tetramera	Four-petal pawpaw	U.S.A. (FL)	Annonaceae	E	244	NA	NA
Astragalus albens	Cushenbury milk-vetch	U.S.A. (CA)	Fabaceae	E	548	NA	NA
Astragalus applegatei	Applegate's milk-vetch	U.S.A. (OR)	do	E	510	NA	NA
Astragalus bibullatus	Pyne's (=Guthrie's) ground-plum.	U.S.A. (TN)	do	E	437	NA	NA
Astragalus cremnophylax var. *cremnophylax*.	Sentry milk-vetch	U.S.A. (AZ)	do	E	409	NA	NA
Astragalus humillimus	Mancos milk-vetch	U.S.A. (CO, NM)	do	E	187	NA	NA
Astragalus montii (=A. limnocharis var. *m.*).	Heliotrope milk-vetch	U.S.A. (UT)	do	T	298	17.96(a)	NA
Astragalus osterhoutii	Osterhout milk-vetch	U.S.A. (CO)	do	E	353	NA	NA
Astragalus phoenix	Ash Meadows milk-vetch.	U.S.A. (NV)	do	T	181	17.96(a)	NA
Astragalus robbinsii var. *jesupi*.	Jesup's milk-vetch	U.S.A. (NH, VT)	do	E	271	NA	NA
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	606	NA	NA
Astrophytum (=Echinocactus) asterias.	Star cactus	U.S.A. (TX), Mexico	Cactaceae	E	521	NA	NA
Auerodendron pauciflorum.	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Rhamnaceae	E	531	NA	NA
Ayenia limitaris	Texas ayenia	U.S.A. (TX), Mexico	Sterculiaceae	E	547	NA	NA
Baccharis vanessae	Encinitis baccharis (=Coyote bush).	U.S.A. (CA)	Asteraceae	T	589	NA	NA
Banara vanderbiltii	Palo de Ramón	U.S.A. (PR)	Flacourtiaceae	E	255	NA	NA
Baptisia arachnifera	Hairy rattleweed	U.S.A. (GA)	Fabaceae	E	39	NA	NA
Berberis sonnei (=Mahonia s.).	Truckee barberry	U.S.A. (CA)	Berberidaceae	E	76	NA	NA
Berberis pinnata ssp. insularis.	Island barberry	do	do	E	623	NA	NA
Betula uber	Virginia round-leaf birch.	U.S.A. (VA)	Betulaceae	T	39,560	NA	NA
Bidens micrantha ssp. *kalealaha*.	Ko'oko'olau	U.S.A. (HI)	Asteraceae	E	467	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Family	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name						
Bidens wiebkei	do	do	do	E	480	NA	NA
Blennosperma bakeri	Sonoma sunshine (=Baker's stickyseed).	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	453	NA	NA
Boltonia decurrens	Decurrent false aster	U.S.A. (IL, MO)	do	T	341	NA	NA
Bonamia grandiflora	Florida bonamia	U.S.A. (FL)	Convolvulaceae	T	297	NA	NA
Bonamia menziesii	None	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	559	NA	NA
Brighamia insignis	'Olulu	do	Campanulaceae	E	530	NA	NA
Brighamia rockii	Pua 'ala	do	do	E	480	NA	NA
Buxus vahlii	Vahl's boxwood	U.S.A. (PR)	Buxaceae	E	197	NA	NA
Caesalpinia (=Mezoneuron) kavaiense.	Uhiuhi	U.S.A. (HI)	Fabaceae	E	238	NA	NA
Callicarpa ampla	Capá rosa (=péndula cimarrona).	U.S.A. (PR)	Verbenaceae	E	461	NA	NA
Callirhoe scabriuscula	Texas poppy-mallow	U.S.A. (TX)	Malvaceae	E	109, 112	NA	NA
Calochortus tiburonensis	Tiburon mariposa lily	U.S.A. (CA)	Liliaceae	T	575	NA	NA
Calyptranthes thomasiana.	None	U.S.A. (PR, VI) British VI.	Myrtaceae	E	529	NA	NA
Calyptronoma rivalis	Palma de manaca or manac palm.	U.S.A. (PR)	Arecaceae	T	375	NA	NA
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory.	U.S.A. (CA)	Convolvulaceae	E	596	NA	NA
Camissonia benitensis	San Benito evening-primrose.	do	Onagraceae	T	172	NA	NA
Campanula robinsiae	Brooksville (=Robins') bellflower.	U.S.A. (FL)	Campanulaceae	E	356	NA	NA
Canavalia molokaiensis	'Awikiwiki	U.S.A. (HI)	Fabaceae	E	480	NA	NA
Cardamine micranthera	Small-anthered bittercress.	U.S.A. (NC)	Brassicaceae	E	363	NA	NA
Carex specuicola	Navajo sedge	U.S.A. (AZ, UT)	Cyperaceae	T	178	17.96(a)	NA
Castilleja grisea	San Clemente Island Indian paintbrush.	U.S.A. (CA)	Scrophulariaceae	E	26	NA	NA

Castilleja campestris ssp. *succulenta*.	Fleshy owl's-clover	do	do	T	611	NA	NA
Castilleja levisecta	Golden paintbrush	U.S.A. (OR, WA), Canada (B.C.).	do	T	615	NA	NA
Castilleja mollis	Soft-leaved paintbrush	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	623	NA	NA
Castilleja affinis ssp. *neglecta*.	Tiburon paintbrush	do	do	E	575	NA	NA
Caulanthus californicus	California jewelflower	do	Brassicaceae	E	395	NA	NA
Ceanothus ferrisae	Coyote ceanothus (=Coyote Valley California-lilac).	do	Rhamnaceae	E	575	NA	NA
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	do	do	E	596	NA	NA
Cenchrus agrimonioides	Kamanomano (=Sandbur, agrimony).	U.S.A. (HI)	Poaceae	E	592	NA	NA
Centaurium namophilum	Spring-loving centaury	U.S.A. (CA, NV)	Gentianaceae	T	181	17.96(a)	NA
Centaurium sebaeoides	'Awiwi	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	448	NA	NA
Cercocarpus traskiae	Catalina Island mountain-mahogany.	U.S.A. (CA)	Rosaceae	E	624	NA	NA
Cereus eriophorus var. *fragrans*.	Fragrant prickly-apple	U.S.A. (FL)	Cactaceae	E	208	NA	NA
Chamaecrista glandulosa var. *mirabilis (=Cassia m.)*.	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Fabaceae	E	379	NA	NA
Chamaesyce celastroides var. *kaenana*.	'Akoko	U.S.A. (HI)	Euphorbiaceae	E	448	NA	NA
Chamaesyce (=Euphorbia) deltoidea ssp. *deltoidea*.	Deltoid spurge	U.S.A. (FL)	do	E	192	NA	NA
Chamaesyce (=Euphorbia) deppeana.	'Akoko	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	536	NA	NA
Chamaesyce (=Euphorbia) garberi.	Garber's spurge	U.S.A. (FL)	do	T	192	NA	NA
Chamaesyce halemanui	None	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	464	NA	NA
Chamaesyce kuwaleana	'Akoko	do	do	E	448	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Family	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name						
Chamaesyce (=Euphorbia) skottsbergii var. *kalaeloana*.	'Ewa Plains 'akoko	do	do	E	120	NA	NA
Chamaesyce hooveri	Hoover's spurge	U.S.A. (CA)	do	T	611	NA	NA
Chamaesyce herbstii	'Akoko	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	591	NA	NA
Chamaesyce rockii	do	do	do	E	591	NA	NA
Chionanthus pygmaeus	Pygmy fringe-tree	U.S.A. (FL)	Oleaceae	E	256	NA	NA
Chorizanthe howellii	Howell's spineflower	U.S.A. (CA)	Polygonaceae	E	472	NA	NA
Chorizanthe pungens var. *hartwegiana*.	Ben Lomond spineflower.	do	do	E	528	NA	NA
Chorizanthe pungens var. *pungens*.	Monterey spineflower	do	do	T	528	NA	NA
Chorizanthe robusta (incl. vars. *robusta & hartwegii*).	Robust (incl. Scotts Valley) spineflower.	do	do	E	528	NA	NA
Chorizanthe valida	Sonoma spineflower	do	do	E	472	NA	NA
Chorizanthe orcuttiana	Orcutt's spineflower	do	do	E	589	NA	NA
Chrysopsis (=Heterotheca) floridana.	Florida golden aster	U.S.A. (FL)	Asteraceae	E	232	NA	NA
Cirsium fontinale var. *obispoense*.	Thistle, Chorro Creek bog.	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	567	NA	NA
Cirsium pitcheri	Pitcher's thistle	U.S.A. (IL, IN, MI, WI), Canada (Ont.).	do	T	315	NA	NA
Cirsium vinaceum	Sacramento Mountains thistle.	U.S.A. (NM)	do	T	276	NA	NA
Cirsium fontinale var. *fontinale*.	Fountain thistle	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	575	NA	NA
Clarkia speciosa ssp. immaculata.	Pismo clarkia	do	Onagraceae	E	567	NA	NA
Clarkia franciscana	Presidio clarkia	do	do	E	575	NA	NA
Clematis morefieldii	Morefield's leather-flower.	U.S.A. (AL)	Ranunculaceae	E	468	NA	NA
Clematis socialis	Alabama leather-flower	do	do	E	245	NA	NA

Clermontia lindseyana	'Oha wai	U.S.A. (HI)	Campanulaceae	E	532	NA	NA
Clermontia oblongifolia ssp. *brevipes*.	do	do	do	E	480	NA	NA
Clermontia oblongifolia ssp. *mauiensis*.	do	do	do	E	467	NA	NA
Clermontia peleana	do	do	do	E	532	NA	NA
Clermontia pyrularia	do	do	do	E	532	NA	NA
Clermontia drepanomorpha.	do	do	do	E	595	NA	NA
Clitoria fragrans	Pigeon wings	U.S.A. (FL)	Fabaceae	T	500	NA	NA
Colubrina oppositifolia	Kauila	U.S.A. (HI)	Rhamnaceae	E	532	NA	NA
Conradina brevifolia	Short-leaved rosemary	U.S.A. (FL)	Lamiaceae	E	507	NA	NA
Conradina etonia	Etonia rosemary	do	do	E	507	NA	NA
Conradina glabra	Apalachicola rosemary	do	do	E	507	NA	NA
Conradina verticillata	Cumberland rosemary	U.S.A. (KY, TN)	do	T	452	NA	NA
Cordia bellonis	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Boraginaceae	E	601	NA	NA
Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. *maritimus*.	Salt marsh bird's-beak	U.S.A. (CA), Mexico (Baja California).	Scrophulariaceae	E	44	NA	NA
Cordylanthus palmatus	Palmate-bracted bird's-beak.	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	235	NA	NA
Cordylanthus tenuis ssp. *capillaris*.	Pennell's bird's-beak	do	do	E	575	NA	NA
Cornutia obovata	Palo de nigua (=capá jugüerilla).	U.S.A. (PR)	Verbenaceae	E	307	NA	NA
Coryphantha ramillosa	Bunched cory cactus	U.S.A. (TX), Mexico (Coahuila).	Cactaceae	T	77	NA	NA
Coryphantha scheeri var. *robustispina*.	Pima pineapple cactus	U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico (Sonora).	do	E	515	NA	NA
Coryphantha sneedii (=Escobaria =Mammillaria) var. *leei*.	Lee pincushion cactus	U.S.A. (NM)	do	T	61	NA	NA
Coryphantha sneedii (=Escobaria =Mammillaria) var. *sneedii*.	Sneed pincushion cactus.	U.S.A. (NM, TX)	do	E	82	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Family	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name						
Coryphantha (=Cochiseia =Escobaria) robbinsorum.	Cochise pincushion cactus.	U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico (Sonora).	.....do	T	214	NA	NA
Coryphantha (=Escobaria =Mammillaria) minima (=C. nellieae).	Nellie cory cactus	U.S.A. (TX)	.....do	E	81	NA	NA
Cranichis ricartii	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Orchidaceae	E	451	NA	NA
Crescentia portoricensis	Higuero de Sierra	.....do	Bignoniaceae	E	301	NA	NA
Crotalaria avonensis	Avon Park harebells	U.S.A. (FL)	Fabaceae	E	500	NA	NA
Cryptantha crassipes	Terlingua Creek cats-eye.	U.S.A. (TX)	Boraginaceae	E	439	NA	NA
Cucurbita okeechobeensis ssp. *okeechobeensis.*	Okeechobee gourd	U.S.A. (FL)	Cucurbitaceae	E	507	NA	NA
Cyanea asarifolia	Haha	U.S.A. (HI)	Campanulaceae	E	530	NA	NA
Cyanea copelandii ssp. *copelandii.*	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	532	NA	NA
Cyanea grimesiana ssp. *obatae.*	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	541	NA	NA
Cyanea hamatiflora ssp. *carlsonii.*	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	532	NA	NA
Cyanea lobata	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	467	NA	NA
Cyanea macrostegia ssp. *gibsonii.*	None	.....do	.....do	E	435	NA	NA
Cyanea mannii	Haha	.....do	.....do	E	480	NA	NA
Cyanea mceldowneyi	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	467	NA	NA
Cyanea pinnatifida	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	448	NA	NA
Cyanea procera	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	480	NA	NA
Cyanea shipmannii	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	532	NA	NA
Cyanea stictophylla	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	532	NA	NA
Cyanea superba	None	.....do	.....do	E	467	NA	NA
Cyanea truncata	Haha	.....do	.....do	E	536	NA	NA
Cyanea undulata	None	.....do	.....do	E	436	NA	NA

Cyanea crispa	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	536	NA	NA
Cyanea grimesiana ssp. *grimesiana.*	Haha	.....do	.....do	E	592	NA	NA
Cyanea dunbarii	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	594	NA	NA
Cyanea platyphylla	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	595	NA	NA
Cyanea recta	.....do	.....do	.....do	T	590	NA	NA
Cyanea (=Rollandia) humboldtiana.	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Cyanea (=Rollandia) st-johnii.	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Cyanea remyi	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	590	NA	NA
Cyanea koolauensis	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Cyanea acuminata	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Cyanea longiflora	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Cycladenia humilis var. *jonesii.*	Jones cycladenia	U.S.A. (AZ, UT)	Apocynaceae	T	229	NA	NA
Cyperus trachysanthos	Pu‘uka‘a	U.S.A. (HI)	Cyperaceae	E	592	NA	NA
Cyrtandra crenata	Ha‘iwale	.....do	Gesneriaceae	E	536	NA	NA
Cyrtandra giffardii	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	532	NA	NA
Cyrtandra limahuliensis	.....do	.....do	.....do	T	530	NA	NA
Cyrtandra munroi	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	467	NA	NA
Cyrtandra polyantha	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	536	NA	NA
Cyrtandra tintinnabula	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	532	NA	NA
Cyrtandra cyaneoides	Mapele	.....do	.....do	E	590	NA	NA
Cyrtandra subumbellata	Ha‘iwale	.....do	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Cyrtandra viridiflora	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Cyrtandra dentata	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Dalea foliosa (=Petalostemum f.).	Leafy prairie-clover	U.S.A. (AL, IL, TN)	Fabaceae	E	422	NA	NA
Daphnopsis hellerana	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Thymelaeaceae	E	309	NA	NA
Deeringothamnus pulchellus.	Beautiful pawpaw	U.S.A. (FL)	Annonaceae	E	244	NA	NA
Deeringothamnus rugelii	Rugel’s pawpaw	.....do	.....do	E	244	NA	NA
Delissea rhytidosperma	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Campanulaceae	E	530	NA	NA
Delissea undulata	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	593	NA	NA
Delissea rivularis	‘Oha	.....do	.....do	E	590	NA	NA
Delissea subcordata	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Delphinium variegatum ssp. *kinkiense (=D. k.).*	San Clemente Island larkspur.	U.S.A. (CA)	Ranunculaceae	E	26	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Family	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name						
Dicerandra christmanii	Garrett's mint	U.S.A. (FL)	Lamiaceae	E	207, 362	NA	NA
Dicerandra cornutissima	Longspurred mint	do	do	E	207	NA	NA
Dicerandra frutescens	Scrub mint	do	do	E	207, 362	NA	NA
Dicerandra immaculata	Lakela's mint	do	do	E	180	NA	NA
Dodecahema (=Centrostegia) leptoceras.	Slender-horned spineflower.	U.S.A. (CA)	Polygonaceae	E	291	NA	NA
Dubautia herbstobatae	Na'ena'e	U.S.A. (HI)	Asteraceae	E	448	NA	NA
Dubautia latifolia	None	do	do	E	464	NA	NA
Dubautia pauciflorula	do	do	do	E	436	NA	NA
Dudleya traskiae	Santa Barbara Island liveforever.	U.S.A. (CA)	Crassulaceae	E	39	NA	NA
Dudleya abramsii ssp. *parva.*	Conejo dudleya	do	do	T	606	NA	NA
Dudleya cymosa ssp. *marcescens.*	Marcescent dudleya	do	do	T	606	NA	NA
Dudleya cymosa ssp. *ovatifolia.*	Santa Monica Mountains dudleya.	do	do	T	606	NA	NA
Dudleya setchellii	Santa Clara Valley dudleya.	do	do	E	575	NA	NA
Dudleya verityi	Verity's dudleya	do	do	T	606	NA	NA
Dudleya nesiotica	Santa Cruz Island dudleya.	do	do	T	623	NA	NA
Echinacea laevigata	Smooth coneflower	U.S.A. (GA, MD, NC, PA, SC, VA).	Asteraceae	E	481	NA	NA
Echinacea tennesseensis.	Tennessee purple coneflower.	U.S.A. (TN)	do	E	49	NA	NA
Echinocactus horizonthalonius var. *nicholii.*	Nichol's Turk's head cactus.	U.S.A. (AZ)	Cactaceae	E	71	NA	NA
Echinocereus chisoensis (=reichenbachii) var. *chisoensis.*	Chisos Mountain hedgehog cactus.	U.S.A. (TX)	do	T	335	NA	NA

Echinocereus fendleri (=hempelii of authors, not Fobe*)* var. *kuenzleri.*	Kuenzler hedgehog cactus.	U.S.A. (NM)	do	E	70	NA	NA
Echinocereus lloydii (=E. roetteri var. l.).	Lloyd's hedgehog cactus.	U.S.A. (NM, TX)	do	E	67	NA	NA
Echinocereus reichenbachii var. *albertii (=E. melanocentrus).*	Black lace cactus	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	68	NA	NA
Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. *arizonicus (=E. arizonicus).*	Arizona hedgehog cactus.	U.S.A. (AZ)	do	E	62	NA	NA
Echinocereus viridiflorus var. *davisii (=E. davisii).*	Davis' green pitaya	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	81	NA	NA
Echinomastus (=Echinocactus, =Sclerocactus, =Neolloydia) mariposensis.	Lloyd's Mariposa cactus.	U.S.A. (TX), Mexico (Coahuila).	do	T	77	NA	NA
Enceliopsis nudicaulis var. *corrugata.*	Ash Meadows sunray	U.S.A. (NV)	Asteraceae	T	181	17.96(a)	NA
Eragrostis fosbergii	Fosberg's love grass	U.S.A. (HI)	Poaceae	E	591	NA	NA
Eremalche kernensis (=E. parryi ssp. *k.).*	Kern mallow	U.S.A. (CA)	Malvaceae	E	395	NA	NA
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum.*	Santa Ana River woolly-star.	do	Polemoniaceae	E	291	NA	NA
Eriastrum hooveri	Hoover's woolly-star	do	do	T	395	NA	NA
Erigeron maguirei	Maguire daisy	U.S.A. (UT)	Asteraceae	T	202, 584	NA	NA
Erigeron parishii	Parish's daisy	U.S.A. (CA)	do	T	548	NA	NA
Erigeron rhizomatus	Zuni (=Rhizome) fleabane.	U.S.A. (NM)	do	T	177	NA	NA
Eriodictyon altissimum	Indian Knob mountain balm.	U.S.A. (CA)	Hydrophyllaceae	E	567	NA	NA
Eriogonum gypsophilum	Gypsum wild-buckwheat.	U.S.A. (NM)	Polygonaceae	T	110, 112	17.96(a)	NA

Species		Historic range	Family	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name						
Eriogonum longifolium var. *gnaphalifolium*.	Scrub buckwheat	U.S.A. (FL)	do	T	500	NA	NA
Eriogonum ovalifolium var. *vineum*.	Cushenbury buckwheat	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	548	NA	NA
Eriogonum ovalifolium var. *williamsiae*.	Steamboat buckwheat	U.S.A. (NV)	do	E	237	NA	NA
Eriogonum pelinophilum	Clay-loving wild-buckwheat.	U.S.A. (CO)	do	E	151	17.96(a)	NA
Eriophyllum latilobum	San Mateo woolly sunflower.	U.S.A. (CA)	Asteraceae	E	575	NA	NA
Eryngium aristulatum var. *parishii*.	San Diego button-celery.	do	Apiaceae	E	512	NA	NA
Eryngium constancei	Loch Lomond coyote-thistle.	do	do	E	194E, 249	NA	NA
Eryngium cuneifolium	Snakeroot	U.S.A. (FL)	do	E	256	NA	NA
Erysimum capitatum var. *angustatum*.	Contra Costa wallflower.	U.S.A. (CA)	Brassicaceae	E	39	17.96(a)	NA
Erysimum menziesii	Menzies' wallflower	do	do	E	472	NA	NA
Erysimum teretifolium	Ben Lomond wallflower	do	Brassicacae	E	528	NA	NA
Erythronium propullans	Minnesota trout lily	U.S.A. (MN)	Liliaceae	E	221	NA	NA
Eugenia haematocarpa	Uvillo	U.S.A. (PR)	Myrtaceae	E	564	NA	NA
Eugenia koolauensis	Nioi	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	536	NA	NA
Eugenia woodburyana	None	U.S.A. (PR)	do	E	551	NA	NA
Euphorbia telephioides	Telephus spurge	U.S.A. (FL)	Euphorbiaceae	T	463	NA	NA
Euphorbia haeleeleana	'Akoko	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	592	NA	NA
Eutrema penlandii	Penland alpine fen mustard.	U.S.A. (CO)	Brassicaceae	T	509	NA	NA
Exocarpos luteolus	Heau	U.S.A. (HI)	Santalaceae	E	530	NA	NA
Flueggea neowawraea	Mehamehame	do	Euphorbiaceae	E	559	NA	NA
Frankenia johnstonii	Johnston's frankenia	U.S.A. (TX), Mexico (Nuevo Leon).	Frankeniaceae	E	155	NA	NA
Fremontodendron californicum ssp. *decumbens*.	Pine Hill flannelbush	U.S.A. (CA)	Sterculiaceae	E	596	NA	NA
Gahnia lanaiensis	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Cyperaceae	E	435	NA	NA

Galactia smallii	Small's milkpea	U.S.A. (FL)	Fabaceae	E	192	NA	NA
Galium californicum ssp. *sierrae*.	El Dorado bedstraw	U.S.A. (CA)	Rubiaceae	E	596	NA	NA
Galium buxifolium	Island bedstraw	.....do	.....do	E	623	NA	NA
Gardenia brighamii	Na'u or Hawaiian gardenia.	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	198	NA	NA
Gardenia mannii	Nanu	.....do	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Geocarpon minimum	None	U.S.A. (AR, LA, MO)	Caryophyllaceae	T	275	NA	NA
Geranium arboreum	Hawaiian red-flowered geranium.	U.S.A. (HI)	Geraniaceae	E	465	NA	NA
Geranium multiflorum	Nohoanu	.....do	.....do	E	467	NA	NA
Gesneria pauciflora	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Gesneriaceae	T	578	NA	NA
Geum radiatum	Spreading avens	U.S.A. (NC, TN)	Rosaceae	E	381	NA	NA
Gilia tenuiflora ssp. *arenaria*.	Monterey gilia	U.S.A. (CA)	Polemoniaceae	E	472	NA	NA
Gilia tenuiflora ssp. hoffmannii.	Hoffmann's slender-flowered gilia.	.....do	.....do	E	623	NA	NA
Goetzea elegans	Beautiful goetzea or matabuey.	U.S.A. (PR)	Solanaceae	E	176	NA	NA
Gouania hillebrandii	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Rhamnaceae	E	165	17.96(a)	NA
Gouania meyenii	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	448	NA	NA
Gouania vitifolia	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	541	NA	NA
Grindelia fraxino-pratensis.	Ash Meadows gumplant.	U.S.A. (CA, NV)	Asteraceae	T	181	17.96(a)	NA
Haplostachys haplostachya.	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Lamiaceae	E	73	NA	NA
Harperocallis flava	Harper's beauty	U.S.A. (FL)	Liliaceae	E	57	NA	NA
Harrisia (=Cereus) portoricensis.	Higo chumbo	U.S.A. (PR)	Cactaceae	T	397	NA	NA
Hedeoma todsenii	Todsen's pennyroyal	U.S.A. (NM)	Lamiaceae	E	110, 112	17.96(a)	NA
Hedyotis cookiana	'Awiwi	U.S.A. (HI)	Rubiaceae	E	530	NA	NA
Hedyotis coriacea	Kio'ele	.....do	.....do	E	467	NA	NA
Hedyotis degeneri	None	.....do	.....do	E	448	NA	NA
Hedyotis mannii	Pilo	.....do	.....do	E	480	NA	NA
Hedyotis parvula	None	.....do	.....do	E	448	NA	NA
Hedyotis purpurea var. *montana*.	Roan Mountain bluet	U.S.A. (NC, TN)	.....do	E	381	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Family	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name						
Hedyotis st.-johnii	Na Pali beach hedyotis	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	441	NA	NA
Helianthus schweinitzii	Schweinitz's sunflower	U.S.A. (NC, SC)	Asteraceae	E	424	NA	NA
Helianthus eggertii	Eggert's sunflower	U.S.A. (AL, KY, TN)	do	T	613	NA	NA
Helianthemum greenei	Island rush-rose	U.S.A. (CA)	Cistaceae	T	623	NA	NA
Helonias bullata	Swamp pink	U.S.A. (DE, GA, MD, NC, NJ, NY, SC, VA).	Liliaceae	T	326	NA	NA
Hesperomannia arborescens.	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Asteraceae	E	536	NA	NA
Hesperomannia arbuscula.	do	do	do	E	448	NA	NA
Hesperomannia lydgatei	do	do	do	E	436	NA	NA
Hesperolinon congestum.	Marin dwarf-flax	U.S.A. (CA)	Linaceae	T	575	NA	NA
Hexastylis naniflora	Dwarf-flowered heartleaf.	U.S.A. (NC, SC)	Aristolochiaceae	T	347	NA	NA
Hibiscadelphus distans	Kauai hau kuahiwi	U.S.A. (HI)	Malvaceae	E	225	NA	NA
Hibiscus arnottianus ssp. *immaculatus.*	Koki'o ke'oke'o	do	do	E	480	NA	NA
Hibiscus brackenridgei	Ma'o hau hele	do	do	E	559	NA	NA
Hibiscus clayi	Clay's hibiscus	do	do	E	530	NA	NA
Hibiscadelphus giffardianus.	Hau kuahiwi	do	do	E	595	NA	NA
Hibiscadelphus hualalaiensis.	do	do	do	E	595	NA	NA
Hibiscus waimeae ssp. *hannerae.*	Koki'o ke'oke'o	do	do	E	590	NA	NA
Hibiscadelphus woodii	Hau kuahiwi	do	do	E	590	NA	NA
Hoffmannseggia tenella	Slender rush-pea	U.S.A. (TX)	Fabaceae	E	209	NA	NA
Howellia aquatilis	Water howellia	U.S.A. (CA, ID, MT, OR, WA).	Campanulaceae	T	542	NA	NA
Hudsonia montana	Mountain golden heather.	U.S.A. (NC)	Cistaceae	T	107	17.96(a)	NA
Hymenoxys herbacea (=acaulis var. *glabra*).	Lakeside daisy	U.S.A. (IL, OH), Canada (Ont.).	Asteraceae	T	310	NA	NA

Hymenoxys texana	Texas prairie dawn-flower (=Texas bitterweed).	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	218	NA	NA
Hypericum cumulicola	Highlands scrub hypericum.	U.S.A. (FL)	Hypericaceae	E	256	NA	NA
Ilex cookii	Cook's holly	U.S.A. (PR)	Aquifoliaceae	E	277	NA	NA
Ilex sintenisii	None	do	do	E	461	NA	NA
Iliamna corei	Peter's Mountain mallow.	U.S.A. (VA)	Malvaceae	E	230	NA	NA
Ipomopsis sancti-spiritus	Holy Ghost ipomopsis	U.S.A. (NM)	Polemoniaceae	E	535	NA	NA
Iris lacustris	Dwarf lake iris	U.S.A. (MI, WI), Canada (Ont.).	Iridaceae	T	330	NA	NA
Ischaemum byrone	Hilo ischaemum	U.S.A. (HI)	Poaceae	E	532	NA	NA
Isodendrion hosakae	Aupaka	do	Violaceae	E	414	NA	NA
Isodendrion pyrifolium	Wahine noho kula	do	do	E	532	NA	NA
Isodendrion laurifolium	Aupaka	do	do	E	592	NA	NA
Isodendrion longifolium	do	do	do	T	592	NA	NA
Isotria medeoloides	Small whorled pogonia	U.S.A. (CT, DC, DE, GA, IL, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, NC, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, VT), Canada (Ont.).	Orchidaceae	T	122, 556	NA	NA
Ivesia kingii var. *eremica*.	Ash Meadows ivesia	U.S.A. (NV)	Rosaceae	T	181	17.96(a)	NA
Jacquemontia reclinata	Beach jacquemontia	U.S.A. (FL)	Convolvulaceae	E	523	NA	NA
Jatropha costaricensis	Costa Rican jatropha	Costa Rica	Euphorbiaceae	E	154	NA	NA
Juglans jamaicensis	Nogal or West Indian walnut.	U.S.A. (PR), Cuba, Hispaniola.	Juglandaceae	E	603	NA	NA
Justicia cooleyi	Cooley's water-willow	U.S.A. (FL)	Acanthaceae	E	356	NA	NA
Kokia cookei	Cooke's koki'o	U.S.A. (HI)	Malvaceae	E	74	NA	NA
Kokia drynarioides	Koki'o (=hau-hele'ula or Hawaii tree cotton).	do	do	E	167	17.96(a)	NA
Kokia kauaiensis	Koki'o	do	do	E	590	NA	NA
Labordia lydgatei	Kamakahala	do	Loganiaceae	E	436	NA	NA
Labordia cyrtandrae	do	do	do	E	591	NA	NA
Labordia tinifolia var. *wahiawaensis*.	do	do	do	E	590	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Family	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name						
Lasthenia burkei	Burke's goldfields	U.S.A. (CA)	Asteraceae	E	453	NA	NA
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	do	do	E	619	NA	NA
Layia carnosa	Beach layia	do	do	E	472	NA	NA
Lembertia congdonii	San Joaquin wooly-threads.	do	do	E	395	NA	NA
Lepanthes eltoroensis	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Orchidaceae	E	451	NA	NA
Lepidium barnebyanum	Barneby ridge-cress (=peppercress).	U.S.A. (UT)	Brassicaceae	E	402	NA	NA
Lepidium arbuscula	'Anaunau	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	591	NA	NA
Leptocereus grantianus	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Cactaceae	E	491	NA	NA
Lespedeza leptostachya	Prairie bush-clover	U.S.A. (IA, IL, MN, WI)	Fabaceae	T	254	NA	NA
Lesquerella congesta	Dudley Bluffs bladderpod.	U.S.A. (CO)	Brassicaceae	T	374	NA	NA
Lesquerella filiformis	Missouri bladderpod	U.S.A. (MO)	do	E	253	NA	NA
Lesquerella kingii ssp. *bernardina*.	San Bernardino Mountains bladderpod.	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	548	NA	NA
Lesquerella lyrata	Lyrate bladderpod	U.S.A. (AL)	do	T	403	NA	NA
Lesquerella pallida	White bladderpod	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	260	NA	NA
Lesquerella tumulosa	Kodachrome bladderpod.	U.S.A. (UT)	do	E	519	NA	NA
Lesquerella perforata	Spring Creek bladderpod.	U.S.A. (TN)	do	E	599	NA	NA
Lessingia germanorum (=*L. g.* var. *germanorum*).	San Francisco lessingia.	U.S.A. (CA)	Asteraceae	E	620	NA	NA
Liatris helleri	Heller's blazingstar	U.S.A. (NC)	do	T	300	NA	NA
Liatris ohlingerae	Scrub blazingstar	U.S.A. (FL)	do	E	356	NA	NA
Lilaeopsis schaffneriana ssp. *recurva*.	Huachuca water-umbel	U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico	Apiaceae	E	600	NA	NA
Lilium occidentale	Western lily	U.S.A. (OR, CA)	Liliaceae	E	544	NA	NA
Limnanthes floccosa ssp. *californica*.	Butte County meadowfoam.	U.S.A. (CA)	Limnanthaceae	E	471	NA	NA
Limnanthes vinculans	Sebastopol meadowfoam.	do	do	E	453	NA	NA

Lindera melissifolia	Pondberry	U.S.A. (AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MO, MS, NC, SC).	Lauraceae	E	240	NA	NA
Lipochaeta fauriei	Nehe	U.S.A. (HI)	Asteraceae	E	530	NA	NA
Lipochaeta kamolensis	do	do	do	E	467	NA	NA
Lipochaeta lobata var. *leptophylla*.	do	do	do	E	448	NA	NA
Lipochaeta micrantha	do	do	do	E	530	NA	NA
Lipochaeta tenuifolia	do	do	do	E	448	NA	NA
Lipochaeta venosa	None	do	do	E	73	NA	NA
Lipochaeta waimeaensis	Nehe	do	do	E	530	NA	NA
Lithophragma maximum	San Clemente Island woodland-star.	U.S.A. (CA)	Saxifragaceae	E	624	NA	NA
Lobelia niihauensis	None	do	Campanulaceae	E	448	NA	NA
Lobelia oahuensis	do	do	do	E	536	NA	NA
Lobelia gaudichaudii ssp. *koolauensis*.	do	do	do	E	591	NA	NA
Lobelia monostachya	do	do	do	E	591	NA	NA
Lomatium bradshawii	Bradshaw's desert-parsley (=lomatium).	U.S.A. (OR,WA)	Apiaceae	E	333	NA	NA
Lotus dendroideus (=scoparius) ssp. *traskiae*.	San Clemente Island broom.	U.S.A. (CA)	Fabaceae	E	26	NA	NA
Lupinus aridorum	Scrub lupine	U.S.A. (FL)	do	E	264	NA	NA
Lupinus tidestromii	Clover lupine	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	472	NA	NA
Lyonia truncata var. *proctorii*.	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Ericaceae	E	501	NA	NA
Lysimachia asperulaefolia.	Rough-leaved loosestrife.	U.S.A. (NC, SC)	Primulaceae	E	274	NA	NA
Lysimachia filifolia	None	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	530	NA	NA
Lysimachia lydgatei	do	do	do	E	467	NA	NA
Lysimachia maxima (=ternifolia).	do	do	do	E	594	NA	NA
Macbridea alba	White birds-in-a-nest	U.S.A. (FL)	Lamiaceae	T	463	NA	NA
Malacothamnus clementinus.	San Clemente Island bush-mallow.	U.S.A. (CA)	Malvaceae	E	26	NA	NA
Malacothamnus fasciculatus var. nesioticus.	Santa Cruz Island bushmallow.	do	do	E	623	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Family	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name						
Malacothrix indecora	Santa Cruz Island malocothrix.	do	Asteraceae	E	623	NA	NA
Malacothrix squalida	Island malacothrix	do	do	E	623	NA	NA
Manihot walkerae	Walker's manioc	U.S.A. (TX), Mexico	Euphorbiaceae	E	445	NA	NA
Mariscus fauriei	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Cyperaceae	E	532	NA	NA
Mariscus pennatiformis	do	do	do	E	559	NA	NA
Marshallia mohrii	Mohr's Barbara's buttons.	U.S.A. (AL, GA)	Asteraceae	T	324	NA	NA
Melicope adscendens	Alani	U.S.A. (HI)	Rutaceae	E	565	NA	NA
Melicope balloui	do	do	do	E	565	NA	NA
Melicope ovalis	do	do	do	E	565	NA	NA
Melicope haupuensis	do	do	do	E	530	NA	NA
Melicope knudsenii	do	do	do	E	530	NA	NA
Melicope (=Pelea) lydgatei.	do	do	do	E	536	NA	NA
Melicope (=Pelea) mucronulata.	do	do	do	E	467	NA	NA
Melicope pallida	do	do	do	E	530	NA	NA
Melicope quadrangularis	do	do	do	E	530	NA	NA
Melicope reflexa	do	do	do	E	480	NA	NA
Melicope zahlbruckneri	do	do	do	E	595	NA	NA
Melicope saint-johnii	do	do	do	E	591	NA	NA
Mentzelia leucophylla	Ash Meadows blazingstar.	U.S.A. (NV)	Loasaceae	T	181	17.96(a)	NA
Mimulus glabratus var. *michiganensis.*	Michigan monkey-flower.	U.S.A. (MI)	Scrophulariaceae	E	392	NA	NA
Mirabilis macfarlanei	MacFarlane's four-o'clock.	U.S.A. (ID, OR)	Nyctaginaceae	T	66, 581	NA	NA
Mitracarpus maxwelliae	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Rubiaceae	E	551	NA	NA
Mitracarpus polycladus	do	U.S.A. (PR), Saba	do	E	551	NA	NA
Munroidendron racemosum.	do	U.S.A. (HI)	Araliaceae	E	530	NA	NA
Myrcia paganii	do	U.S.A. (PR)	Myrtaceae	E	529	NA	NA
Myrsine juddii	Kolea	U.S.A. (HI)	Myrsinaceae	E	591	NA	NA
Myrsine linearifolia	None	do	do	T	590	NA	NA

Navarretia leucocephala ssp. *pauciflora* (=*N. pauciflora*).	Few-flowered navarretia.	U.S.A. (CA)	Polemoniaceae	E	619	NA	NA
Navarretia leucocephala ssp. *plieantha*.	Many-flowered navarretia.	do	do	E	619	NA	NA
Neostapfia colusana	Colusa grass	do	Poaceae	T	611	NA	NA
Neraudia angulata	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Urticaceae	E	448	NA	NA
Neraudia sericea	do	do	do	E	559	NA	NA
Neraudia ovata	do	do	do	E	595	NA	NA
Nitrophila mohavensis	Amargosa niterwort	U.S.A. (CA, NV)	Chenopodiaceae	E	181	17.96(a)	NA
Nolina brittoniana	Britton's beargrass	U.S.A. (FL)	Agavaceae	E	500	NA	NA
Nothocestrum breviflorum.	'Aiea	U.S.A. (HI)	Solanaceae	E	532	NA	NA
Nothocestrum peltatum	do	do	do	E	530	NA	NA
Nototrichium humile	Kulu'i	do	Amaranthaceae	E	448	NA	NA
Ochrosia kilaueaensis	Holei	do	Apocynaceae	E	532	NA	NA
Oenothera avita ssp. *eurekensis*.	Eureka Valley evening-primrose.	U.S.A. (CA)	Onagraceae	E	39	NA	NA
Oenothera deltoides ssp. *howellii*.	Antioch Dunes evening-primrose.	do	do	E	39	17.96(a)	NA
Opuntia treleasei	Bakersfield cactus	do	Cactaceae	E	395	NA	NA
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	do	Poaceae	E	512	NA	NA
Orcuttia inaequalis	San Joaquin Valley orcutt grass.	do	do	T	611	NA	NA
Orcuttia pilosa	Hairy orcutt grass	do	do	E	611	NA	NA
Orcuttia tenuis	Slender orcutt grass	do	do	T	611	NA	NA
Orcuttia viscida	Sacramento orcutt grass.	do	do	E	611	NA	NA
Ottoschulzia rhodoxylon	Palo de rosa	U.S.A. (PR), Dominican Republic.	Icacinaceae	E	385	NA	NA
Oxypolis canbyi	Canby's dropwort	U.S.A. (DE, GA, MD, NC, SC).	Apiaceae	E	217	NA	NA
Oxytheca parishii var. *goodmaniana*.	Cushenbury oxytheca	U.S.A. (CA)	Polygonaceae	E	548	NA	NA
Oxytropis campestris var. *chartacea*.	Fassett's locoweed	U.S.A. (WI)	Fabaceae	T	329	NA	NA
Panicum fauriei var. *carteri*.	Carter's panicgrass	U.S.A. (HI)	Poaceae	E	133	17.96(a)	NA
Panicum niihauense	Lau 'ehu	do	do	E	592	NA	NA

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Scientific name	Common name						
Paronychia chartacea (=Nyachia pulvinata).	Papery whitlow-wort	U.S.A. (FL)	Caryophyllaceae	T	256	NA	NA
Parvisedum leiocarpum	Lake County stonecrop	U.S.A. (CA)	Crassulaceae	E	619	NA	NA
Pedicularis furbishiae	Furbish lousewort	U.S.A. (ME), Canada (N.B.).	Scrophulariaceae	E	39	NA	NA
Pediocactus (=Toumeya) bradyi.	Brady pincushion cactus.	U.S.A. (AZ)	Cactaceae	E	63	NA	NA
Pediocactus despainii	San Rafael cactus	U.S.A. (UT)	.....do	E	286	NA	NA
Pediocactus (=Toumeya) knowltonii (=P. bradyi var. *k.).*	Knowlton cactus	U.S.A. (CO, NM)	.....do	E	72	NA	NA
Pediocactus (=Echinocactus, =Navajoa , =Toumeya, =Utahia) peeblesianus var. *peeblesianus.*	Peebles Navajo cactus	U.S.A. (AZ)	.....do	E	69	NA	NA
Pediocactus (=Echinocactus, =Utahia) sileri.	Siler pincushion cactus	U.S.A. (AZ, UT)	.....do	T	64, 524	NA	NA
Penstemon haydenii	Blowout penstemon	U.S.A. (NE)	Scrophulariaceae	E	285	NA	NA
Penstemon penlandii	Penland beardtongue	U.S.A. (CO)	.....do	E	353	NA	NA
Pentachaeta bellidiflora	White-rayed pentachaeta.	U.S.A. (CA)	Asteraceae	E	575	NA	NA
Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	.....do	.....do	E	606	NA	NA
Peperomia wheeleri	Wheeler's peperomia	U.S.A. (PR)	Piperaceae	E	255	NA	NA
Peucedanum sandwicense.	Makou	U.S.A. (HI)	Apiaceae	T	530	NA	NA
Phacelia argillacea	Clay phacelia	U.S.A. (UT)	Hydrophyllaceae	E	44	NA	NA
Phacelia formosula	North Park phacelia	U.S.A. (CO)	.....do	E	121	NA	NA
Phacelia insularis ssp. insularis.	Island phacelia	U.S.A. (CA)	.....do	E	623	NA	NA
Phlox nivalis ssp. *texensis.*	Texas trailing phlox	U.S.A. (TX)	Polemoniaceae	E	440	NA	NA

Phyllostegia glabra var. *lanaiensis.*	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Lamiaceae	E	435	NA	NA
Phyllostegia hirsuta	....do	....do	....do	E	591	NA	NA
Phyllostegia kaalaensis	....do	U.S.A. (HI)	....do	E	591	NA	NA
Phyllostegia knudsenii	....do	....do	....do	E	590	NA	NA
Phyllostegia mannii	....do	....do	....do	E	480	NA	NA
Phyllostegia mollis	....do	....do	....do	E	448	NA	NA
Phyllostegia parviflora	....do	....do	....do	E	592	NA	NA
Phyllostegia racemosa	Kiponapona	....do	....do	E	595	NA	NA
Phyllostegia velutina	None	....do	....do	E	595	NA	NA
Phyllostegia waimeae	....do	....do	....do	E	530	NA	NA
Phyllostegia warshaueri	....do	....do	....do	E	595	NA	NA
Phyllostegia wawrana	....do	U.S.A., (HI)	....do	E	590	NA	NA
Physaria obcordata	Dudley Bluffs twinpod	U.S.A. (CO)	Brassicaceae	T	374	NA	NA
Pilosocereus (=Cereus) robinii.	Key tree-cactus	U.S.A. (FL), Cuba	Cactaceae	E	153	NA	NA
Pinguicula ionantha	Godfrey's butterwort	U.S.A. (FL)	Lentibulariaceae	T	507	NA	NA
Pityopsis (=Heterotheca, =Chrysopsis) ruthii.	Ruth's golden aster	U.S.A. (TN)	Asteraceae	E	191	NA	NA
Plantago hawaiensis	Laukahi kuahiwi	U.S.A. (HI)	Plantaginaceae	E	532	NA	NA
Plantago princeps	....do	....do	....do	E	559	NA	NA
Platanthera leucophaea	Eastern prairie fringed orchid.	U.S.A. (AR, IA, IL, IN, ME, MI, MO, NE, NJ, NY, OH, OK, PA, VA, WI), Canada (Ont., N.B.).	Orchidaceae	T	368	NA	NA
Platanthera praeclara	Western prairie fringed orchid.	U.S.A. (IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, OK, SD), Canada (Man.).	....do	T	368	NA	NA
Platanthera holochila	None	U.S.A. (HI)	....do	E	592	NA	NA
Pleodendron macranthum.	Chupacallos (=Chupagallo).	U.S.A. (PR)	Canellaceae	E	564	NA	NA
Pleomele hawaiiensis	Hala pepe	U.S.A. (HI)	Liliaceae	E	595	NA	NA
Poa mannii	Mann's bluegrass	....do	Poaceae	E	558	NA	NA
Poa sandvicensis	Hawaiian bluegrass	....do	....do	E	464	NA	NA
Poa siphonoglossa	None	....do	....do	E	464	NA	NA
Pogogyne abramsii	San Diego mesa mint	U.S.A. (CA)	Lamiaceae	E	44	NA	NA
Pogogyne nudiuscula	Otay mesa mint	U.S.A. (CA), Mexico (Baja California).	....do	E	512	NA	NA

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Scientific name	Common name						
Polygala lewtonii	Lewton's polygala	U.S.A. (FL)	Polygalaceae	E	500	NA	NA
Polygala smallii	Tiny polygala	do	do	E	192	NA	NA
Polygonella basiramia (=ciliata var. *b.).*	Wireweed	do	Polygonaceae	E	256	NA	NA
Polygonella myriophylla	Sandlace	do	do	E	500	NA	NA
Portulaca sclerocarpa	Po'e	U.S.A. (HI)	Portulacaceae	E	532	NA	NA
Potamogeton clystocarpus.	Little Aguja pondweed	U.S.A. (TX)	Potamogetonaceae	E	450	NA	NA
Potentilla robbinsiana	Robbins' cinquefoil	U.S.A. (NH, VT)	Rosaceae	E	104	17.96(a)	NA
Primula maguirei	Maguire primrose	U.S.A. (UT)	Primulaceae	T	199	NA	NA
Pritchardia affinis	Loulu	U.S.A. (HI)	Arecaceae	E	532	NA	NA
Pritchardia munroi	do	do	do	E	480	NA	NA
Pritchardia aylmer-robinsonii.	Wahane (=Hawane or lo'ulu).	do	do	E	586	NA	NA
Pritchardia remota	Loulu	do	do	E	587	NA	NA
Pritchardia napaliensis	do	do	do	E	590	NA	NA
Pritchardia schattaueri	do	do	do	E	595	NA	NA
Pritchardia viscosa	do	do	do	E	590	NA	NA
Pritchardia kaalae	do	do	do	E	591	NA	NA
Prunus geniculata	Scrub plum	U.S.A. (FL)	Rosaceae	E	256	NA	NA
Pseudobahia bahiifolia	Hartweg's golden sunburst.	U.S.A. (CA)	Asteraceae	E	609	NA	NA
Pseudobahia peirsonii	San Joaquin adobe sunburst.	do	do	T	609	NA	NA
Pteralyxia kauaiensis	Kaulu	U.S.A. (HI)	Apocynaceae	E	530	NA	NA
Ptilimnium nodosum (=fluviatile).	Harperella	U.S.A. (AL, AR, GA, MD, NC, SC, WV).	Apiaceae	E	332	NA	NA
Purshia (=Cowania) subintegra.	Arizona cliffrose	U.S.A. (AZ)	Rosaceae	E	148	NA	NA
Quercus hinckleyi	Hinckley's oak	U.S.A. (TX)	Fagaceae	T	318	NA	NA
Ranunculus acriformis var. *aestivalis (=acris* var. *a.).*	Autumn buttercup	U.S.A. (UT)	Ranunculaceae	E	355	NA	NA
Remya kauaiensis	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Asteraceae	E	413	NA	NA
Remya mauiensis	Maui remya	do	do	E	413	NA	NA

Remya montgomeryi	None	do	do	E	413	NA	NA
Rhododendron chapmanii.	Chapman rhododendron.	U.S.A. (FL)	Ericaceae	E	47	NA	NA
Rhus michauxii	Michaux's sumac	U.S.A. (GA, NC, SC, VA).	Anacardiaceae	E	367	NA	NA
Rhynchospora knieskernii.	Knieskern's beaked-rush.	U.S.A. (DE, NJ)	Cyperaceae	T	429	NA	NA
Ribes echinellum	Miccosukee gooseberry.	U.S.A. (FL, SC)	Saxifragaceae	T	190	NA	NA
Rorippa gambellii	Gambel's watercress	U.S.A. (CA)	Brassicaceae	E	511	NA	NA
Sagittaria fasciculata	Bunched arrowhead	U.S.A. (NC, SC)	Alismataceae	E	53	NA	NA
Sagittaria secundifolia	Kral's water-plantain	U.S.A. (AL, GA)	do	T	386	NA	NA
Sanicula mariversa	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Apiaceae	E	448	NA	NA
Sanicula purpurea	do	do	do	E	592	NA	NA
Santalum freycinetianum var. *lanaiense.*	Lanai sandalwood or 'iliahi.	do	Santalaceae	E	215	NA	NA
Sarracenia oreophila	Green pitcher-plant	U.S.A. (AL, GA, NC, TN).	Sarraceniaceae	E	56, 89	NA	NA
Sarracenia rubra ssp. *alabamensis (=alabamensis* ssp. *a.).*	Alabama canebrake pitcher-plant.	U.S.A. (AL)	do	E	346	NA	NA
Sarracenia rubra ssp. *jonesii (=S. jonesii).*	Mountain sweet pitcher-plant.	U.S.A. (NC, SC)	do	E	339	NA	NA
Scaevola coriacea	Dwarf naupaka	U.S.A. (HI)	Goodeniaceae	E	231	NA	NA
Schiedea adamantis	Diamond Head schiedea.	do	Caryophyllaceae	E	141	NA	NA
Schiedea apokremnos	Ma'oli'oli	do	do	E	441	NA	NA
Schiedea haleakalensis	None	do	do	E	467	NA	NA
Schiedea kaalae	do	do	do	E	448	NA	NA
Schiedea lydgatei	do	do	do	E	480	NA	NA
Schiedea spergulina var. *leiopoda.*	do	do	do	E	530	NA	NA
Schiedea spergulina var. *spergulina.*	do	do	do	T	530	NA	NA
Schiedea verticillata	do	do	do	E	587	NA	NA
Schiedea hookeri	do	do	do	E	592	NA	NA
Schiedea membranacea	do	do	do	E	590	NA	NA
Schiedea nuttallii	do	do	do	E	592	NA	NA

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Schiedea helleri	.....do	U.S.A., (HI)	.....do	E	590	NA	NA
Schiedea kealiae	Ma'oli'oli	U.S.A. (HI)	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Schiedea stellarioides	Laulihilihi (=Ma'oli'oli)	.....do	.....do	E	590	NA	NA
Schiedea kauaiensis	None	.....do	.....do	E	592	NA	NA
Schiedea sarmentosa	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	594	NA	NA
Schoenocrambe argillacea.	Clay reed-mustard	U.S.A. (UT)	Brassicaceae	T	457	NA	NA
Schoenocrambe barnebyi.	Barneby reed-mustard	.....do	.....do	E	457	NA	NA
Schoenocrambe (=Glaucocarpum) suffrutescens.	Shrubby reed-mustard (=toad-flax cress).	.....do	.....do	E	293	NA	NA
Schoepfia arenaria	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Olacaceae	T	420	NA	NA
Schwalbea americana	American chaffseed	U.S.A. (AL, CT, DE, FL, GA, LA, MA, MD, MI, MS, NC, NJ, NY, SC, TN, VA).	Scrophulariaceae	E	478	NA	NA
Scirpus ancistrochaetus	Northeastern (=Barbed bristle) bulrush.	U.S.A. (MA, MD, NH, NY, PA, VA, VT, WV).	Cyperaceae	E	425	NA	NA
Sclerocactus (=Echinocactus, =Pediocactus) glaucus (=whipplei var. *g., =subglaucus, = franklinii).*	Uinta Basin hookless cactus.	U.S.A. (CO, UT)	Cactaceae	T	59	NA	NA
Sclerocactus (=Coloradoa, =Echinocactus, =Pediocactus) mesae-verdae.	Mesa Verde cactus	U.S.A. (CO, NM)	.....do	T	75	NA	NA
Sclerocactus (=Pediocactus) wrightiae.	Wright fishhook cactus	U.S.A. (UT)	.....do	E	58	NA	NA
Scutellaria floridana	Florida skullcap	U.S.A. (FL)	Lamiaceae	T	463	NA	NA

Scutellaria montana	Large-flowered skull-cap.	U.S.A. (GA, TN)	do	E	234	NA	NA
Sedum integrifolium ssp. *leedyi*.	Leedy's roseroot	U.S.A. (MN, NY)	Crassulaceae	T	460	NA	NA
Senecio franciscanus	San Francisco Peaks groundsel.	U.S.A. (AZ)	Asteraceae	T	137	17.96(a)	NA
Senecio layneae	Layne's butterweed	U.S.A. (CA)	do	T	596	NA	NA
Serianthes nelsonii	Hayun lagu (Guam), Tronkon guafi (Rota).	Western Pacific Ocean: U.S.A. (Guam, Rota).	Fabaceae	E	257, 259	NA	NA
Sesbania tomentosa	'Ohai	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	559	NA	NA
Sibara filifolia	Santa Cruz Island rockcress.	U.S.A. (CA)	Brassicaceae	E	624	NA	NA
Sicyos alba	'Anunu	do	Cucurbitaceae	E	595	NA	NA
Sidalcea nelsoniana	Nelson's checker-mal-low.	U.S.A. (OR, WA)	Malvaceae	T	490	NA	NA
Sidalcea pedata	Pedate checker-mallow	U.S.A. (CA)	do	E	158	NA	NA
Silene alexandri	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Caryophyllaceae	E	480	NA	NA
Silene hawaiiensis	do	do	do	T	532	NA	NA
Silene lanceolata	do	do	do	E	480	NA	NA
Silene perlmanii	do	do	do	E	448	NA	NA
Silene polypetala	Fringed campion	U.S.A. (FL, GA)	do	E	418	NA	NA
Sisyrinchium dichotomum.	White irisette	U.S.A. (NC)	Iridaceae	E	438	NA	NA
Solanum drymophilum	Erubia	U.S.A. (PR)	Solanaceae	E	319	NA	NA
Solanum incompletum	Popolo ku mai	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	559	NA	NA
Solanum sandwicense	'Aiakeakua, popolo	do	do	E	530	NA	NA
Solidago albopilosa	White-haired goldenrod	U.S.A. (KY)	Asteraceae	T	308	NA	NA
Solidago houghtonii	Houghton's goldenrod	U.S.A. (MI), Canada (Ont.).	do	T	314	NA	NA
Solidago shortii	Short's goldenrod	U.S.A. (KY)	do	E	201	NA	NA
Solidago spithamaea	Blue Ridge goldenrod	U.S.A. (NC, TN)	do	T	175	NA	NA
Spermolepis hawaiiensis	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Apiaceae	E	559	NA	NA
Spigelia gentianoides	Gentian pinkroot	U.S.A. (AL, FL)	Loganiaceae	E	406	NA	NA
Spiraea virginiana	Virginia spiraea	U.S.A. (GA, KY, NC, PA, TN, VA, WV).	Rosaceae	T	389	NA	NA
Spiranthes diluvialis	Ute ladies'-tresses	U.S.A. (CO, ID, MT, NE, NV, UT).	Orchidaceae	T	458	NA	NA

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Spiranthes parksii	Navasota ladies'-tresses.	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	116	NA	NA
Spiranthes delitescens	Canelo Hills ladies'-tresses.	U.S.A. (AZ)	do	E	600	NA	NA
Stahlia monosperma	Cóbana negra	U.S.A. (PR), Dominican Republic.	Fabaceae	T	380	NA	NA
Stenogyne angustifolia	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Lamiaceae	E	73	NA	NA
Stenogyne bifida	do	do	do	E	480	NA	NA
Stenogyne campanulata	do	do	do	E	464	NA	NA
Stenogyne kanehoana	do	do	do	E	466	NA	NA
Stephanomeria malheurensis.	Malheur wire-lettuce	U.S.A. (OR)	Asteraceae	E	126	17.96(a)	NA
Streptanthus albidus ssp. *albidus.*	Metcalf Canyon jewelflower.	U.S.A. (CA)	Brassicaceae	E	575	NA	NA
Streptanthus niger	Tiburon jewelflower	do	do	E	575	NA	NA
Styrax portoricensis	Palo de jazmín	U.S.A. (PR)	Styracaceae	E	461	NA	NA
Styrax texana	Texas snowbells	U.S.A. (TX)	do	E	162	NA	NA
Suaeda californica	Seablite, California	U.S.A. (CA)	Chenopodiaceae	E	567	NA	NA
Swallenia alexandrae	Eureka Dune grass	do	Poaceae	E	39	NA	NA
Ternstroemia luquillensis.	Palo colorado	U.S.A. (PR)	Theaceae	E	461	NA	NA
Ternstroemia subsessilis	None	do	do	E	461	NA	NA
Tetramolopium arenarium.	do	U.S.A. (HI)	Asteraceae	E	532	NA	NA
Tetramolopium capillare	Pamakani	do	do	E	555	NA	NA
Tetramolopium filiforme	None	do	do	E	448	NA	NA
Tetramolopium lepidotum ssp. *lepidotum.*	do	do	do	E	448	NA	NA
Tetramolopium remyi	do	do	do	E	435	NA	NA
Tetramolopium rockii	do	do	do	T	480	NA	NA
Tetraplasandra gymnocarpa.	'Ohe'ohe	do	Araliaceae	E	536	NA	NA
Thalictrum cooleyi	Cooley's meadowrue	U.S.A. (FL, NC)	Ranunculaceae	E	344	NA	NA

Thelypodium stenopetalum.	Slender-petaled mustard.	U.S.A. (CA)	Brassicaceae	E	158	NA	NA
Thymophylla (=Dyssodia) tephroleuca.	Ashy dogweed	U.S.A. (TX)	Asteraceae	E	152	NA	NA
Thysanocarpus conchuliferus.	Santa Cruz Island fringepod (=lacepod).	U.S.A. (CA)	Brassicaceae	E	623	NA	NA
Townsendia aprica	Last Chance townsendia.	U.S.A. (UT)	Asteraceae	T	200	NA	NA
Trematolobelia singularis.	None	U.S.A. (HI)	Campanulaceae	E	591	NA	NA
Trichilia triacantha	Bariaco (=guayabacón)	U.S.A. (PR)	Meliaceae	E	303	NA	NA
Trifolium stoloniferum	Running buffalo clover	U.S.A. (AR, IL, IN, KS, KY, MO, OH, WV).	Fabaceae	E	270	NA	NA
Trillium persistens	Persistent trillium	U.S.A. (GA, SC)	Liliaceae	E	39	NA	NA
Trillium reliquum	Relict trillium	U.S.A. (AL, GA, SC)	.....do	E	306	NA	NA
Tuctoria (=Orcuttia) mucronata.	Solano grass	U.S.A. (CA)	Poaceae	E	44	NA	NA
Tuctoria greenei	Greene's tuctoria	U.S.A. (CA	.....do	E	611	NA	NA
Urera kaalae	Opuhe	U.S.A. (HI)	Urticaceae	E	448	NA	NA
Verbesina dissita	Big-leaved crownbeard	U.S.A. (CA), Mexico.	Asteraceae	T	589	NA	NA
Vernonia proctorii	None	U.S.A. (PR)	.....do	E	501	NA	NA
Vicia menziesii	Hawaiian vetch	U.S.A. (HI)	Fabaceae	E	39	NA	NA
Vigna o-wahuensis	None	.....do	.....do	E	559	NA	NA
Viola chamissoniana ssp. *chamissoniana.*	Pamakani	.....do	Violaceae	E	448	NA	NA
Viola helenae	None	.....do	.....do	E	436	NA	NA
Viola lanaiensis	.....do	.....do	.....do	E	435	NA	NA
Viola kauaiensis var. *wahiawaensis.*	Nani wai'ale'ale	.....do	.....do	E	590	NA	NA
Viola oahuensis	None	.....do	.....do	E	591	NA	NA
Warea amplexifolia	Wide-leaf warea	U.S.A. (FL)	Brassicaceae	E	266	NA	NA
Warea carteri	Carter's mustard	.....do	.....do	E	256	NA	NA
Wilkesia hobdyi	Dwarf iliau	U.S.A. (HI)	Asteraceae	E	473	NA	NA
Xylosma crenatum	None	.....do	Flacourtiaceae	E	464	NA	NA
Xyris tennesseensis	Tennessee yellow-eyed grass.	U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)	Xyridaceae	E	430	NA	NA
Zanthoxylum hawaiiense	A'e	U.S.A. (HI)	Rutaceae	E	532	NA	NA

Species		Historic range	Family	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Scientific name	Common name						
Zanthoxylum thomasianum.	St. Thomas prickly-ash	U.S.A. (PR, VI)	do	E	213	NA	NA
Zanthoxylum dipetalum var. tomentosum.	A'e	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	595	NA	NA
Zizania texana	Texas wild-rice	U.S.A. (TX)	Poaceae	E	39	17.96(a)	NA
Ziziphus celata	Florida ziziphus	U.S.A. (FL)	Rhamnaceae	E	356	NA	NA
CONIFERS							
Abies guatemalensis	Pinabete or Guatemalan fir.	Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador.	Pinaceae	T	84	NA	NA
Cupressus abramsiana	Santa Cruz cypress	U.S.A. (CA)	Cupressaceae	E	252	NA	NA
Fitzroya cupressoides	Alerce or Chilean false larch.	Chile, Argentina	do	T	79	NA	NA
Torreya taxifolia	Florida torreya	U.S.A. (FL, GA)	Taxaceae	E	140	NA	NA
FERNS AND ALLIES							
Adenophorus periens	Pendant kihi fern	U.S.A. (HI)	Grammitidaceae	E	559	NA	NA
Adiantum vivesii	None	U.S.A. (PR)	Adiantaceae	E	504	NA	NA
Asplenium fragile var. *insulare.*	do	U.S.A. (HI)	Aspleniaceae	E	553	NA	NA
Asplenium (=Phyllitis) scolopendrium (=japonica) var. *americanum.*	American hart's-tongue fern.	U.S.A. (AL, MI, NY, TN), Canada (Ont.).	do	T	354	NA	NA
Ctenitis squamigera	Pauoa	U.S.A. (HI)	do	E	553	NA	NA
Cyathea dryopteroides	Elfin tree fern	U.S.A. (PR)	Cyatheaceae	E	277	NA	NA
Diellia erecta	Asplenium-leaved diellia.	U.S.A. (HI)	Aspleniaceae	E	559	NA	NA
Diellia falcata	None	do	do	E	448	NA	NA
Diellia pallida	do	do	do	E	530	NA	NA
Diellia unisora	do	do	do	E	541	NA	NA
Diplazium molokaiense	do	do	do	E	553	NA	NA
Elaphoglossum serpens	do	U.S.A. (PR)	Lomariopsidaceae	E	504	NA	NA
Isoetes louisianensis	Louisiana quillwort	U.S.A. (LA)	Isoetaceae	E	482	NA	NA
Isoetes melanospora	Black-spored quillwort	U.S.A. (GA, SC)	do	E	302	NA	NA

Isoetes tegetiformans	Mat-forming quillwort	U.S.A. (GA)	do	E	302	NA	NA
Marsilea villosa	‘Ihi‘ihi	U.S.A. (HI)	Marsileaceae	E	474	NA	NA
Phlegmariurus mannii	Wawa‘iole	do	Lycopodiaceae	E	467	NA	NA
Phlegmariurus nutans	Wawae‘iole	do	do	E	536	NA	NA
Polystichum aleuticum	Aleutian shield-fern (=Aleutian holly-fern).	U.S.A. (AK)	Dryopteridaceae	E	305	NA	NA
Polystichum calderonense.	None	U.S.A. (PR)	do	E	504	NA	NA
Pteris lidgatei	do	U.S.A. (HI)	Adiantaceae	E	553	NA	NA
Tectaria estremerana	do	U.S.A. (PR)	Dryopteridaceae	E	504	NA	NA
Thelypteris inabonensis	do	do	Thelypteridaceae	E	506	NA	NA
Thelypteris (=Leptogramma) pilosa var. *alabamensis.*	Alabama streak-sorus fern.	U.S.A. (AL)	do	T	476	NA	NA
Thelypteris verecunda	None	U.S.A. (PR)	do	E	506	NA	NA
Thelypteris yaucoensis	do	do	do	E	506	NA	NA
LICHENS							
Cladonia perforata	Florida perforate cladonia.	U.S.A. (FL)	Cladoniaceae	E	500	NA	NA
Gymnoderma lineare	Rock gnome lichen	U.S.A. (NC,TN)	do	E	572	NA	NA

Symbols used in the four left columns:

“ Do...” or “.....do...”—(Ditto) indicates the entry is the same as the column entry directly above.

Symbols used in the “when listed” column:

E—Indicates Emergency rule publication (see FR document for effective dates); subsequent number(s) indicate FR final rule, if applicable, under “When listed”.

26—42 FR 40685; August 11, 1977.
26—42 FR 40685; August 11, 1977.
39—43 FR 17916; April 26, 1978.
44—43 FR 44812; September 28, 1978.
47—44 FR 24250; April 24, 1979.
49—44 FR 32605; June 6, 1979.
53—44 FR 43701; July 25, 1979.
56—44 FR 54923; September 21, 1979.
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58—44 FR 58868; October 11, 1979.
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63—44 FR 61786; October 26, 1979.
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110—46 FR 5730; January 19, 1981.
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133—48 FR 46331; October 12, 1983.
137—48 FR 52747; November 22, 1983.
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148—49 FR 22329; May 29, 1984.
151—49 FR 28565; July 13, 1984.
152—49 FR 29234; July 19, 1984.
153—49 FR 29237; July 19, 1984.
154—49 FR 30201; July 27, 1984.
155—49 FR 31421; August 7, 1984.
158—49 FR 34500; August 31, 1984.
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167—49 FR 47400; December 4, 1984.
168—49 FR 49639; December 21, 1984.
172—50 FR 5758; February 12, 1985.
175—50 FR 12309; March 28, 1985.
176—50 FR 15567; April 19, 1985.
177—50 FR 16682; April 26, 1985.
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218—51 FR 8683; March 13, 1986.
219—51 FR 9820; March 21, 1986.
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231—51 FR 17974; May 16, 1986.

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235—51 FR 23769; July 1, 1986.
237—51 FR 24672; July 8, 1986.
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266—52 FR 15505; April 29, 1987.
270—52 FR 21480; June 5, 1987.
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335—53 FR 38456; September 30, 1988.
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374—55 FR 4157; February 6, 1990.
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450—56 FR 57849; November 14, 1991.
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594—61 FR 53137; October 10, 1996.
595—61 FR 53152; October 10, 1996.
596—61 FR 54358; October 18, 1996.
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606—62 FR 4182; January 29, 1997.
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613—62 FR 27978; May 22, 1997.
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619—62 FR 33037; June 18, 1997.
620—62 FR 33373; June 19, 1997.
623—62 FR 40973; July 31, 1997.
624—62 FR 42702; August 8, 1997.

EDITORIAL NOTE 1: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting the table in §17.12(h), see the listing above.

EDITORIAL NOTE 2: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §17.12, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

Subpart C—Endangered Wildlife

§17.21 Prohibitions.

(a) Except as provided in subpart A of this part, or under permits issued pursuant to §17.22 or §17.23, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to commit, to attempt to commit, to solicit another to commit or to cause to be committed, any of the acts described in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section in regard to any endangered wildlife.

(b) *Import or export.* It is unlawful to import or to export any endangered wildlife. Any shipment in transit through the United States is an importation and an exportation, whether or not it has entered the country for customs purposes.

(c) *Take.* (1) It is unlawful to take endangered wildlife within the United States, within the territorial sea of the United States, or upon the high seas. The high seas shall be all waters seaward of the territorial sea of the United States, except waters officially recognized by the United States as the territorial sea of another country, under international law.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (c)(1) of this section, any person may take endangered wildlife in defense of his own life or the lives of others.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (c)(1) of this section, any employee or agent of the Service, any other Federal land management agency, the National Marine Fisheries Service, or a State conservation agency, who is designated by his agency for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of his official duties, take endangered wildlife without a permit if such action is necessary to:

(i) Aid a sick, injured or orphaned specimen; or

(ii) Dispose of a dead specimen; or

(iii) Salvage a dead specimen which may be useful for scientific study; or

(iv) Remove specimens which constitute a demonstrable but nonimmediate threat to human safety, provided that the taking is done in a humane manner; the taking may involve killing or injuring only if it has not been reasonably possible to eliminate such threat by live-capturing and releasing the specimen unharmed, in a remote area.

(4) Any taking pursuant to paragraphs (c) (2) and (3) of this section must be reported in writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 19183, Washington, DC 20036, within 5 days. The specimen may only be retained, disposed of, or salvaged in accordance with directions from Service.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraph (c)(1) of this section, any qualified employee or agent of a State Conservation Agency which is a party to a Cooperative Agreement with the Service in accordance with section 6(c) of the Act, who is designated by his agency for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of his official duties take those endangered species which are covered by an approved cooperative agreement for conservation programs in accordance with the Cooperative Agreement, provided that such taking is not reasonably anticipated to result in:

(i) The death or permanent disabling of the specimen;

(ii) The removal of the specimen from the State where the taking occurred;

(iii) The introduction of the specimen so taken, or of any progeny derived from such a specimen, into an area beyond the historical range of the species; or

(iv) The holding of the specimen in captivity for a period of more than 45 consecutive days.

(d) *Possession and other acts with unlawfully taken wildlife.* (1) It is unlawful

to possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or ship, by any means whatsoever, any endangered wildlife which was taken in violation of paragraph (c) of this section.

Example A person captures a whooping crane in Texas and gives it to a second person, who puts it in a closed van and drives thirty miles, to another location in Texas. The second person then gives the whooping crane to a third person, who is apprehended with the bird in his possession. All three have violated the law—the first by illegally taking the whooping crane; the second by transporting an illegally taken whooping crane; and the third by possessing an illegally taken whooping crane.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (d)(1) of this section, Federal and State law enforcement officers may possess, deliver, carry, transport or ship any endangered wildlife taken in violation of the Act as necessary in performing their official duties.

(e) *Interstate or foreign commerce.* It is unlawful to deliver, receive, carry transport, or ship in interstate or foreign commerce, by any means whatsoever, and in the course of a commercial activity, any endangered wildlife.

(f) *Sale or offer for sale.* (1) It is unlawful to sell or to offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any endangered wildlife.

(2) An advertisement for the sale of endangered wildlife which carries a warning to the effect that no sale may be consummated until a permit has been obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall not be considered an offer for sale within the meaning of this section.

(g) *Captive-bred wildlife.* (1) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b), (c), (e) and (f) of this section, any person may take; import or export; deliver, receive, carry, transport or ship in interstate or foreign commerce, in the course of a commercial activity; or sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any endangered wildlife that is bred is captivity in the United States, provided the principal purpose of these activities is to facilitate captive breeding, and provided the following conditions are met:

(i) The wildlife is a species having a natural geographic distribution not including any part of the United States, or the wildlife is a species that the Director has determined to be eligible in accordance with paragraph (g)(5) of this section;

(ii) The purpose of such activity is to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected species;

(iii) Such activity does not involve interstate or foreign commerce, in the course of a commercial activity, with respect to non-living wildlife;

(iv) Each specimen of wildlife to be imported is uniquely identified by a band, tattoo or other means that was reported in writing to an official of the Service at a port of export prior to export from the United States, and

(v) Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who engages in any of the activities authorized by this paragraph does so in accordance with paragraphs (g) (2), (3) and (4) of this section.

(2) Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States seeking to engage in any of the activities authorized by this paragraph must first register with the Service (Federal Wildlife Permit Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240). Requests for registration must be submitted on an official application form (Form 3–200) provided by the Service, and must include the following information:

(i) The types of wildlife sought to be covered by the registration, identified by common and scientific name to the taxonomic level of family, genus or species;

(ii) A description of the applicant's experience in maintaining and propagating the types of wildlife sought to be covered by the registration, or in conducting research directly related to maintaining and propagating such wildlife;

(iii) A description, if appropriate, of the means by which the applicant intends to educate the public about the ecological role and conservation needs of the affected species;

(iv) Photograph(s) or other evidence clearly depicting the facilities where such wildlife will be maintained; and

(v) A copy of the applicant's license or registration, if any, under the animal welfare regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (9 CFR part 2).

(3) Upon receiving a complete application, the Director will decide whether or not the registration will be approved. In making his decision, the Director will consider, in addition to the general criteria in §13.2(b) of this subchapter, whether the expertise, facilities or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected wildlife. Each person so registered must maintain accurate written records of activities conducted under the registration and must submit to the Director a written annual report of such activities.

(4) Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States seeking to export or conduct foreign commerce in captive-bred endangered wildlife which will not remain under the care of that person must first obtain approval by providing written evidence to satisfy the Director that the proposed recipient of the wildlife has expertise, facilities or other resources adequate to enhance the propagation or survival of such wildlife and that the proposed recipient will use such wildlife for purposes of enhancing the propagation or survival of the affected species.

(5)(i) The Director shall use the following criteria to determine if wildlife of any species having a natural geographic distribution that includes any part of the United States is eligible for the provisions of this paragraph:

(A) Whether there is a low demand for taking of the species from wild populations, either because of the success of captive breeding or because of other reasons, and

(B) Whether the wild populations of the species are effectively protected from unauthorized taking as a result of the inaccessibility of their habitat to man or as a result of the effectiveness of law enforcement.

(ii) The Director shall follow the procedures set forth in section 4(b) and section 4(f)(2)(A) of the Act and in the regulations promulgated thereunder with respect to petitions and notification of the public and governors of affected States when determining the eligibility of species for purposes of this paragraph.

(iii) In accordance with the criteria in paragraph (g)(5)(i) of this section, the Director has determined the following species to be eligible for the provisions of this paragraph:

Laysan teal (*Anas laysanensis*).

[40 FR 44415, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 40 FR 53400, Nov. 18, 1975; 41 FR 19226, May 11, 1976; 44 FR 31580, May 31, 1979; 44 FR 54007, Sept. 17, 1979; 58 FR 68325, Dec. 27, 1993]

§17.22 Permits for scientific purposes, enhancement of propagation or survival, or for incidental taking.

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Director may issue a permit authorizing any activity otherwise prohibited by §17.21, in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, for scientific purposes, for enhancing the propagation or survival, or for the incidental taking of endangered wildlife. Such permits may authorize a single transaction, a series of transactions, or a number of activities over a specific period of time. (See §17.32 for permits for threatened species.) The Director shall publish notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER of each application for a permit that is made under this section. Each notice shall invite the submission from interested parties, within 30 days after the date of the notice, of written data, views, or arguments with respect to the application. The 30-day period may be waived by the Director in an emergency situation where the life or health of an endangered animal is threatened and no reasonable alternative is available to the applicant. Notice of any such waiver shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER within 10 days following issuance of the permit.

(a)(1) *Application requirements for permits for scientific purposes or for the enhancement of propagation or survival.* Applications for permits under this paragraph must be submitted to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Wildlife Permit Office, 1000 N. Glebe Road, Room 611, Arlington, Virginia 22201, by the person wishing to engage in the activity prohibited by §17.21. Each application must be submitted on an official application (Form 3–200) provided by the Service and must include as an attachment, all of the following information:

(i) The common and scientific names of the species sought to the covered by

the permit, as well as the number, age, and sex of such species, and the activity sought to be authorized (such as taking, exporting, selling in interstate commerce);

(ii) A statement as to whether, at the time of application, the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit (A) is still in the wild, (B) has already been removed from the wild, or (C) was born in captivity;

(iii) A resume of the applicant's attempts to obtain the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit in a manner which would not cause the death or removal from the wild of such wildlife;

(iv) If the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit has already been removed from the wild, the country and place where such removal occurred; if the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit was born in captivity, the country and place where such wildlife was born;

(v) A complete description and address of the institution or other facility where the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit will be used, displayed, or maintained;

(vi) If the applicant seeks to have live wildlife covered by the permit, a complete description, including photographs or diagrams, of the facilities to house and/or care for the wildlife and a resume of the experience of those person who will be caring for the wildlife;

(vii) A full statement of the reasons why the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit including the details of the activities sought to be authorized by the permit;

(viii) If the application is for the purpose of enhancement of propagation, a statement of the applicant's willingness to participate in a cooperative breeding program and to maintain or contribute data to a studbook;

(ix) The information collection requirements contained in this paragraph have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned Clearance Number 1018–0022. This information is being collected to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications and make decisions, according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife and plant conservation statutes and regulations, on the issuance or denial of permits. The obligation to respond is required to obtain or retain a permit.

(2) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in § 13.21(b) of this subchapter, the following factors:

(i) Whether the purpose for which the permit is required is adequate to justify removing from the wild or otherwise changing the status of the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit;

(ii) The probable direct and indirect effect which issuing the permit would have on the wild populations of the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit;

(iii) Whether the permit, if issued, would in any way, directly or indirectly, conflict with any known program intended to enhance the survival probabilities of the population from which the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit was or would be removed;

(iv) Whether the purpose for which the permit is required would be likely to reduce the threat of extinction facing the species of wildlife sought to be covered by the permit;

(v) The opinions or views of scientists or other persons or organizations having expertise concerning the wildlife or other matters germane to the application; and

(vi) Whether the expertise, facilities, or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate to successfully accomplish the objectives stated in the application.

(3) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this paragraph shall be subject to the special condition that the escape of living wildlife covered by the permit shall be immediately reported to the Service office designated in the permit.

(4) *Duration of permits.* The duration of permits issued under this paragraph shall be designated on the face of the permit.

(b)(1) *Application requirements for permits for incidental taking.* Applications for permits under this paragaph must be submitted to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Wildlife Permit Office, 1000 N. Glebe Road, Room 611, Arlington, Virginia 22201, by the person wishing to engage in the activity prohibited by §17.21(c). Each application must be submitted on an official application (Form 3–200) provided by the Service and must include as an attachment all of the following information:

(i) A complete description of the activity sought to be authorized;

(ii) The common and scientific names of the species sought to be covered by the permit, as well as the number, age, and sex of such species, if known;

(iii) A conservation plan that specifies:

(A) The impact that will likely result from such taking;

(B) What steps the applicant will take to monitor, minimize, and mitigate such impacts, the funding that will be available to implement such steps, and the procedures to be used to deal with unforeseen circumstances;

(C) What alternative actions to such taking the applicant considered and the reasons why such alternatives are not proposed to be utilized; and

(D) Such other measures that the Director may require as being necessary or appropriate for purposes of the plan;

(iv) The information collection requirements contained in this paragraph have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned Clearance Number 1018–0022. This information is being collected to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications. This information will be used to review permit applications and make decisions, according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife and plant conservation statutes and regulations, on the issuance or denial of permits. The obligation to respond is required to obtain or retain a permit.

(2) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. The Director shall consider the general criteria in §13.21(b) of this subchapter and shall issue the permit if he finds that: (i) The taking will be incidental; (ii) the applicant will, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize and mitigate the impacts of such taking; (iii) the applicant will ensure that adequate funding for the conservation plan and procedures to deal with unforeseen circumstances will be provided; (iv) the taking will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the species in the wild; (v) the measures, if any, required under paragraph (b)(1)(iii)(D) of this section will be met; and (vi) he has received such other assurances as he may require that the plan will be implemented. In making his decision, the Director shall also consider the anticipated duration and geographic scope of the applicant's planned activities, including the amount of listed species habitat that is involved and the degree to which listed species and their habitats are affected.

(3) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this paragraph shall contain such terms and conditions as the Director deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the permit and the conservation plan including, but not limited to, monitoring and reporting requirements deemed necessary for determining whether such terms and conditions are being complied with. The Director shall rely upon existing reporting requirements to the maximum extent practicable.

(4) *Duration of permits.* The duration of permits issued under this paragraph shall be sufficient to provide adequate assurances to the permittee to commit funding necessary for the activities authorized by the permit, including conservation activities and land use restrictions. In determining the duration of a permit, the Director shall consider the duration of the planned activities, as well as the possible positive and negative effects associated with permits of the proposed duration on listed species, including the extent to which the conservation plan will enhance the habitat of listed species and increase the long-term survivability of such species.

(c) *Objection to permit issuance.* (1) In regard to any notice of a permit application published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, any interested party that objects to the issuance of a permit, in whole or in part, may, during the comment period specified in the notice, request notification of the final action to be taken on the application. A separate written request shall be made for each permit application. Such a request shall specify the Service's permit application number and state the reasons why that party believes the applicant does not meet the issuance criteria contained in §§ 13.21 and 17.22 of this subchapter or other reasons why the permit should not be issued.

(2) If the Service decides to issue a permit contrary to objections received pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section, then the Service shall, at least ten days prior to issuance of the permit, make reasonable efforts to contact by telephone or other expedient means, any party who has made a request pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section and inform that party of the issuance of the permit. However, the Service may reduce the time period or dispense with such notice if it determines that time is of the essence and that delay in issuance of the permit would: (i) Harm the specimen or population involved; or (ii) unduly hinder the actions authorized under the permit.

(3) The Service will notify any party filing an objection and request for notice under paragraph (c)(1) of this section of the final action taken on the application, in writing. If the Service has reduced or dispensed with the notice period referred to in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, it will include its reasons therefore in such written notice.

[50 FR 39687, Sept. 30, 1985]

§ 17.23 Economic hardship permits.

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Director may issue a permit authorizing any activity otherwise prohibited by § 17.21, in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section in order to prevent undue economic hardship. The Director shall publish notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER of each application for a permit that is made under this section. Each notice shall invite the submission from interested parties, within 30 days after the date of the notice, of written data, views, or arguments with respect to the application. The 30-day period may be waived by the Director in an emergency situation where the life or health of an endangered animal is threatened and no reasonable alternative is available to the applicant. Notice of any such waiver shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER within 10 days following issuance of the permit.

(a) *Application requirements.* Applications for permits under this section must be submitted to the Director by the person allegedly suffering undue economic hardship because his desired activity is prohibited by § 17.21. Each application must be submitted on an official application form (Form 3–200) provided by the Service, and must include, as an attachment, all of the information required in § 17.22 plus the following additional information:

(1) The possible legal, economic or subsistence alternatives to the activity sought to be authorized by the permit;

(2) A full statement, accompanied by copies of all relevant contracts and correspondence, showing the applicant's involvement with the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit (as well as his involvement with similar wildlife), including, where applicable, that portion of applicant's income derived from the taking of such wildlife, or the subsistence use of such wildlife, during the calendar year immediately preceding either the notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER of review of the status of the species or of the proposal to list such wildlife as endangered, whichever is earliest;

(3) Where applicable, proof of a contract or other binding legal obligation which:

(i) Deals specifically with the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit;

(ii) Became binding prior to the date when the notice of a review of the status of the species or the notice of proposed rulemaking proposing to list such wildlife as endangered was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, whichever is earlier; and

(iii) Will cause monetary loss of a given dollar amount if the permit

sought under this section is not granted.

(b) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued under any of the three categories of economic hardship, as defined in section 10(b)(2) of the Act. In making his decisions, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in §13.21(b) of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the purpose for which the permit is being requested is adequate to justify removing from the wild or otherwise changing the status of the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit;

(2) The probable direct and indirect effect which issuing the permit would have on the wild populations of the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit;

(3) The economic, legal, subsistence, or other alternatives or relief available to the applicant;

(4) The amount of evidence that the applicant was in fact party to a contract or other binding legal obligation which;

(i) Deals specifically with the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit; and

(ii) Became binding prior to the date when the notice of a review of the status of the species or the notice of proposed rulemaking proposing to list such wildlife as endangered was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, whichever is earlier.

(5) The severity of economic hardship which the contract or other binding legal obligation referred to in paragraph (b)(4) of this section would cause if the permit were denied;

(6) Where applicable, the portion of the applicant's income which would be lost if the permit were denied, and the relationship of that portion to the balance of his income;

(7) Where applicable, the nature and extent of subsistence taking generally by the applicant; and

(8) The likelihood that applicant can reasonably carry out his desired activity within one year from the date a notice is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER to review status of such wildlife, or to list such wildlife as endangered, whichever is earlier.

(c) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to the following special conditions:

(1) In addition to any reporting requirements contained in the permit itself, the permittee shall also submit to the Director a written report of his activities pursuant to the permit. Such report must be postmarked or actually delivered no later than 10 days after completion of the activity.

(2) The death or escape of all living wildlife covered by the permit shall be immediately reported to the Service's office designated in the permit.

(d) Duration of permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit. No permit issued under this section, however, shall be valid for more than one year from the date a notice is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER to review status of such wildlife, or to list such wildlife as endangered, whichever is earlier.

[40 FR 44415, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 40 FR 53400, Nov. 18, 1975; 40 FR 58307, Dec. 16, 1975; 50 FR 39688, Sept. 30, 1985]

Subpart D—Threatened Wildlife

§17.31 Prohibitions.

(a) Except as provided in subpart A of this part, or in a permit issued under this subpart, all of the provisions in §17.21 shall apply to threatened wildlife, except §17.21(c)(5).

(b) In addition to any other provisions of this part 17, any employee or agent of the Service, of the National Marine Fisheries Service, or of a State conservation agency which is operating a conservation program pursuant to the terms of a Cooperative Agreement with the Service in accordance with section 6(c) of the Act, who is designated by his agency for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of his official duties, take those threatened species of wildlife which are covered by an approved cooperative agreement to carry out conservation programs.

(c) Whenever a special rule in §§17.40 to 17.48 applies to a threatened species, none of the provisions of paragraphs (a)

and (b) of this section will apply. The special rule will contain all the applicable prohibitions and exceptions.

[43 FR 18181, Apr. 28, 1978, as amended at 44 FR 31580, May 31, 1979]

§ 17.32 Permits—general.

Upon receipt of a complete application the Director may issue a permit for any activity otherwise prohibited with regard to threatened wildlife. Such permit shall be governed by the provisions of this section unless a special rule applicable to the wildlife, appearing in §§ 17.40 to 17.48, of this part provides otherwise. Permits issued under this section must be for one of the following purposes: Scientific purposes, or the enhancement of propagation or survival, or economic hardship, or zoological exhibition, or educational purposes, or incidental taking, or special purposes consistent with the purposes of the Act. Such permits may authorize a single transaction, a series of transactions, or a number of activities over a specific period of time.

(a)(1) *Application requirements for scientific purposes, or the enhancement of propagation or survival, or economic hardship, or zoological exhibition, or educational purposes, or special purposes consistent with the purposes of the Act.* Applications for permits under this paragraph must be submitted to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Wildlife Permit Office, 1000 N. Glebe Road, Room 611, Arlington, Virginia 22201, by the person wishing to engage in the prohibited activity. Each application must be submitted on an official application (Form 3–200) provided by the Service, and must include, as an attachment, as much of the following information which relates to the purpose for which the applicant is requesting a permit:

(i) The Common and scientific names of the species sought to be covered by the permit, as well as the number, age, and sex of such species, and the activity sought to be authorized (such as taking, exporting, selling in interstate commerce);

(ii) A statement as to whether, at the time of application, the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit (A) is still in the wild, (B) has already been removed from the wild, or (C) was born in captivity;

(iii) A resume of the applicant's attempts to obtain the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit in a manner which would not cause the death or removal from the wild of such wildlife;

(iv) If the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit has already been removed from the wild, the country and place where such removal occurred; if the wildlife sought to be covered by permit was born in captivity, the country and place where such wildlife was born;

(v) A complete description and address of the institution or other facility where the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit will be used, displayed, or maintained;

(vi) If the applicant seeks to have live wildlife covered by the permit, a complete description, including photographs or diagrams, of the facilities to house and/or care for the wildlife and a resume of the experience of those persons who will be caring for the wildlife;

(vii) A full statement of the reasons why the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit including the details of the activities sought to be authorized by the permit;

(viii) If the application is for the purpose of enhancement of propagation, a statement of the applicant's willingness to participate in a cooperative breeding program and to maintain or contribute data to a studbook;

(ix) The information collection requirements contained in this paragraph have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned Clearance Number 1018–0022. This information is being collected to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications and make decisions, according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife and plant conservation statutes and regulations, on the issuance or denial of permits. The obligation to respond is required to obtain or retain a permit.

(2) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making

this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in §13.21(b) of this subchapter, the following factors:

(i) Whether the purpose for which the permit is required is adequate to justify removing from the wild or otherwise changing the status of the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit;

(ii) The probable direct and indirect effect which issuing the permit would have on the wild populations of the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit;

(iii) Whether the permit, if issued, would in any way, directly or indirectly, conflict with any known program intended to enhance the survival probabilities of the population from which the wildlife sought to be covered by the permit was or would be removed;

(iv) Whether the purpose for which the permit is required would be likely to reduce the threat of extinction facing the species of wildlife sought to be covered by the permit;

(v) The opinions or views of scientists or other persons or organizations having expertise concerning the wildlife or other matters germane to the application; and

(vi) Whether the expertise, facilities, or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate to successfully accomplish the objectives stated in the application.

(3) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this paragraph shall be subject to the special condition that the escape of living wildlife covered by the permit shall be immediately reported to the Service office designated in the permit.

(4) *Duration of permits.* The duration of permits issued under this paragraph shall be designated on the face of the permit.

(b)(1) *Application requirements for permits for incidental taking.* (i) Applications for permits under this paragraph must be submitted to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Wildlife Permit Office, 1000 N. Glebe Road, Room 611, Arlington, VA 22201, by the person wishing to engage in the activity prohibited by §17.31.

(ii) The director shall publish notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER of each application for a permit that is made under this section. Each notice shall invite the submission from interested parties, within 30 days after the date of the notice, of written data, views, or arguments with respect to the application.

(iii) Each application must be submitted on an official application (Form 3–200) provided by the Service, and must include as an attachment, all of the following information:

(A) A complete description of the activity sought to be authorized;

(B) The common and scientific names of the species sought to be covered by the permit, as well as the number, age, and sex of such species, if known;

(C) A conservation plan that specifies:

(*1*) The impact that will likely result from such taking;

(*2*) What steps the applicant will take to monitor, minimize, and mitigate such impacts, the funding that will be available to implement such steps, and the procedures to be used to deal with unforeseen circumstances;

(*3*) What alternative actions to such taking the applicant considered and the reasons why such alternatives are not proposed to be utilized; and

(*4*) Such other measures that the Director may require as being necessary or appropriate for purposes of the plan.

(iv) The information collection requirements contained in this paragraph have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned Clearance Number 1018–0022. This information is being collected to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications and make decisions, according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife and plant conservation statutes and regulations on the issuance or denial of permits. The obligation to respond is required to obtain or retain a permit.

(2) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. The Director shall consider the general criteria in §13.21(b) of this subchapter and shall issue the permit if he finds that: (i) The

taking will be incidental; (ii) the applicant will, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize and mitigate the impacts of such taking; (iii) the applicant will ensure that adequate funding for the conservation plan and procedures to deal with unforeseen circumstances will be provided; (iv) the taking will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the species in the wild; (v) the measures, if any, required under paragraph (b)(1)(iii)(D) will be met; and (vi) he has received such other assurances as he may require that the plan will be implemented. In making his decision, the Director shall also consider the anticipated duration and geographic scope of the applicant's planned activities, including the amount of listed species habitat that is involved and the degree to which listed species and their habitats are affected.

(3) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this paragraph shall contain such terms and conditions as the Director deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the permit and the conservation plan including, but not limited to, monitoring and reporting requirements deemed necessary for determining whether such terms and conditions are being complied with. The Director shall rely upon existing reporting requirements to the maximum extent practicable.

(4) *Duration of permits.* The duration of permits issued under this paragraph shall be sufficient to provide adequate assurances to the permittee to commit funding necessary for the activities authorized by the permit, including conservation activities and land use restrictions. In determining the duration of a permit, the Director shall consider the duration of the planned activities, as well as the possible positive and negative effects associated with permits of the proposed duration on listed species, including the extent to which the conservation plan will enhance the habitat of listed species and increase the long-term survivability of such species.

[50 FR 39689, Sept. 30, 1985]

§ 17.40 Special rules—mammals.

(a) [Reserved]

(b) Grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*)—(1) *Prohibitions.* The following prohibitions apply to the grizzly bear:

(i) *Taking.* (A) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(1)(i)(B) through (F) of this section, no person shall take any grizzly bear in the 48 conterminous states of the United States.

(B) Grizzly bears may be taken in self-defense or in defense of others, but such taking shall be reported, within 5 days of occurrence, to the Assistant Regional Director, Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225 (303/236–7540 or FTS 776–7540), if occurring in Montana or Wyoming, or to the Assistant Regional Director, Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lloyd 500 Building, Suite 1490, 500 Northeast Multnomah Street, Portland, Oregon 97232 (503/231–6125 or FTS 429–6125), if occurring in Idaho or Washington, and to appropriate State and Indian Reservation Tribal authorities. Grizzly bears or their parts taken in self-defense or in defense of others shall not be possessed, delivered, carried, transported, shipped, exported, received, or sold, except by Federal, State, or Tribal authorities.

(C) *Removal of nuisance bears.* A grizzly bear consituting a demonstrable but non immediate threat to human safety or committing significant depredations to lawfully present livestock, crops, or beehives may be taken, but only if:

(*1*) It has not been reasonably possible to eliminate such threat or depredation by live-capturing and releasing unharmed in a remote area the grizzly bear involved; and

(*2*) The taking is done in a humane manner by authorized Federal, State, or Tribal authorities, and in accordance with current interagency guidelines covering the taking of such nuisance bears; and

(*3*) The taking is reported within 5 days of occurrence to the appropriate Assistant Regional Director, Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as indicated in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(B) of this section, and to appropriate State and Tribal authorities.

(D) *Federal, State, or Tribal scientific or research activities.* Federal, State, or Tribal authorities may take grizzly bears for scientific or research purposes, but only if such taking does not result in death or permanent injury to the bears involved. Such taking must be reported within 5 days of occurrence to the appropriate Assistant Regional Director, Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as indicated in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(B) of this section, and to appropriate State and Tribal authorities.

(E) [Reserved]

(F) *National Parks.* The regulations of the National Park Service shall govern all taking of grizzly bears in National Parks.

(ii) *Unlawfully taken grizzly bears.* (A) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(1)(ii)(B) and (iv) of this section, no person shall possess, deliver, carry, transport, ship, export, receive, or sell any unlawfully taken grizzly bear. Any unlawful taking of a grizzly bear shall be reported within 5 days of occurrence to the appropriate Assistant Regional Director, Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as indicated in paragraph (b)(1)(i)(B) of this section, and to appropriate State and Tribal authorities.

(B) Authorized Federal, State, or Tribal employees, when acting in the course of their official duties, may, for scientific or research purposes, possess, deliver, carry, transport, ship, export, or receive unlawfully taken grizzly bears.

(iii) *Import or export.* Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(1)(iii) (A) and (B) and (iv) of this section, no person shall import any grizzly bear into the United States.

(A) *Federal, State, or Tribal scientific or research activities.* Federal, State, or Tribal authorities may import grizzly bears into the United States for scientific or research purposes.

(B) *Public zoological institution.* Public zoological institutions (see 50 CFR 10.12) may import grizzly bears into the United States.

(iv) *Commercial transactions.* (A) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(iv)(B) of this section, no person shall, in the course of commercial activity, deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship in interstate or foreign commerce any grizzly bear.

(B) A public zoological institution (see 50 CFR 10.12) dealing with other public zoological institutions may sell grizzly bears or offer them for sale in interstate or foreign commerce, and may, in the course of commercial activity, deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship grizzly bears in interstate or foreign commerce.

(v) *Other violations.* No person shall attempt to commit, cause to be committed, or solicit another to commit any act prohibited by paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(2) *Definitions.* As used in paragraph (b) of this section:

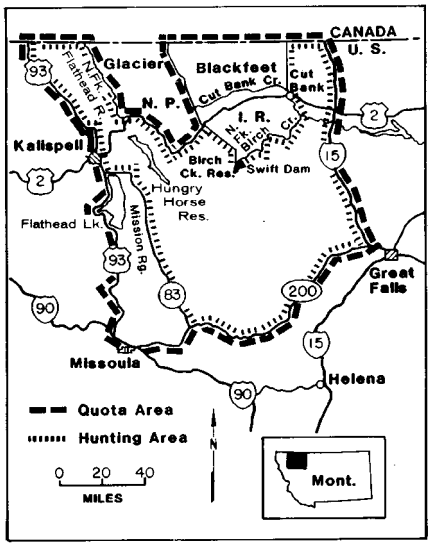
Grizzly bear means any member of the species *Ursus arctos* of the 48 conterminous States of the United States, including any part, offspring, dead body, part of a dead body, or product of such species.

Grizzly bear accompanied by young means any grizzly bear having offspring, including one or more cubs, yearlings, or 2-year-olds, in its immediate vicinity.

Identified means permanently marked or documented so as to be identifiable by law enforcement officials at a subsequent date.

State, Federal or Tribal authority means an employee of State, Federal, or Indian Tribal government who, as part of his/her official duties, normally handles grizzly bears.

Young grizzly bear means a cub, yearling, or 2-year-old grizzly bear.



(c) *Primates.* (1) Except as noted in paragraphs (c)(2) and (c)(3) of this section, all provisions of § 17.31 shall apply to the lesser slow loris, *Nycticebus pygmaeus*; Philippine tarsier, *Tarsius syrichta*; white-footed tamarin, *Saguinus leucopus*; black howler monkey, *Alouatta pigra*; stump-tailed macaque, *Macaca arctoides*; gelada baboon, *Theropithecus gelada*; Formosan rock macaque, *Macaca cyclopis*; Japanese macaque, *Macaca fuscata*; Toque macaque, *Macaca sinica*; long-tailed langur, *Presbytis potenziani*; purple-faced langur, *Presbytis senex*; Tonkin snub-nosed langur, *Pygathrix (Rhinopithecus) avunculus*; and, in captivity only, chimpanzee, *Pan troglodytes.*

(2) The prohibitions referred to above do not apply to any live member of such species held in captivity in the United States on the effective date of the final rulemaking, or to the progeny of such animals, or to the progeny of animals legally imported into the United States after the effective date of the final rulemaking, *Provided,* That the person wishing to engage in any activity which would otherwise be prohibited must be able to show satisfactory documentary or other evidence as to the captive status of the particular member of the species on the effective date of this rulemaking or that the particular member of the species was born in captivity in the United States after the effective date of this rulemaking. Identification of the particular member to a record in the International Species Inventory System (ISIS), or to a Federal, State or local government permit, shall be deemed to be satisfactory evidence. Records in the form of studbooks or inventories, kept in the normal course of business, shall be acceptable as evidence, provided that a notarized statement is inserted in such record to the effect that:

(i) The records were kept in the normal course of business prior to November 18, 1976, and accurately identify (by use of markers, tags, or other acceptable marking devices) individual animals; or

(ii) That the individual animal identified by the records was born in captivity on ————(Date).

The notarized statement in paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, shall be acceptable only if the notarization is dated on or before January 3, 1977. The notarized statement in paragraph (c)(2)(ii), of this section, shall be acceptable only if the notarization is dated within 15 days of the date of birth of the animal.

(3) The provisions of §§ 17.21, 17.22, and 17.23 shall apply to any individual chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) within the historic range of the species, regardless of whether in the wild or captivity, and also shall apply to any individual chimpanzee not within this range, but which has originated within this range after the effective date of these regulations, and also shall apply to the progeny of any such chimpanzee, other than to the progeny of animals legally imported into the United States after the effective date of these regulations. For the purposes of this paragraph, the historic range of the chimpanzee shall consist of the following countries: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, and Zaire.

(d) Gray wolf *(Canis lupus)* in Minnesota—(1) *Zones.* For purposes of these regulations, the State of Minnesota is divided into the following five zones.

ZONE 1—4,488 SQUARE MILES

Beginning at the point of intersection of United States and Canadian boundaries in Section 22, Township 71 North, Range 22 West, in Rainy Lake, then proceeding along the west side of Sections 22, 27, and 34 in said Township and Sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27 and 34 in Township 70 North, Range 22 West and Sections 3 and 10 in Township 69 North, Range 22 West; then east along the south boundaries of Sections 10, 11, and 12 in said Township; then south along the Koochiching and St. Louis counties line to Highway 53; thence southeasterly along State Highway 53 to the junction with County Route 765; thence easterly along County Route 765 to the junction with Kabetogama Lake in Ash River Bay; thence along the south boundary of Section 33 in Township 69 North, Range 19 West, to the junction with the Moose River; thence southeasterly along the Moose River to Moose Lake; thence along the western shore of Moose Lake to the river between Moose Lake and Long Lake; thence along the said river to Long Lake; thence along the east shore of Long Lake to the drainage on the southeast side of Long Lake in NE¼, Section 18, Township 67 North, Range 18 West; thence along the said drainage southeasterly and subsequently northeasterly to Marion Lake, the drainage being in Sections 17 and 18, Township 67 North, Range 18 West; thence along the west shoreline of Marion Lake proceeding southeasterly to the Moose Creek; thence along Moose Creek to Flap Creek; thence southeasterly along Flap Creek to the Vermilion River; thence southerly along the Vermilion River to Vermilion Lake; thence along the Superior National Forest boundary in a southeasterly direction through Vermilion Lake passing these points: Oak Narrows, Muskrat Channel, South of Pine Island, to Hoodo Point and the junction with County Route 697; thence southeasterly on County Route 697 to the junction with State Highway 169; thence easterly along State Highway 169 to the junction with State Highway 1; thence easterly along State Highway 1 to the junction with the Erie Railroad tracks at Murphy City; thence easterly along the Erie Railroad tracks to the junction with Lake Superior at Taconite Harbor; thence northeasterly along the North Shore of Lake Superior to the Canadian Border; thence westerly along the Canadian Border to the point of beginning in Rainy Lake.

ZONE 2—1,856 SQUARE MILES

Beginning at the intersection of the Erie Mining Co. Railroad and State Highway 1 (Murphy City); thence southeasterly on State Highway 1 to the junction with County Road 4; thence southwesterly on County Road 4 to the State Snowmobile Trail (formerly the Alger-Smith Railroad); thence southwesterly to the intersection of the Old Railroad Grade and Reserve Mining Co. Railroad in Section 33 of Township 56 North, Range 9 West; thence northwesterly along the Railroad to Forest Road 107; thence westerly along Forest Road 107 to Forest Road 203; thence westerly along Forest Road 203 to the junction with County Route 2; thence in a northerly direction on County Route 2 to the junction with Forest Road 122; thence in a westerly direction along Forest Road 122 to the junction with the Duluth, Missable and Iron Range Railroad; thence in a southwesterly direction along the said railroad tracks to the junction with County Route 14; thence in a northwesterly direction along County Route 14 to the junction with County Route 55; thence in a westerly direction along County Route 55 to the junction with County Route 44; thence in a southerly direction along County Route 44 to the junction with County Route 266; thence in a southeasterly direction along County Route 266 and subsequently in a westerly direction to the junction with County Road 44; thence in a northerly direction on County Road 44 to the junction with Township Road 2815; thence westerly along Township Road 2815 to Alden Lake; thence northwesterly across Alden Lake to the inlet of the Cloquet River; thence northerly along the Cloquet River to the junction with Carrol Trail-State Forestry Road; thence west along the Carrol Trail to the junction with County Route 4 and County Route 49; thence west along County Route 49 to the junction with the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railroad; thence in a northerly direction along said Railroad to the junction with the Whiteface River; thence in a northeasterly direction along the Whiteface River to the Whiteface Reservoir; thence along the western shore of the Whiteface Reservoir to the junction with County Route 340; thence north along County Route 340 to the junction with County Route 16; thence east along County Route 16 to the junction with County Route 346; thence in a northerly direction along County Route 346 to the junction with County Route 569; thence along County Route 569 to the junction with County Route 565; thence in a westerly direction along County Route 565 to the junction with County Route 110; thence in a westerly direction along County Route 110 to the junction with County Route 100; thence in a north and subsequent west direction along County Route 100 to the junction with State Highway 135; thence in a northerly direction along State Highway 135 to the junction with State Highway 169 at Tower; thence in an easterly direction along the southern boundary of Zone 1 to the point of beginning of Zone 2 at the junction of the Erie Railroad Tracks and State Highway 1.

ZONE 3—3,501 SQUARE MILES

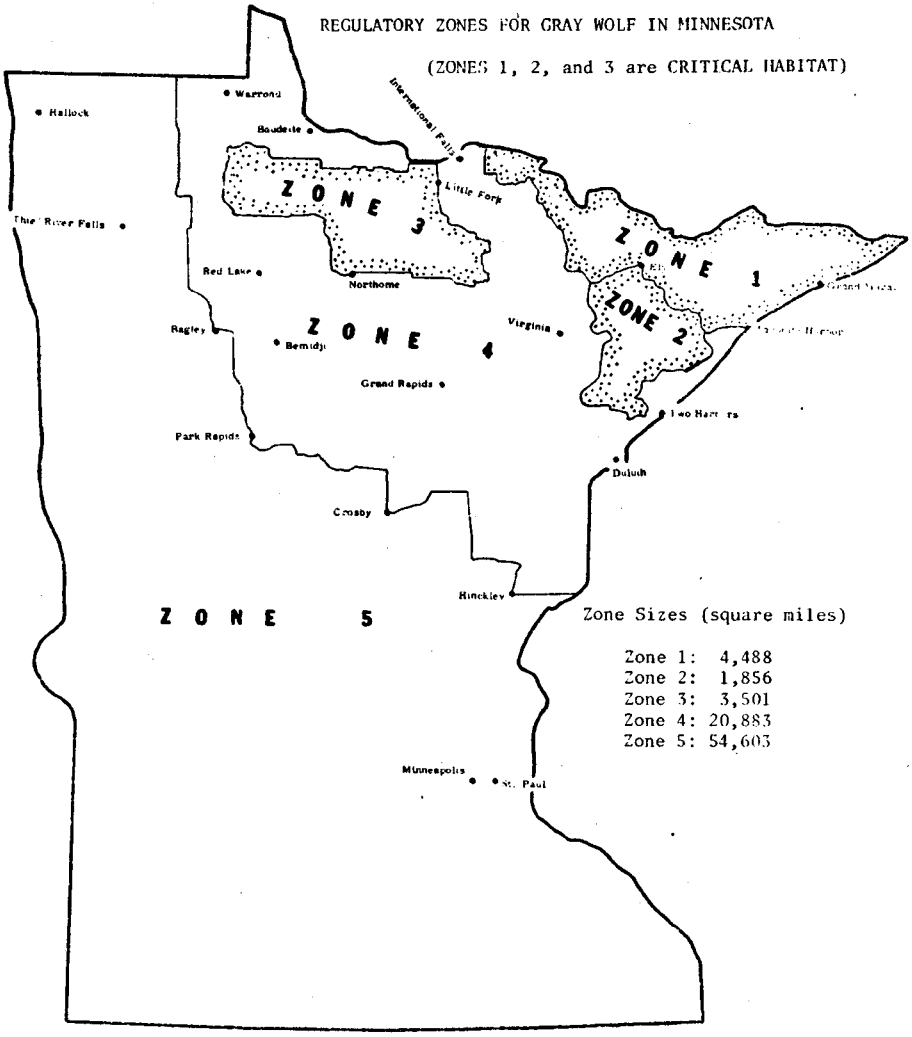
Beginning at the junction of State Highway 11 and State Highway 65; thence southeasterly along State Highway 65 to the junction with State Highway 1; thence westerly along State Highway 1 to the junction with State Highway 72; thence north along State Highway 72 to the junction with an un-numbered township road beginning in the northeast corner of Section 25, Township 155 North, Range 31 West; thence westerly along the said road for approximately seven (7) miles to the junction with SFR 95: thence westerly along SFR 95 and continuing west through the southern boundary of Sections 36 through 31, Township 155 North, Range 33 West, through Sections 36 through 31, Township 155 North, Range 34 West, through Sections 36 through 31, Township 155 North, Range 35 West, through Sections 36 and 35, Township 155 North, Range 36 West to the junction with State Highway 89, thence northwesterly along State Highway 89 to the junction with County Route 44; thence northerly along County Route 44 to the junction with County Route 704; thence northerly along County 704 to the junction with SFR 49; thence northerly along SFR 49 to the junction with SFR 57; thence easterly along SFR 57 to the junction with SFR 63: thence south along SFR 63 to the junction with SFR 70; thence easterly along SFR 70 to the junction with County Route 87; thence easterly along County Route 87 to the junction with County Route 1; thence south along County Route 1 to the junction with County Route 16; thence easterly along County Route 16 to the junction with State Highway 72; thence south on State Highway 72 to the junction with a gravel road (un-numbered County District Road) on the north side of Section 31, Township 158 North, Range 30 West; thence east on said District Road to the junction with SFR 62; thence easterly on SFR 62 to the junction with SFR 175; thence south on SFR 175 to the junction with County Route 101; thence easterly on County Route 101 to the junction with County Route 11; thence easterly on County Route 11 to the junction with State Highway 11; thence easterly on State Highway 11 to the junction with State Highway 65, the point of beginning.

ZONE 4—20,883 SQUARE MILES

Excluding Zones 1, 2 and 3, all that part of Minnesota north and east of a line beginning on State Trunk Highway 48 at the eastern boundary of the state; thence westerly along Highway 48 to Interstate Highway 35; thence northerly on I–35 to State Highway 23, thence west one-half mile on Highway 23 to State Trunk Highway 18; thence westerly along Highway 18 to State Trunk Highway 65, thence northerly on Highway 65 to State Trunk Highway 210; thence westerly along Highway 210 to State Trunk Highway 6; thence northerly on State Trunk Highway 6 to Emily; thence westerly along County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 1, Crow Wing County, to CSAH 2, Cass County; thence westerly along CSAH 2 to Pine River; thence northwesterly along State Trunk Highway 371 to Backus; thence westerly along State Trunk Highway 87 to U.S. Highway 71; thence northerly along U.S. 71 to State Trunk Highway 200; thence northwesterly along Highway 200, to County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 2, Clearwater County; thence northerly along CSAH 2 to Shevlin; thence along U.S. Highway 2 to Bagley; thence northerly along State Trunk Highway 92 to Gully; thence northerly along CSAH 2, Polk County, to CSAH 27, Pennington County; thence along CSAH 27 to State Trunk Highway 1; thence easterly on Highway 1 to CSAH 28, Pennington County; thence northerly along CSAH 28 to CSAH 54, Marshall County, thence northerly along CSAH 54 to Grygla; thence west and northerly along Highway 89 to Roseau; thence northerly along State Truck Highway 310 to the Canadian border.

ZONE 5—54,603 SQUARE MILES

All that part of Minnesota south and west of the line described as the south and west border of Zone 4.



(2) *Prohibitions.* The following prohibitions apply to the gray wolf in Minnesota.

(i) *Taking.* Except as provided in this paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section, no person may take a gray wolf in Minnesota.

(A) Any person may take a gray wolf in Minnesota in defense of his own life or the lives of others.

(B) Any employee or agent of the Service, any other Federal land management agency, or the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, who is designated by his/her agency for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of his/her official duties, take a gray wolf in Minnesota without a permit if such action is necessary to:

(*1*) Aid a sick, injured or orphaned specimen; or

(*2*) Dispose of a dead specimen; or

(*3*) Salvage a dead specimen which may be useful for scientific study.

(*4*) Designated employees or agents of the Service or the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources may take a gray wolf without a permit in Minnesota, in zones 2, 3, 4, and 5, as delineated in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, in response to depredations by a gray wolf on lawfully present domestic animals: *Provided,* that such taking must occur within one-half mile of the place where such depredation occurred and must be performed in a humane manner: *And provided further,* that any young of the year taken on or before August 1 of that year must be released.

(C) Any employee or agent of the Service or the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, when operating under a Cooperative Agreement with the Service signed in accordance with section 6(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, who is designated by the Service or the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of his or her official duties, take a gray wolf in Minnesota to carry out scientific research or conservation programs.

(ii) *Export and commercial transactions.* Except as may be authorized by a permit issued under § 17.32, no person may sell or offer for sale in interstate commerce, import or export, or in the course of a commercial activity transport, ship, carry, deliver, or receive any Minnesota gray wolf.

(iii) *Unlawfully taken wolves.* No person may possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or ship, by any means whatsoever, a gray wolf taken unlawfully in Minnesota, except that an employee or agent of the Service, or any other Federal land management agency, or the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, who is designated by his/her agency for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of his official duties, possess, deliver, carry, transport, or ship a gray wolf taken unlawfully in Minnesota.

(3) *Permits.* All permits available under § 17.32 (General Permits—Threatened Wildlife) are available with regard to the gray wolf in Minnesota. All the terms and provisions of § 17.32 apply to such permits issued under the authority of this paragraph (d)(3).

(e) African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)—(1) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this paragraph (e):

(i) *African elephant* shall mean any member of the species *Loxodonta africana,* whether live or dead, and any part or product thereof.

(ii) *Raw ivory* means any African elephant tusk, and any piece thereof, the surface of which, polished or unpolished, is unaltered or minimally carved.

(iii) *Worked ivory* means any African elephant tusk, and any piece thereof, which is not raw ivory.

(iv) *Lip mark area* means that area of a whole African elephant tusk where the tusk emerges from the skull and which is usually denoted by a prominent ring of staining on the tusk in its natural state.

(2) *Prohibitions.* Except as provided in the exceptions in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, it shall be unlawful for any person to:

(i) Import or export any African elephant,

(ii) Possess, sell or offer for sale, receive, deliver, transport ship, or export any African elephant which was illegally imported into the United States,

(iii) Sell or offer for sale any sport-hunted trophy imported into the United States in violation of permit conditions.

(3) *Exceptions.* (i) African elephants, other than sport-hunted trophies and raw and worked ivory, may be imported or exported provided all permit requirements of 50 CFR parts 13 and 23 have been complied with.

(ii) *Ivory.* (A) Raw or worked ivory (other than sport-hunted trophies) may be imported only if:

(*1*) it is a bona fide antique of greater than 100 years of age on the day of import, or

(*2*) It was exported from the United States after being registered with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(B) Worked ivory may be exported in accordance with the permit requirements of 50 CFR parts 13 and 23.

(C) Raw ivory may not be exported from the United States for commercial purposes under any circumstances.

(iii) Sport-hunted trophies may be imported into the United States provided:

(A) The trophy originates in a country for which the Service has received notice of that country's African elephant ivory quota for the year of export;

(B) All of the permit requirements of 50 CFR parts 13 and 23 have been complied with;

(C) A determination is made that the killing of the animal whose trophy is intended for import would enhance survival of the species; and

(D) The trophy is legibly marked by means of punch-dies, under a marking and registration system established by the country of origin, that includes the following information: Country of origin represented by the two-letter code established by the International Organization for Standardization (see appendix A to chapter I) followed by the registration number assigned to the last two digits of the year of registration and the weight of raw ivory to the nearest kilogram. Any mark must be placed on the lip mark area and indicated by a flash of color which serves as a background for such mark.

(f) *Leopard.* (1) Except as noted in paragraph (f)(2) of this section, all prohibitions of §17.31 of this part and exemptions of §17.32 of this part shall apply to the leopard populations occurring in southern Africa to the south of a line running along the borders of the following countries: Gabon/Rio Muni; Gabon/Cameroon; Congo/Cameroon; Congo/Central African Republic; Zaire/Central African Republic; Zaire/Sudan; Uganda/Sudan; Kenya/Sudan; Kenya/Ethiopia; Kenya/Somalia.

(2) A sport-hunted leopard trophy legally taken after the effective date of this rulemaking, from the area south of the line delineated above, may be imported into the United States without a Threatened Species permit pursuant to §17.32 of this part, provided that the applicable provisions of 50 CFR part 23 have been met.

(g) Utah prairie dog (*Cynomys parvidens*). (1) Except as noted in paragraph (g)(2) of this section, all prohibitions of 50 CFR 17.31 (a) and (b), and exemptions of 50 CFR 17.32 shall apply to the Utah prairie dog.

(2) A Utah prairie dog may be taken on private land throughout its range under a permit issued by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, in accordance with the laws of the State of Utah, provided that such taking does not exceed 6,000 animals annually and that such taking is confined to the period from June 1 to December 31. Records on permitted take maintained by the State shall be made available to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on request.

(3) If the Service receives substantive evidence that takings pursuant to paragraph (g)(2) of this section are having an effect that is inconsistent with the conservation of the Utah prairie dog, the Service may immediately prohibit or restrict such taking as appropriate for the conservation of the species.

(h) Mountain lion (*Felis concolor*). (1) Except as allowed in paragraphs (h)(2), (h)(3), and (h)(4) of this section, no person shall take any free-living mountain lion (*Felis concolor*) in Florida.

(2) A mountain lion (*Felis concolor*) may be taken in this area under a valid threatened species permit issued pursuant to 50 CFR 17.52.

(3) A mountain lion (*Felis concolor*) may be taken in Florida by an employee or designated agent of the Service or the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for taxonomic identification or other reasons consistent with the conservation of the endangered Florida panther (*Felis concolor coryi*). When it has been established by the Service, in consultation with the State, that an animal in question is not a Florida panther (*Felis concolor coryi*) or an eastern cougar (*Felis concolor couguar*), such animals may be removed from the wild. The disposition of animals so taken shall be at the discretion of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, with the concurrence of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

(4) Take for reasons of human safety is allowed as specified under 50 CFR 17.21(c)(2) and 17.21(c)(3)(iv).

(5) Any take pursuant to paragraph (h)(4) of this section must be reported in writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 3247, Arlington, Virginia 22203, within 5 days. The specimen may only be retained, disposed of, or salvaged in

accordance with directions from the Service.

(i) Louisiana black bear (*Ursus americanus luteolus*). (1) Except as noted in paragraph (i)(2) of this section, all prohibitions of §17.31 and exemptions of § 17.32 shall apply to any black bear within the historic range of the Louisiana black bear (Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi).

(2) Subsection 17.40(i)(1) and § 17.31 shall not prohibit effects incidental to normal forest management activities within the historic range of the Louisiana black bear except for activities causing damage to or loss of den trees, den tree sites or candidate den trees. For purposes of this exemption, normal forest management activities are defined as those activities that support a sustained yield of timber products and wildlife habitats, thereby maintaining forestland conditions in occupied habitat. For purposes of this special rule, candidate den trees are considered to be bald cypress and tupelo gum with visible cavities, having a minimum diameter at breast height (DBH) of 36 inches, and occurring in or along rivers, lakes, streams, bayous, sloughs, or other water bodies.

(3) This express exemption for normal forest management activities provided by this special rule is subject to modification or withdrawal if the Service determines that this provision fails to further the conservation of the Louisiana black bear.

(j) Argali (*Ovis ammon*) in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Tajikistan—(1) Except as noted in paragraph (j)(2) of this section, all prohibitions of § 17.31 of this part and exemptions of § 17.32 of this part shall apply to this species in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Tajikistan

(NOTE— In all other parts of its range the argali is classified as endangered and covered by § 17.21).

(2) Upon receiving from the governments of Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Tajikistan properly documented and verifiable certification that (i) argali populations in those countries are sufficiently large to sustain sport hunting, (ii) regulating authorities have the capacity to obtain sound data on these populations, (iii) regulating authorities recognize these populations as a valuable resource and have the legal and practical capacity to manage them as such, (iv) the habitat of these populations is secure, (v) regulating authorities can ensure that the involved trophies have in fact been legally taken from the specified populations, and (vi) funds derived from the involved sport hunting are applied primarily to argali conservation, the Director may, consistent with the purposes of the Act, authorize by publication of a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER the importation of personal sport-hunted argali trophies, taken legally in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Tajikistan after the date of such notice, without a Threatened Species permit pursuant to § 17.32 of this part, provided that the applicable provisions of 50 CFR part 23 have been met.

[40 FR 44415, Sept. 26, 1975]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 17.40, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 17.41 Special rules—birds.

(a) Bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) wherever listed as threatened under § 17.11(h).

(1) *Applicable provisions*. All prohibitions and measures of §§ 17.31 and 17.32 shall apply to any threatened bald eagle, *except* that any permit issued under § 21.22 or part 22 of this chapter shall be deemed to satisfy all requirements of §§ 17.31 and 17.32 for that authorized activity, and a second permit shall not be required under § 17.32. A permit is required under § 17.32 for any activity not covered by any permit issued under § 21.22 or part 22 of this chapter.

(2) [Reserved]

(b) Coastal California gnatcatcher *(Polioptila californica californica)*. (1) Except as noted in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section, all prohibitions of § 17.31(a) and (b) shall apply to the coastal California gnatcatcher.

(2) Incidental take of the coastal California gnatcatcher will not be considered a violation of section 9 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), if it results from activities conducted pursuant to the State of California's Natural Community Conservation Planning Act of 1991 (NCCP),

and in accordance with a NCCP plan for the protection of coastal sage scrub habitat, prepared consistent with the State's NCCP Conservation and Process Guidelines, *provided that:*

(i) The NCCP plan has been prepared, approved, and implemented pursuant to California Fish and Game Code sections 2800–2840; and

(ii) The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has issued written concurrence that the NCCP plan meets the standards set forth in 50 CFR 17.32(b)(2). The Service shall issue its concurrence pursuant to the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), dated December 4, 1991, between the California Department of Fish and Game and the Service regarding coastal sage scrub natural community conservation planning in southern California. (Copies of the State's NCCP Conservation and Process Guidelines and the MOU are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Carlsbad Field Office, 2730 Loker Avenue West, Carlsbad, CA 92008.) The Service shall monitor the implementation of the NCCP plan and may revoke its concurrence under this paragraph (b)(2)(ii) if the NCCP plan, as implemented, fails to adhere to the standards set forth in 50 CFR 17.32(b)(2).

(3) During the period that a NCCP plan referred to in paragraph (b)(2) of this section is being prepared, incidental take of the coastal California gnatcatcher will not be a violation of section 9 of the Act if such take occurs within an area under the jurisdiction of a local government agency that is enrolled and actively engaged in the preparation of such a plan and such take results from activities conducted in accordance with the NCCP Conservation Guidelines and Process Guidelines.

(4) The Service will monitor the implementation of the NCCP Conservation and Process Guidelines as a whole, and will conduct a review every 6 months to determine whether the guidelines, as implemented, are effective in progressing toward or meeting regional and subregional conservation objectives during the interim planning period. If the Service determines that the guidelines are not effecting adequate progress toward or meeting regional and subregional conservation objectives, the Service will consult with the California Department of Fish and Game pursuant to the MOU to seek appropriate modification of the guidelines or their application as defined therein. If appropriate modification of the guidelines or their application as defined therein does not occur, the Service may revoke the interim take provisions of this special rule on a subregional or subarea basis. The Service will publish the findings for revocation in the FEDERAL REGISTER and provide for a 30-day public comment period prior to the effective date for revoking the provisions of the special rule in a particular area. Revocation would result in the reinstatement of the take prohibitions set forth under 50 CFR 17.31(a) and (b) in the affected NCCP area.

[43 FR 6233, Feb. 14, 1978, as amended at 58 FR 65095, Dec. 10, 1993; 60 FR 36010, July 12, 1995]

§17.42 Special rules—reptiles.

(a) American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*)—(1) *Definitions.* For purpose of this paragraph (a): ''American alligator'' shall mean any member of the species *Alligator mississippiensis,* whether alive or dead, and any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof found in captivity or the wild.

(2) *Taking.* No person may take any American alligator, except:

(i) Any employee or agent of the Service, any other Federal land management agency, or a State conservation agency, who is designated by the agency for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of official duties, take an American alligator.

(ii) Any person may take an American alligator in the wild, or one which was born in captivity or lawfully placed in captivity, and may deliver, receive, carry, transport, ship, sell, offer to sell, purchase, or offer to purchase such alligator in interstate or foreign commerce, by any means whatsoever and in the course of a commercial activity in accordance with the laws and regulations of the State of taking subject to the following conditions:

(A) Any hide of such alligator may be sold or otherwise transferred only in

compliance with paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(C) of this section;

(B) Any hide, meat or other part may be sold or otherwise transferred only in accordance with the laws and regulations of the State in which the taking occurs and the State in which the sale or transfer occurs;

(C) The State of taking requires hides to be tagged by State officials, or under State supervision, with a Service approved tag, a sample of which must be on file in the Federal Wildlife Permit Office (FWPO), that:

(*1*) Is made of permanent material,

(*2*) Shows State of origin, year of take, species, and is serially unique, and

(*3*) Cannot be opened and reused once attached to the hide.

(iii) Import/Export. Any person may import or export hides, manufactured products, meat or other parts in accordance with part 23 of this chapter.

(iv) Recordkeeping

(A) Any person not holding an import/export license issued by the Service under § 14.91 and who imports, exports, or obtains permits under part 23 for the import or export of American alligator shall keep such records as are otherwise required to be maintained by all import/export licensees under § 14.93(d). Such records shall be maintained as in the normal course of business, reproducible in the English language, and retained available for Service inspection for 5 years from the date of each transaction.

(B) Subject to applicable limitations of law, duly authorized Service officers at all reasonable time shall, upon notice, be afforded access to examine such records required to be kept under paragraph (a)(2)(iv)(A)(1) of this section, and an opportunity to copy such records.

(b) Green sea turtle *(Chelonia mydas)*, loggerhead sea turtle *(Caretta caretta)*, olive ridley sea turtle *(Lepidochelys olivacea)* (these do not include the populations listed as endangered in § 17.11).

(1) *Prohibitions.* Subject to the permits allowable under the following paragraph (b)(2) of this section, all of the provisions set forth in § 17.31 (which incorporate portions of § 17.21) shall apply to this wildlife with the following exceptions:

(i) Section 17.21(c)(2) (self-defense) is not applicable.

(ii) In § 17.21(c)(3)(i), the word ''orphaned'' is replaced by the word ''stranded.''

(iii) Delete § 17.21(c)(3)(iv) (Wildlife threatening human safety).

(iv) [Reserved]

(v) The prohibition against taking shall not apply to incidental catches, as specified in 50 CFR 227.72(e).

(vi) The prohibition against taking within the United States or the territorial sea of the United States shall not apply to subsistence taking, as specified in 50 CFR 227.72(f).

(2) *Permits.* (i) For those activities which come under the jurisdiction of the Service, only permits for scientific purposes, enhancement of propagation or survival, zoological exhibition or educational purposes, are available under § 17.32. Procedures for issuance of permits are found in § 17.32 and, for those activities which come under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service, subpart E of part 220. All the provisions of § 17.32 apply to permits issued by the Service.

(c) *Threatened crocodilians.* This paragraph applies to the following species: Saltwater crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) originating in Australia (also referred to as Australian saltwater crocodile) and Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) populations listed in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES or Convention).

(1) *Definitions of terms for purposes of this paragraph (c)*—(i) *Crocodilian skins* means whole or partial skins, flanks, and bellies (whether salted, crusted, tanned, partially tanned, or otherwise processed).

(ii) *Crocodilian parts* means meat and body parts with or without skin attached (including tails, throats, feet, and backstrips and other parts), except skulls.

(iii) *Country of re-export* means those intermediary countries that import and re-export crocodilian skins, parts, and/or products, except that those countries through which crocodilian skins, parts, and/or products are transhipped while remaining under

Customs control will not be considered to be a country of re-export.

(iv) *Tagging resolution* shall mean the CITES resolution entitled ''Universal Tagging System for the Identification of Crocodilian Skins'' and numbered Conf. 9.22 and any subsequent revisions.

(2) *Prohibitions.* All provisions of §17.31 (a) and (b) and §17.32 apply to Nile crocodile populations listed in Appendix I of CITES. The following prohibitions apply to saltwater crocodiles (*Crocodylus porosus*) originating in Australia and to all Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) populations in Appendix II of CITES:

(i) *Import, export, and re-export.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, it is unlawful to import, export, re-export, or present for export or re-export any Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) or Australian saltwater crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) or their skins, other parts or products, without valid permits required under 50 CFR parts 17 and 23.

(ii) *Commercial activity.* Except as provided in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, it is unlawful, in the course of a commercial activity, to sell or offer for sale, deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship in interstate or foreign commerce any Nile or saltwater crocodile, crocodilian skins, or other parts or products.

(iii) It is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to commit, attempt to commit, solicit to commit, or cause to be committed any acts described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i)–(iii) of this section.

(3) *Exceptions.* The import, export, or re-export of, or interstate or foreign commerce in live crocodiles, crocodilian skins, meat, skulls, and other parts or products may be allowed without a threatened species permit issued pursuant to 50 CFR 17.32 when the provisions in 50 CFR parts 13, 14, and 23, and the applicable paragraphs set out below have been met.

(i) *Import, export, or re-export of crocodilian skins and parts.* The import, export, or re-export into/from the United States of crocodilian skins and parts of Nile crocodiles listed in Appendix II of the Convention, and of saltwater crocodiles originating in Australia must meet the following conditions:

(A) All crocodilian parts must be in a transparent, sealed container, and each container imported into or presented for export or re-export from the United States after July 24, 1997,

(*1*) Must have a parts tag attached in such a way that opening of the container will preclude reuse of an undamaged tag,

(*2*) This parts tag must contain a description of the contents and total weight of the container, and

(*3*) This parts tag must reference the number of the CITES permit issued to allow the export or re-export of the container;

(B) Each crocodilian skin and each belly skin piece wider than 35 cm. imported into or presented for export or re-export from the United States after July 24, 1996, must bear: *either* an intact, uncut tag from the country of origin meeting all the requirements of the CITES tagging resolution, *or* an intact, uncut tag from the country of re-export where the original tags have been lost or removed from raw, tanned, and/or finished skins. The replacement tags must meet all the requirements of the CITES tagging resolution, except showing the country of re-export in place of the country of origin, provided those re-exporting countries have implemented an administrative system for the effective matching of imports and re-exports consistent with the tagging resolution. Clearance of any shipment with more than 25 percent replacement tags requires prior consultation with the U.S. Office of Management Authority by the re-exporting country to determine whether the requirements of the tagging resolution have been observed;

(C) The same information that is on the tags must be given on the export permit for all skins or re-export certificate for whole skins and belly skin pieces wider than 35 cm or on a separate sheet, which will be considered an integral part of the document, carry the same permit or certificate number, and be validated by the government authority designated by the CITES-document issuing authority;

(D) The Convention permit or certificate must contain the following information:

(*1*) The country of origin, its export permit number, and date of issuance;

(*2*) If re-export, the country of re-export, its certificate number, and date of issuance; and

(*3*) If applicable, the country of last re-export, its certificate number, and date of issuance;

(E) The country of origin and any intermediary country(s) must be effectively implementing the tagging resolution for this exception to apply. If the Service receives substantial evidence from the CITES Secretariat or other reliable sources that the tagging resolution is not being effectively implemented by a specific country, the Service will prohibit or restrict imports from such country(s) as appropriate for the conservation of the species.

(F) At the time of import, for each shipment covered by this exception, the country of origin and each country of re-export involved in the trade of a particular shipment is not subject to a Schedule III Notice of Information pertaining to all wildlife or any members of the Order Crocodylia that may prohibit or restrict imports. A listing of all countries that are subject to such a Schedule III Notice of Information will be available by writing: The Office of Management Authority, ARLSQ Room 430, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arlington, Virginia, 22203.

(ii) *Import, export or re-export of crocodilian products.* Import, export, or re-export into or from the United States of crocodilian products of Nile crocodiles listed in Appendix II of the Convention, and saltwater crocodiles originating in Australia will be allowed without permits required by 50 CFR part 17 provided the following conditions are met:

(A) The Convention permit or certificate must contain the following information:

(*1*) The country of origin, its export permit number, and date of issuance;

(*2*) If re-export, the country of re-export, its certificate number, and date of issuance; and

(*3*) If applicable, the country of previous re-export, its certificate number, and date of issuance;

(B) The country of origin and any intermediary country(s) must be effectively implementing the tagging resolution for this exception to apply. If the Service receives substantial evidence from the CITES Secretariat or other reliable sources that the tagging resolution is not being effectively implemented by a specific country, the Service will prohibit or restrict imports from such countries as appropriate for the conservation of the species.

(C) At the time of import, for each shipment covered by this exception, the country of origin and each country of re-export involved in the trade of a particular shipment is not subject to a Schedule III Notice of Information pertaining to all wildlife or any member of the Order Crocodylia that may prohibit or restrict imports. A listing of all countries that are subject to such a Schedule III Notice of Information will be available by writing: The Office of Management Authority, ARLSQ Room 430, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arlington, Virginia, 22203.

(iii) *Shipments of eggs, skulls, meat, scientific specimens and live specimens.* The import/re-export into/from the United States of eggs, skulls, meat, scientific specimens and live specimens of Nile crocodile populations listed in Appendix II of CITES or Australian saltwater crocodile will be allowed without permits otherwise required by 50 CFR part 17, provided the requirements of part 23 are met.

(iv) *Noncommercial accompanying baggage.* The conditions of paragraphs (c)(3)(i) and (ii) for skins tagged in accordance with the tagging resolution, skulls, meat, other parts, and products made of specimens of Nile crocodile populations on CITES Appendix II or of Australian saltwater crocodile do not apply to noncommercial accompanying personal baggage or household effects.

(v) *Personal sport-hunted trophies.* The import of personal sport-hunted trophies, including skulls, of Nile crocodile or saltwater crocodile from Appendix II populations will be allowed from country of origin and intermediary

countries into the United States without permits required by 50 CFR part 17, provided that unmounted skins bear an intact, uncut tag from the country of origin or such a tag accompanies mounted specimens in accordance with the tagging resolution.

(4) *Notice of Information.* Except in rare cases involving extenuating circumstances that do not adversely affect the conservation of the species, the Service will issue a Schedule III Notice of Information banning or restricting trade in specimens of crocodilians addressed in this paragraph (c) if any of the following criteria are met:

(i) The country is listed in a Notification to the Parties by the CITES Secretariat as lacking designated Management and Scientific Authorities that issue CITES documents or their equivalent.

(ii) The country is identified in any action adopted by the Parties to the Convention, the Convention's Standing Committee, or in a Notification issued by the CITES Secretariat, whereby Parties are asked to not accept shipments of specimens of CITES-listed Species from the country in question.

(iii) The Service determines, based on information from the CITES Secretariat or other reliable sources that the country is not effectively implementing the tagging resolution.

(d) Blue-tailed mole skink (*Eumeces egregius lividus*) and sand skink (*Neoseps reynoldsi*). (1) No person shall take these species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations for educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to taking of these species is also a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatever, any such species taken in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraph (c) (1) through (3) of this section.

(5) Taking of these species for purposes other than those described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, including taking incidental to carrying out otherwise lawful activities, is prohibited except when permitted under §§17.23 and 17.32.

(e) Desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*)—(1) *Definition.* For the purposes of this paragraph (e) ''desert tortoise'' shall mean any member of the species *Gopherus agassizii,* whether alive or dead, and any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, found outside of Arizona (south and east of the Colorado River) and Mexico, regardless of natal origin or place of removal from the wild.

(2) *Applicable provisions.* The provisions of §17.31–17.32 shall apply to any desert tortoise subject to this paragraph (e).

[42 FR 2076, Jan. 10, 1977, as amended at 43 FR 32809, July 28, 1978; 44 FR 59084, Oct. 12, 1979; 45 FR 17589, Mar. 19, 1980; 45 FR 78154, Nov. 25, 1980; 48 FR 46336, Oct. 12, 1983; 50 FR 25678, June 20, 1985; 50 FR 45409, Oct. 31, 1985; 52 FR 21063, June 4, 1987; 52 FR 42662, Nov. 6, 1987; 55 FR 12191, Apr. 2, 1990; 61 FR 32366, June 24, 1996]

§17.43 Special rules—amphibians.

(a) San Marcos salamander (*Eurycea nana*). (1) All provisions of §17.31 apply to this species, except that it may be taken in accordance with applicable State law.

(2) Any violation of State law will also be a violation of the Act.

(b) [Reserved]

[40 FR 44415, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 45 FR 47363, July 14, 1980]

§17.44 Special rules—fishes.

(a) Lahontan cutthroat trout, Paiute cutthroat trout, and Arizona trout (*Salmo clarki henshawi, Salmo clarki seleniris,* and *Salmo apache*). (1) All the provisions of §17.31 apply to these species, except that they may be taken in accordance with applicable State law.

(2) Violation of State law will also be a violation of the Act.

(b) Bayou darter (*Etheostoma rubrum*). (1) All the provisions of § 17.31 apply to this species, except that they may be taken in accordance with applicable State law.

(2) Any violation of State law will also be a violation of the Act.

(c) Slender chub *(Hybopsis cahni),* spotfin chub *(Hybopsis monacha),* slackwater darter *(Etheostoma boschungi),* and yellowfin madtom *(Noturus flavipinnis).*

(1) All the provisions of § 17.31 apply to these species, except that they may be taken in accordance with applicable State law.

(2) Any violation of State law will also be a violation of the Act.

(d) Leopard darter (*Percina pantherina*). (1) All provisions of § 17.31 apply to this species, except that it may be taken in accordance with applicable State law.

(2) Any violation of State law will also be a violation of the Act.

(e) Little Kern golden trout (*Salmo aguabonita whitei*). (1) All provisions of § 17.31 apply to this species, except that it may be taken in accordance with applicable State law.

(2) Any violation of State law will also be a violation of the Act.

(f) Greenback cutthroat trout (*Salmo clarki stomias*). (1) All provisions of § 17.31 apply to this species, except that it may be taken in accordance with applicable State law.

(2) Any violation of State law will also be a violation of the Act.

(g) Chihuahua chub, *Gila nigrescens.* (1) All provisions of § 17.31 apply to this species, except that it may be taken in accordance with applicable State law.

(2) Any violation of State law will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(h) Yaqui catfish (*Ictalurus pricei*) and beautiful shiner (*Notropis formosus*). (1) All provisions of § 17.31 apply to these species, except that they may be taken for educational, scientific, or conservation purposes in accordance with applicable Arizona State laws and regulations.

(2) Any violation of State law will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(i) Big Spring spinedace, *Lepidomeda mollispinis pratensis.* (1) All the provisions of § 17.31 apply to this species, except that it may be taken in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances: educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to this species will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(j) Hutton tui chub (*Gila bicolor* subspecies) and Foskett speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus* subspecies). (1) No person shall take these species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances: for educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of these species will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (j) (1) through (3) of this section.

(k) Niangua Darter, *Etheostoma nianguae.* (1) No person shall take the species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances: educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking

of this species will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (k) (1) through (3) of this section.

(l) Warner sucker (*Catostomus warnerensis*). (1) No person shall take the species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances:

(i) For educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act;

(ii) Incidental to State-permitted recreational fishing activities, provided that the individual fish taken is immediately returned to its habitat.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of this species will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (l) (1) through (3) of this section.

(m) Desert Dace (*Eremichthys acros*). (1) No person shall take the species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances: For educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of this species will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (m) (1) through (3) of this section.

(n) Railroad Valley springfish *(Crenichthys nevadae).* (1) No person shall take the species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances: for educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of this species will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (n) (1) through (3) of this section.

(o) Sonora chub, *Gila ditaenia.* (1) No person shall take the species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances:

(i) For educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act; or,

(ii) Incidental to State-permitted recreational fishing activities, provided that the individual fish taken is immediately returned to its habitat.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of this species will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (o) (1) through (3) of this section.

(p) Spikedace, *Meda fulgida*. (1) No person shall take the species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances:

(i) For educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act; or,

(ii) Incidental to State permitted recreational fishing activities, provided that the individual fish taken is immediately returned to its habitat.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to taking of this species is also a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (p) (1) through (3) of this section.

(q) Loach minnow, *Rhinicthys (=Tiaroga) cobitis* (1) No person shall take the species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances: (i) For educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act or, (ii) incidental to State permitted recreational fishing activities, provided that the individual fish taken is immediately returned to its habitat.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of this species is also a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (q) (1) through (3) of this paragraph.

(r) Pecos bluntnose shiner, *Notropis simus pecosensis* (1) No person shall take the species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances:

(i) For educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act; or,

(ii) Incidental to State permitted recreational fishing activities, provided that the individual fish taken is immediately returned to its habitat.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to taking of this species will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (r) (1) through (3) of this section.

(s) Waccamaw Silverside (*Menidia extensa*). (1) No person shall take the

species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of this species will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (s) (1) through (3) of this section.

(t) Little Colorado spinedace (*Lepidomeda vittata*). (1) No person shall take this species, except in accordance with applicable State Fish and Wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances: for educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act.

(2) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of this species is also a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(3) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (t) (1) through (3) of this section.

(u) Pygmy sculpin (*Cottus pygmaeus*). The City of Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board will continue to use Coldwater Spring as a municipal water supply. Pumpage may remove all spring flow in excess of 3 cubic feet per second (1,938,000 gallons per day).

[40 FR 44415, Sept. 26, 1975]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations to §17.44, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§17.45 Special rules—snails and clams. [Reserved]

§17.46 Special rules—crustaceans.

(a) Madison Cave isopod (*Antrolana lira*). (1) All provisions of §17.31 (a) and (b) apply to this species except that it may be taken for scientific purposes without Federal permits issued pursuant to these regulations: *Provided*, that all other Federal, State, or local laws, regulations, ordinances or other restrictions or limitations have been complied with.

(b) [Reserved]

[47 FR 43701, Oct. 4, 1982]

§17.47 [Reserved]

§17.48 Special rules—common sponges and other forms. [Reserved]

Subpart E—Similarity of Appearance

SOURCE: 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

§17.50 General.

(a) Whenever a species which is not Endangered or Threatened closely resembles an Endangered or Threatened species, such species may be treated as either Endangered or Threatened if the director makes such determination in accordance with section 4(e) of the Act and the criteria of paragraph (b) of this section. After the Director has made such determination in accordance with the notification procedures specified in the Act, such species shall appear in the list in §17.11 (Wildlife) or §17.12 (Plants) with the notation ''(S/A)'' (similarity of appearance) in the ''Status'' column, following either a letter ''E'' or a letter ''T'' to indicate whether the species is being treated as Endangered or Threatened.

(b) In determining whether to treat a species as Endangered or Threatened due to similarity of appearance, the Director shall consider the criteria in section 4(e) of the Act, as indicated below:

(1) The degree of difficulty enforcement personnel would have in distinguishing the species, at the point in question, from an Endangered or Threatened species (including those cases where the criteria for recognition of a species are based on geographical boundaries);

(2) The additional threat posed to the Endangered or Threatened species by the loss of control occasioned because of the similarity of appearance; and

(3) The probability that so designating a similar species will substantially facilitate enforcement and further the purposes and policy of the Act.

Example 1. The ABC sparrow is Endangered wildlife. The ABD sparrow is a subspecies that is so similar to the ABC sparrow that when found outside their normal habitat, the two cannot readily be distinguished by law enforcement personnel. The ABD sparrow is listed in § 17.11, after following the proper procedures as follows:

SPECIES AND RANGE

Common name	Scientific name	Population	Known distribution	Portion of range where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Special rules
ABC sparrow	*ABCus*	NA	North America	Entire	E	7	NA
ABD sparrow	*ABDus*	NA	do	NA	E(S/A)	7	NA

Example 2. Suppose the ABC sparrow is listed as Endangered in only a portion of its range. Within the meaning of the Act, the ABC sparrow as defined by geographic boundaries is a species. The ABC sparrow which occurs beyond those boundaries is a different species, even though it is identical, except in location, to the listed species. If the criteria of this section were met, the two species would be listed as follows:

SPECIES AND RANGE

Common name	Scientific name	Population	Known distribution	Portion of range where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Special rules
ABC sparrow	*ABCus*	Idaho	Idaho	Entire	E	7	NA
Do	do	NA	United States	NA	E(S/A)	7	NA

Example 3. The XY cactus has been determined to be an Endangered species. The XZ cactus so closely resembles the XY cactus that enforcement personnel cannot distinguish between the two. The Endangered XY cactus could be illegally sold as the non-endangered XZ species, thus posing an additional threat to the Endangered species. After following the proper procedures, the XZ cactus would be placed on the list and treated as though it was an Endangered species. This entry would appear as follows:

SPECIES AND RANGE

Common name	Scientific name	Population	Known distribution	Portion of range where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Special rules
XY*um*	XY cactus	Arizona	Entire		E	7	NA
XZ*um*	do	Arizona and Mexico.	NA		E(S/A)	8	NA

§ 17.51 Treatment as endangered or threatened.

(a) Any species listed in § 17.11 or § 17.12, pursuant to § 17.50, shall be treated as Endangered or Threatened, as indicated in the ''Status'' column.

(b) All of the provisions of subparts C (Endangered Wildlife), D (Threatened Wildlife), F (Endangered Plants) or G (Threatened Plants), as appropriate, shall apply to any such species.

§ 17.52 Permits—similarity of appearance.

Upon receipt of a complete application and unless otherwise indicated in

a special rule, the Director may issue permits for any activity otherwise prohibited with a species designated as Endangered or Threatened due to its similarity of appearance. Such a permit may authorize a single transaction, a series of transactions, or a number of activities over a specified period of time.

(a) *Application requirements.* An application for a permit under this section must be submitted to the Director by the person who wishes to engage in the prohibited activity. The permit for activities involving interstate commerce of plants must be obtained by the seller; in the case of wildlife, the permit must be obtained by the buyer. The application must be submitted on an official application form (Form 3–200) provided by the Service, or must contain the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter. It must include, as an attachment, all of the following information: Documentary evidence, sworn affidavits, or other information to show species identification and the origin of the wildlife or plant in question. This information may be in the form of hunting licenses, hide seals, official stamps, export documents, bills of sales, certification, expert opinion, or other appropriate information.

(b) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making his decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria, in §13.21(b) of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the information submitted by the applicant appears reliable;

(2) Whether the information submitted by the applicant adequately identifies the wildlife or plant in question so as to distinguish it from any Endangered or Threatened wildlife or plant.

(c) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to the following special conditions:

(1) If indicated in the permit, a special mark, to be specified in the permit, must be applied to the wildlife or plant, and remain for the time designated in the permit;

(2) A copy of the permit or an identification label, which includes the scientific name and the permit number, must accompany the wildlife or plant or its container during the course of any activity subject to these regulations.

(d) *Duration of permits.* The duration of a permit issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit.

Subpart F—Endangered Plants

§17.61 Prohibitions.

(a) Except as provided in a permit issued pursuant to §17.62 or §17.63, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to commit, to attempt to commit, to solicit another to commit, or to cause to be committed, any of the acts described in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section in regard to any Endangered plant.

(b) *Import or export.* It is unlawful to import or to export any Endangered plant. Any shipment in transit through the United States is an importation and an exportation, whether or not it has entered the country for customs purposes.

(c) *Remove and reduce to possession.* (1) It is unlawful to remove and reduce to possession any endangered plant from an area under Federal jurisdiction.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (c)(1) of this section, any employee or agent of the Service, any other Federal land management agency, or a State conservation agency, who is designated by that agency for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of official duties, remove and reduce to possession endangered plants from areas under Federal jurisdiction without a permit if such action is necessary to:

(i) Care for a damaged or diseased specimen;

(ii) Dispose of a dead specimen; or

(iii) Salvage a dead specimen which may be useful for scientific study.

(3) Any removal and reduction to possession pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section must be reported in writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Law Enforcement, P.O.

Box 28006, Washington, DC 20005, within 5 days. The specimen may only be retained, disposed of, or salvaged in accordance with written directions from the Service.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (c)(1) of this section, any qualified employee or agent of a State conservation agency which is a party to a Cooperative Agreement with the Service in accordance with section 6(c) of the Act, who is designated by that agency for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of official duties, remove and reduce to possession from areas under Federal jurisdiction those endangered plants which are covered by an approved cooperative agreement for conservation programs in accordance with the Cooperative Agreement, provided that such removal is not reasonably anticipated to result in:

(i) The death or permanent damage of the specimens;

(ii) The removal of the specimen from the State where the removal occurred; or

(iii) The introduction of the specimen so removed, or of any propagules derived from such a specimen, into an area beyond the historical range of the species.

(d) *Interstate or foreign commerce.* It is unlawful to deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship in interstate or foreign commerce, by any means whatsoever, and in the course of a commercial activity, an endangered plant.

(e) *Sale or offer for sale.* (1) It is unlawful to sell or to offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any endangered plant.

(2) An advertisement for the sale of any endangered plant which carries a warning to the effect that no sale may be consummated until a permit has been obtained from the Service, shall not be considered an offer for sale within the meaning of this paragraph.

[44 FR 54060, Sept. 18, 1979, as amended at 50 FR 39690, Sept. 30, 1985]

§ 17.62 Permits for scientific purposes or for the enhancement of propagation or survival.

Upon receipt of a complete application the Director may issue a permit authorizing any activity otherwise prohibited by § 17.61, in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, for scientific purposes or for enhancing the propagation or survival of endangered plants. (See § 17.72 for permits for threatened plants.) Such a permit may authorize a single transaction, a series of transactions, or a number of activities over a specified period of time.

(a) *Application requirements.* An application for a permit under this section must be submitted to the Director by the person who wishes to engage in the prohibited activity. The permit for activities involving interstate commerce must be obtained by the seller if the plants are derived from cultivated stock, and by the buyer if the plants are taken from the wild. The application must be submitted on an official application form (Form 3–200) provided by the Service, or must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter. Requirements differ for the issuance of a permit for activities dealing with plants obtained from the wild (excluding seeds), seeds and cultivated plants, or herbarium specimens. The applicant must provide in an attachment the information required below and any other information that is requested by the Director.

(1) For activities involving plants obtained from the wild (excluding seeds), provide the following information:

(i) The scientific names of the plants sought to be covered by the permit;

(ii) The estimated number of specimens sought to be covered by the permit;

(iii) The year, country, and approximate place where taking occurred or will occur;

(iv) If the activities would involve removal and reduction to possession of a plant from an area under Federal jurisdiction, the year, State, county, or any other description such as place name, township, and range designation that will precisely place the location where the proposed removal and reduction to possession will occur, the name of the Federal entity having jurisdiction over the area, and the name, title, address, and phone number of the person in charge of the area.

(v) The name and address of the institution or other facility where the plant

sought to be covered by the permit will be used or maintained;

(vi) A brief description of the applicant's expertise and facilities as related to the proposed activity;

(vii) A statement of the applicant's willingness to participate in a cooperative propagation program, and to maintain or contribute data relating to such efforts; and

(viii) A statement of the reasons why the applicant is justified in obtaining the permit, including:

(A) The activities sought to be authorized by the permit and the relationship of such activities to scientific purposes or enhancing the propagation or survival of the species; and

(B) The planned disposition of such plant upon termination of the activities sought to be authorized.

(2) For activities involving seeds and cultivated plants, provide the following information:

(i) The scientific names of the plants sought to be covered by the permit;

(ii) A statement of the applicant's willingness to participate in a cooperative propagation program, and to maintain or contribute data relating to the success of such efforts;

(iii) A justification of the activities sought to be authorized by the permit and the relationship of such activities to scientific purposes or enhancing the propagation or survival of the species; and

(iv) If the activities would involve seeds obtained from the wild, additional information to evaluate the effects of such taking upon the reproductive potential of the species where the taking will occur.

(v) If the activities would involve removal and reduction to possession of seeds from an area under Federal jurisdiction, the year, State, county or any other description such as place name, township, and range designation that will precisely place the location where the proposed removal and reduction to possession will occur, the name of the Federal entity having jurisdiction over the area and the name, title, address, and phone number of the person in charge of the area.

(3) For importation or exportation involving the non-commercial loan, exchange, or donation of herbarium or other preserved, dried, or embedded museum specimens of any endangered species between scientists or scientific institutions, provide the following information:

(i) The name and address of the institution or other facility where the plants sought to be covered by the permit will be used or maintained; and

(ii) A justification of the activities sought to be authorized by the permit and the relationship of such activities to scientific purposes or enhancing the propagation or survival of the species.

(iii) The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned Clearance Number 1018–0022. This information is being collected to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications and make decisions, according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife and plant conservation statutes and regulations, on the issuance or denial of permits. The obligation to respond is required to obtain or retain a permit.

(4) If the activity sought to be authorized is with a species also regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, additional requirements as indicated in §23.15(c) of this subchapter must be met. For the convenience of the applicant, §23.15(c) is repeated here:

Applications for permits or certificates under this section must be submitted to the Director by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who wishes to engage in the activity. Each application must be submitted on an official application form (Form 3–200) provided by the Service, or must contain the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter, and must include, as an attachment, as much of the following information as relates to the purpose for which the applicant is requesting a permit or certificate.

(1) The scientific and common names of the species (or taxa to the rank listed in Appendix I, II, or III) sought to be covered by the permit, the number of wildlife or plants, and the activity sought to be authorized (such as importing, exporting, re-exporting, etc.);

(2) A statement as to whether the wildlife or plant, at the time of application, (i) is living in the wild, (ii) is living but is not in the wild, or (iii) is dead;

(3) A description of the wildlife or plant, including (i) size, (ii) sex (if known), and (iii) type of goods, if it is a part or derivative;

(4) In the case of living wildlife or plants, (i) a description of the type, size and construction of any container the wildlife or plant will be placed in during transportation; and (ii) the arrangements for watering and otherwise caring for the wildlife or plant during transportation;

(5) The name and address of the person in a foreign country to whom the wildlife or plant is to be exported from the United States, or from whom the wildlife or plant is to be imported into the United States;

(6) The country and place where the wildlife or plant was or is to be taken from the wild;

(7) In the case of wildlife or plants listed in Appendix I to be imported into the United States, (i) a statement of the purposes and details of the activities for which the wildlife or plant is to be imported; (ii) a brief resume of the technical expertise of the applicant or other persons who will care for the wildlife or plant; (iii) the name, address and a description, including diagrams or photographs, of the facility where the wildlife or plant will be maintained; and (iv) a description of all mortalities, in the two years preceding the date of this application, involving any wildlife species covered in the application (or any species of the same genus or family) held by the applicant, including the causes and steps taken to avoid such mortalities; and

(8) Copies of documents, sworn affidavits or other evidence showing that either (i) the wildlife or plant was acquired prior to the date the Convention applied to it, or (ii) the wildlife or plant was bred in captivity or artifically propagated, or was part of or derived therefrom, or (iii) the wildlife or plant is a herbarium specimen, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimen, or live plant material to be imported, exported or re-exported as a non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions.

(b) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making his decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in § 13.21(b) of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the purpose for which the permit is requested will enhance the survival of the species in the wild;

(2) Whether the purpose for which the permit is requested will enhance the propagation of the species;

(3) The opinions or views of scientists or other persons or organizations having expertise concerning the plant or other matters germane to the application; and

(4) Whether the expertise, facilities, or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate to successfully accomplish the objectives stated in the application.

(c) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to the following special conditions:

(1) If requested, the permittee shall submit to the Director a written report of the activities authorized by the permit. Such report must be postmarked by the date specified in the permit or otherwise requested by the Director.

(2) A copy of the permit or an identification label, which includes the scientific name, the permit number, and a statement that the plant is of ''wild origin'' or ''cultivated origin'' must accompany the plant or its container during the course of any activity subject to these regulations, unless the specimens meet the special conditions referred to in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(3) In the case of plants that are herbarium specimens, or other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens to be imported or exported as a non-commercial loan, exchange or donation between scientists or scientific institutions, the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee must be on each package or container. A description such as ''herbarium specimens'' and the code letters assigned by the Service to the scientists or scientific institution must be entered on the Customs declaration form affixed to each package or container. If the specimens are of taxa also regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the letters ''CITES'' (acronym for the Convention) also must be entered on the Customs declaration form, as indicated in § 23.15(e)(3) of this subchapter.

(d) *Duration of permit.* The duration of a permit issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit.

[44 FR 54060, Sept. 18, 1979, as amended at 50 FR 39690, Sept. 30, 1985]

§17.63 Economic hardship permits.

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Director may issue a permit authorizing any activity otherwise prohibited by §17.61, in accordance with Section 10(b) of the Act and the issuance criteria of this section, in order to prevent undue economic hardship. No such exemption may be granted for the importation or exportation of a species also listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, if the specimen would be used in a commercial activity.

(a) *Application requirements.* An application for a permit under this section must be submitted to the Director by the person allegedly suffering undue economic hardship because his desired activity is prohibited. The application must be submitted on an official application form (Form 3–200) provided by the Service, or must contain the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter. It must include, as an attachment, all of the information required in §17.62 plus the following additional information.

(1) The possible legal or economic alternatives to the activity sought to be authorized by the permit.

(2) A full statement, accompanied by copies of all relevant correspondence, showing the applicant's involvement with the plant sought to be covered by the permit (as well as his involvement with similar plants). The applicant should include information on that portion of his income derived from activities involving such plants in relation to the balance of his income during the calendar year immediately preceding either the FEDERAL REGISTER notice of review of the status of the species or proposed rulemaking to list the species as Endangered, whichever is earlier.

(3) Where applicable, proof of a contract or other binding legal obligation which:

(i) Deals specifically with the plant sought to be covered by the permit;

(ii) Became binding prior to the date of the FEDERAL REGISTER notice of review of the status of the species or proposed rulemaking to list the species as endangered, whichever is earlier; and

(iii) Will cause monetary loss of a given dollar amount if the permit sought under this section is not granted.

(b) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued for economic hardship, as defined in section 10(b) of the Act. In making his decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in §13.21(b) of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the purpose for which the permit is requested will significantly affect the survival of the species in the wild;

(2) The economic, legal, or other alternatives or relief available to the applicant;

(3) The amount of evidence that the applicant was in fact party to a contract or other binding legal obligation which:

(i) Deals specifically with the plant sought to be covered by the permit; and

(ii) Became binding prior to the date of the FEDERAL REGISTER notice of review of the status of the species or proposed rulemaking to list the species as endangered, whichever is earlier;

(4) The severity of economic hardship which the contract or other binding legal obligation referred to in paragraph (b)(3) of this section would cause if the permit were denied;

(5) Where applicable, the portion of the applicant's income which would be lost if the permit were denied, and the relationship of that portion to the balance of his income.

(c) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section may be subject to any of the following special conditions:

(1) If requested, the permittee shall submit to the Director a written report

of the activities authorized by the permit. Such report must be postmarked by the date specified in the permit or otherwise requested by the Director.

(2) If requested, the permittee shall report to the Service's office designated in the permit the death, destruction or loss of all living plants covered by the permit. Such report must be postmarked by the date specified in the permit or otherwise requested by the Director.

(d) *Duration of permit.* The duration of a permit issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit. No permit issued under this section shall be valid for more than one year from the date of a FEDERAL REGISTER notice of review of the status of the species or proposed rulemaking to list the species as endangered, whichever is earlier.

[44 FR 54060, Sept. 18, 1979]

Subpart G—Threatened Plants

§ 17.71 Prohibitions.

(a) Except as provided in subpart A of this part, or in a permit issued under this subpart, all of the provisions in § 17.61 shall apply to threatened plants, with the following exception. Seeds of cultivated specimens of species treated as threatened shall be exempt from all the provisions of § 17.61, provided that a statement that the seeds are of ''cultivated origin'' accompanies the seeds or their container during the course of any activity otherwise subject to these regulations.

(b) In addition to any provisions of this part 17, any employee or agent of the Service or of a State Conservation Agency which is operating a conservation program pursuant to the terms of a Cooperative Agreement with the Service in accordance with section 6(c) of the Act, who is designated by that agency for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of official duties, remove and reduce to possession from areas under Federal jurisdiction those threatened species of plants which are covered by an approved Cooperative Agreement to carry out conservation programs.

(c) Whenever a special rule in §§ 17.73 to 17.78 applies to a threatened species, none of the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section will apply. The special rule will contain all the applicable prohibitions and exceptions. If indicated by special rule, the exception for seeds in paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply to the threatened species.

[42 FR 32380, June 24, 1977, as amended at 50 FR 39691, Sept. 30, 1985]

§ 17.72 Permits—general.

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Director may issue a permit authorizing any activity otherwise prohibited with regard to threatened plants. The permit shall be governed by the provisions of this section unless a special rule applicable to the plant is provided in §§ 17.73 to 17.78. A permit issued under this section must be for one of the following: scientific purposes, the enhancement of the propagation or survival of threatened species, economic hardship, botanical or horticultural exhibition, educational purposes, or other activities consistent with the purposes and policy of the Act. Such a permit may authorize a single transaction, a series of transactions, or a number of activities over a specified period of time.

(a) *Application requirements.* An application for a permit under this section must be submitted to the Director by the person who wishes to engage in the prohibited activity. The permit for activities involving interstate commerce must be obtained by the seller if the plants are derived from cultivated stock, and by the buyer if the plants are taken from the wild. The application must be submitted on an official application form (Form 3–200) provided by the Service or must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter. Requirements differ for the issuance of a permit for activities dealing with plants obtained from the wild (excluding seeds), seeds obtained from the wild and cultivated plants, or herbarium specimens. The applicant must provide in an attachment the information required below and any other information that is requested by the Director.

(1) For activities involving plants obtained from the wild (excluding seeds), provide the following information:

(i) The scientific names of the plants sought to be covered by the permit;

(ii) The estimated number of specimens sought to be covered by the permit;

(iii) The year, country, and approximate place where taking occurred or will occur;

(iv) If the activities would involve removal and reduction to possession of a plant from an area under Federal jurisdiction, the year, State, county or any other description such as place name, township, and range designation that will precisely place the location where the proposed removal and reduction to possession will occur, the name of the Federal entity having jurisdiction over the area and the name, title, address, and phone number of the person in charge of the area.

(v) A brief description of the applicant's expertise and facilities as related to the proposed activity;

(vi) A justification of the activities sought to be authorized by the permit and the relationship of such activities to scientific purposes, enhancing the propagation or survival of the species, or other objectives consistent with the purposes and policy of the Act; and

(vii) A statement of the applicant's willingness to participate in a cooperative propagation program, and to maintain or contribute data relating to such efforts.

(2) For activities involving seeds obtained from the wild and cultivated plants, provide the following information:

(i) The scientific names of the plants sought to be covered by the permit;

(ii) A statement of the applicant's willingness to participate in a cooperative propagation program, and to maintain or contribute data relating to the success of such efforts; and

(iii) A justification of the activities sought to be authorized by the permit and the relationship of such activities to scientific purposes, enhancing the propagation or survival of the species, or other objectives consistent with the purposes and policy of the Act.

(iv) If the activities would involve removal and reduction to possession of seeds from an area under Federal jurisdiction, the year, State, county, or any other description such as place name, township, and range designation that will precisely place the location where the proposed removal and reduction to possession will occur, the name of the Federal entity having jurisdiction over the area and the name, title, address, and phone number of the person in charge of the area.

(3) For importation or exportation involving the non-commercial loan, exchange or donation of herbarium or other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens of all threatened species between scientists or scientific institutions, provide the following information:

(i) The name and address of the institution or other facility where the plants sought to be covered by the permit will be used or maintained; and

(ii) A justification of the activities sought to be authorized by the permit and the relationship of such activities to scientific purposes, enhancing the propagation or survival of the species, or other objectives consistent with the purposes and policy of the Act.

(iii) The information collection requirements contained in this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned Clearance Number 1018–0022. This information is being collected to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications and make decisions, according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife and plant conservation statutes and regulations, on the issuance or denial of permits. The obligation to respond is required to obtain or retain a permit.

(4) If the activity sought to be authorized is with a species also regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, additional requirements as indicated in §23.15(c) of this subchapter must be met. For the convenience of the applicant, §23.15(c) is repeated here:

Applications for permits or certificates under this section must be submitted to the Director by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who wishes to engage in the Activity. Each application must be submitted on an official application form (Form 3–200) provided by the Service, or must contain the general information and

certification required by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter, and must include, as an attachment, as much of the following information as relates to the purpose for which the applicant is requesting a permit or certificate.

(1) The scientific and common names of the species (or taxa to the rank listed in Appendix I, II or III) sought to be covered by the permit, the number of wildlife or plants, and the activity sought to be authorized (such as importing, exporting, re-exporting, etc.);

(2) A statement as to whether the wildlife or plant, at the time of application, (i) is living in the wild, (ii) is living but is not in the wild, or (iii) is dead;

(3) A description of the wildlife or plant, including (i) size, (ii) sex (if known), and (iii) type of goods, if it is a part or derivative;

(4) In the case of living wildlife or plants, (i) a description of the type, size and construction of any container the wildlife or plant will be placed in during transportation; and (ii) the arrangements for watering and otherwise caring for the wildlife or plant during transportation;

(5) The name and address of the person in a foreign country to whom the wildlife or plant is to be exported from the United States, or from whom the wildlife or plant is to be imported into the United States;

(6) The country and place where the wildlife or plant was or is to be taken from the wild;

(7) In the case of wildlife or plants listed in Appendix I to be imported into the United States, (i) a statement of the purposes and details of the activities for which the wildlife or plant is to be imported; (ii) a brief resume of the technical expertise of the applicant or other persons who will care for the wildlife or plant; (iii) the name, address and a description, including diagrams or photographs, of the facility where the wildlife or plant will be maintained; and (iv) a description of all mortalities, in the two years preceding the date of this application, involving any wildlife species covered in the application (or any species of the same genus or family) held by the applicant, including the causes and steps taken to avoid such mortalities; and

(8) Copies of documents, sworn affidavits, or other evidence showing that either (i) the wildlife or plant was acquired prior to the date the Convention applied to it, or (ii) the wildlife or plant was bred in captivity, or artificially propagated, or was part of or derived therefrom, or (iii) the wildlife or plant is an herbarium specimen, other preserved, dried, or embedded museum specimen, or live plant material to be imported, exported, or re-exported as a noncommercial loan, donation, or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions.

(b) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making his decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in § 13.21(b) of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the purpose for which the permit is requested will enhance the survival of the species in the wild;

(2) Whether the purpose for which the permit is requested will enhance the propagation of the species;

(3) The opinions or views of scientists or other persons or organizations having expertise concerning the plant or other matters germane to the application; and

(4) Whether the expertise, facilities, or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate to successfully accomplish the objectives stated in the application.

(c) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to the following special conditions:

(1) If requested, the permittee shall submit to the Director a written report of the activities authorized by the permit. Such report must be postmarked by the date specified in the permit or otherwise requested by the Director.

(2) A copy of the permit or an identification label, which includes the scientific name, the permit number, and a statement that the plant is of ''wild orgin'' or ''cultivated origin'' must accompany the plant or its container during the course of any activity subject to these regulations, unless the specimens meet the special conditions referred to in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

(3) In the case of plants that are herbarium specimens, or other preserved, dried, or embedded museum specimens to be imported or exported as a noncommercial loan exchange or donation between scientists or scientific institutions, the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee must be on each package or container. A description such as ''herbarium specimens'' and the code letters assigned by the

Service to the scientist or scientific institution must be entered on the Customs declaration form affixed to each package or container. If the specimens are of taxa also regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the letters ''CITES'' (acronym for the convention) also must be entered on the Customs declaration form as indicated in §23.15(e)(3) of this subchapter.

(d) *Duration of permit.* The duration of a permit issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit.

[42 FR 32380, June 24, 1977, as amended at 50 FR 39691, Sept. 30, 1985]

§§17.73—17.78 [Reserved]

Subpart H—Experimental Populations

SOURCE: 49 FR 33893, Aug. 27, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§17.80 Definitions.

(a) The term *experimental population* means an introduced and/or designated population (including any off-spring arising solely therefrom) that has been so designated in accordance with the procedures of this subpart but only when, and at such times as the population is wholly separate geographically from nonexperimental populations of the same species. Where part of an experimental population overlaps with natural populations of the same species on a particular occasion, but is wholly separate at other times, specimens of the experimental population will not be recognized as such while in the area of overlap. That is, experimental status will only be recognized outside the areas of overlap. Thus, such a population shall be treated as experimental only when the times of geographic separation are reasonably predictable; *e.g.*, fixed migration patterns, natural or man-made barriers. A population is not treated as experimental if total separation will occur solely as a result of random and unpredictable events.

(b) The term *essential experimental population* means an experimental population whose loss would be likely to appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival of the species in the wild. All other experimental populations are to be classified as *nonessential.*

§17.81 Listing.

(a) The Secretary may designate as an experimental population a population of endangered or threatened species that has been or will be released into suitable natural habitat outside the species' current natural range (but within its probable historic range, absent a finding by the Director in the extreme case that the primary habitat of the species has been unsuitably and irreversibly altered or destroyed), subject to the further conditions specified in this section; *provided,* that all designations of experimental populations must proceed by regulation adopted in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553 and the requirements of this subpart.

(b) Before authorizing the release as an experimental population of any population (including eggs, propagules, or individuals) of an endangered or threatened species, and before authorizing any necessary transportation to conduct the release, the Secretary must find by regulation that such release will further the conservation of the species. In making such a finding the Secretary shall utilize the best scientific and commercial data available to consider:

(1) Any possible adverse effects on extant populations of a species as a result of removal of individuals, eggs, or propagules for introduction elsewhere;

(2) The likelihood that any such experimental population will become established and survive in the foreseeable future;

(3) The relative effects that establishment of an experimental population will have on the recovery of the species; and

(4) The extent to which the introduced population may be affected by existing or anticipated Federal or State actions or private activities within or adjacent to the experimental population area.

The Secretary may issue a permit under section 10(a)(1)(A) of the Act, if appropriate under the standards set out in subsections 10(d) and (j) of the

Act, to allow acts necessary for the establishment and maintenance of an experimental population.

(c) Any regulation promulgated under paragraph (a) of this section shall provide:

(1) Appropriate means to identify the experimental population, including, but not limited to, its actual or proposed location, actual or anticipated migration, number of specimens released or to be released, and other criteria appropriate to identify the experimental population(s);

(2) A finding, based solely on the best scientific and commercial data available, and the supporting factual basis, on whether the experimental population is, or is not, essential to the continued existence of the species in the wild;

(3) Management restrictions, protective measures, or other special management concerns of that population, which may include but are not limited to, measures to isolate and/or contain the experimental population designated in the regulation from natural populations; and

(4) A process for periodic review and evaluation of the success or failure of the release and the effect of the release on the conservation and recovery of the species.

(d) The Fish and Wildlife Service shall consult with appropriate State fish and wildlife agencies, local governmental entities, affected Federal agencies, and affected private landowners in developing and implementing experimental population rules. When appropriate, a public meeting will be conducted with interested members of the public. Any regulation promulgated pursuant to this section shall, to the maximum extent practicable, represent an agreement between the Fish and Wildlife Service, the affected State and Federal agencies and persons holding any interest in land which may be affected by the establishment of an experimental population.

(e) Any population of an endangered species or a threatened species determined by the Secretary to be an experimental population in accordance with this subpart shall be identified by special rule in §§ 17.84—17.86 as appropriate and separately listed in § 17.11(h) (wildlife) or § 17.12(h) (plants) as appropriate.

(f) The Secretary may designate critical habitat as defined in section (3)(5)(A) of the Act for an essential experimental population as determined pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Any designation of critical habitat for an essential experimental population will be made in accordance with section 4 of the Act. No designation of critical habitat will be made for nonessential populations. In those situations where a portion or all of an essential experimental population overlaps with a natural population of the species during certain periods of the year, no critical habitat shall be designated for the area of overlap unless implemented as a revision to critical habitat of the natural population for reasons unrelated to the overlap itself.

§ 17.82 Prohibitions.

Any population determined by the Secretary to be an experimental population shall be treated as if it were listed as a threatened species for purposes of establishing protective regulations under section 4(d) of the Act with respect to such population. The Special rules (protective regulations) adopted for an experimental population under § 17.81 will contain applicable prohibitions, as appropriate, and exceptions for that population.

§ 17.83 Interagency cooperation.

(a) Any experimental population designated for a listed species (1) determined pursuant to § 17.81(c)(2) of this subpart not to be essential to the survival of that species and (2) not occurring within the National Park System or the National Wildlife Refuge System, shall be treated for purposes of section 7 (other than subsection (a)(1) thereof) as a species proposed to be listed under the Act as a threatened species.

(b) Any experimental population designated for a listed species that either (1) has been determined pursuant to § 17.81(c)(2) of this subpart to be essential to the survival of that species, of (2) occurs within the National Park System or the National Wildlife Refuge System as now or hereafter constituted, shall be treated for purposes

of section 7 of the Act as a threatened species. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any biological opinion prepared pursuant to section 7(b) of the Act and any agency determination made pursuant to section 7(a) of the Act shall consider any experimental and nonexperimental populations to constitute a single listed species for the purposes of conducting the analyses under such sections.

§ 17.84 Special rules—vertebrates.

(a) Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger cinereus*). (1) The Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel population identified in paragraph (a)(6) of this section is a nonessential experimental population.

(2) No person shall take this species, except:

(i) For educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act and in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations; or

(ii) Incidental to recreational activities.

(3) Any violation of applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of this species (other than incidental taking as described in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section) will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(4) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife laws or regulations or the Endangered Species Act.

(5) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraph (a)(2) or (4) of this section.

(6) The site for reintroduction of Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel is totally isolated from existing populations of this species. The nearest extant population is in the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge approximately 50 miles from the reintroduction site. The reintroduction site is within the historic range of this species and is located at the Assawoman Wildlife Area, Sussex County, Delaware. Observation of previous releases have shown that fox squirrels have not traveled more than 2 or 3 miles from release sites, therefore, the possibility of this population contacting extant wild populations is unlikely.

(7) The reintroduced population will be checked periodically to determine its condition and the success of the reintroduction. Of special concern will be the establishment of breeding pairs and the reproductive success of the population. The movement patterns of the released individuals and the overall health of the population will also be observed.

(b) Colorado squawfish (*Ptychocheilus lucius*) and woundfin (*Plagopterus* argentissimus). (1) The Colorado squawfish and woundfin populations identified in paragraph (b)(6) of this section, are experimental, nonessential populations.

(2) No person shall take the species, except in accordance with applicable State or Tribal fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations in the following instances:

(i) For educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act; or

(ii) Incidental to otherwise lawful activities, provided that the individual fish taken, if still alive, is immediately returned to its habitat.

(3) Any violation of applicable State or Tribal fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of this species (other than incidental taking as described in paragraph (b)(2)(ii) of this section) will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(4) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State or Tribal fish and wildlife laws or regulations.

(5) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any

offense defined in paragraphs (b) (2) through (4) of this section.

(6) All of the sites for reintroduction of Colorado squawfish and woundfin are totally isolated from existing populations of these species. The nearest population of Colorado squawfish is above Lake Powell in the Green and Colorado Rivers, an upstream distance of at least 800 miles including 6 mainstream dams, and 200 miles of dry riverbed. Woundfin are similarly isolated (450 miles distant, 200 miles of dry streambed and 5 mainstream dams). All reintroduction sites are within the probable historic range of these species and are as follows:

Colorado Squawfish

(i) *Arizona: Gila County.* Salt River from Roosevelt Dam upstream to U.S Highway 60 bridge.

(ii) *Arizona: Gila and Yavapai Counties.* Verde River from Horseshoe Dam upstream to Perkinsville.

The lower segments of large streams which flow into these two sections of river may, from time to time, be inhabited by Colorado squawfish. Downstream movement of squawfish in these areas will be restricted by dams and upstream movement is limited by lack of suitable habitat.

Woundfin

(i) *Arizona: Gila and Yavapai Counties.* Verde River from backwaters of Horseshoe Reservoir upstream to Perkinsville.

(ii) *Arizona: Graham and Greenlee Counties.* Gila River from backwaters of San Carlos Reservoir upstream to Arizona/New Mexico State line.

(iii) *Arizona: Greenlee County.* San Francisco River from its junction with the Gila River upstream to the Arizona/New Mexico State line.

(iv) *Arizona: Gila County.* Tonto Creek, from Punkin Center upstream to Gisela.

(v) *Arizona: Yavapai County.* Hassayampa River, from Red Cliff upstream to Wagoner.

The movement of woundfin beyond these areas will be limited to the lower portion of larger tributaries where suitable habitat exists. Downstream movement is limited by dams, reservoirs, and dry streambed. Upstream movement from these areas is restricted due to the absence of habitat. Upstream areas are too cold and the gradient is too steep to support populations of woundfin.

(7) The reintroduced populations will be checked annually to determine their condition. A seining survey will be used to determine population expansion or contraction, reproduction success, and general health condition of the fish.

(c) Red wolf (*Canis rufus*). (1) The red wolf populations identified in paragraphs (c)(9)(i) and (c)(9)(ii) of this section are nonessential experimental populations.

(2) No person may take this species, except as provided in paragraphs (c)(3) through (5) and (10) of this section.

(3) Any person with a valid permit issued by the Service under § 17.32 may take red wolves for educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act and in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations;

(4)(i) Any person may take red wolves found on private land in the areas defined in paragraphs (c)(9) (i) and (ii) of this section, *Provided* that such taking is not intentional or willful, or is in defense of that person's own life or the lives of others; and that such taking is reported within 24 hours to the refuge manager (for the red wolf population defined in paragraph (c)(9)(i) of this section), the Park superintendent (for the red wolf population defined in paragraph (c)(9)(ii) of this section), or the State wildlife enforcement officer for investigation.

(ii) Any person may take red wolves found on lands owned or managed by Federal, State, or local government agencies in the areas defined in paragraphs (c)(9) (i) and (ii) of this section, *Provided* that such taking is incidental to lawful activities, is unavoidable, unintentional, and not exhibiting a lack of reasonable due care, or is in defense of that person's own life or the lives of others, and that such taking is reported within 24 hours to the refuge manager (for the red wolf population defined in paragraph (c)(9)(i) of this section), the Park superintendent (for the red wolf population defined in paragraph (c)(9)(ii) of this section), or the State wildlife enforcement officer for investigation.

(iii) Any private landowner, or any other individual having his or her permission, may take red wolves found on his or her property in the areas defined in paragraphs (c)(9) (i) and (ii) of this

section when the wolves are in the act of killing livestock or pets, *Provided* that freshly wounded or killed livestock or pets are evident and that all such taking shall be reported within 24 hours to the refuge manager (for the red wolf population defined in paragraph (c)(9)(i) of this section), the Park superintendent (for the red wolf population defined in paragraph (c)(9)(ii) of this section), or the State wildlife enforcement officer for investigation.

(iv) Any private landowner, or any other individual having his or her permission, may harass red wolves found on his or her property in the areas defined in paragraphs (c)(9) (i) and (ii) of this section, *Provided* that all such harassment is by methods that are not lethal or physically injurious to the red wolf and is reported within 24 hours to the refuge manager (for the red wolf population defined in paragraph (c)(9)(i) of this section), the Park superintendent (for the red wolf population defined in paragraph (c)(9)(ii) of this section), or the State wildlife enforcement officer, as noted in paragraph (c)(6) of this section for investigation.

(v) Any private landowner may take red wolves found on his or her property in the areas defined in paragraphs (c)(9) (i) and (ii) of this section after efforts by project personnel to capture such animals have been abandoned, *Provided* that the Service project leader or biologist has approved such actions in writing and all such taking shall be reported within 24 hours to the Service project leader or biologist, the refuge manager (for the red wolf population defined in paragraph (c)(9)(i) of this section), the Park superintendent (for the red wolf population defined in paragraph (c)(9)(ii) of this section), or the State wildlife enforcement officer for investigation.

(vi) The provisions of paragraphs (4) (i) through (v) of this section apply to red wolves found in areas outside the areas defined in paragraphs (c)(9) (i) and (ii) of this section, with the exception that reporting of taking or harassment to the refuge manager, Park superintendent, or State wildlife enforcement officer, while encouraged, is not required.

(5) Any employee or agent of the Service or State conservation agency who is designated for such purposes, when acting in the course of official duties, may take a red wolf if such action is necessary to:

(i) Aid a sick, injured, or orphaned specimen;

(ii) Dispose of a dead specimen, or salvage a dead specimen which may be useful for scientific study;

(iii) Take an animal that constitutes a demonstrable but non-immediate threat to human safety or that is responsible for depredations to lawfully present domestic animals or other personal property, if it has not been possible to otherwise eliminate such depredation or loss of personal property, *Provided* That such taking must be done in a humane manner, and may involve killing or injuring the animal only if it has not been possible to eliminate such threat by live capturing and releasing the specimen unharmed on the refuge or Park;

(iv) Move an animal for genetic purposes.

(6) Any taking pursuant to paragraphs (c) (3) through (5) of this section must be immediately reported to either the Refuge Manager, Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge, Manteo, North Carolina, telephone 919/473–1131, or the Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg, Tennessee, telephone 615/436–1294. Either of these persons will determine disposition of any live or dead specimens.

(7) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife laws or regulations or the Endangered Species Act.

(8) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (c) (2) through (7) of this section.

(9)(i) The Alligator River reintroduction site is within the historic range of the species in North Carolina, in Dare, Hyde, Tyrrell, and Washington Counties; because of its proximity and potential conservation value, Beaufort

County is also included in the experimental population designation.

(ii) The red wolf also historically occurred on lands that now comprise the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The Park encompasses properties within Haywood and Swain Counties in North Carolina, and Blount, Cocke, and Sevier Counties in Tennessee. Graham, Jackson, and Madison Counties in North Carolina, and Monroe County in Tennessee, are also included in the experimental designation because of the close proximity of these counties to the Park boundary.

(iii) Except for the three island propagation projects and these small reintroduced populations, the red wolf is extirpated from the wild. Therefore, there are no other extant populations with which the refuge or Park experimental populations could come into contact.

(10) The reintroduced populations will be monitored closely for the duration of the project, generally using radio telemetry as appropriate. All animals released or captured will be vaccinated against diseases prevalent in canids prior to release. Any animal that is determined to be in need of special care or that moves onto lands where the landowner requests their removal will be recaptured, if possible, by Service and/or Park Service and/or designated State wildlife agency personnel and will be given appropriate care. Such animals will be released back into the wild as soon as possible, unless physical or behavioral problems make it necessary to return the animals to a captive-breeding facility.

(11) The status of the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge project will be reevaluated by October 1, 1992, to determine future management status and needs. This review will take into account the reproductive success of the mated pairs, movement patterns of individual animals, food habits, and overall health of the population. The duration of the first phase of the Park project is estimated to be 10 to 12 months. After that period, an assessment of the reintroduction potential of the Park for red wolves will be made. If a second phase of reintroduction is attempted, the duration of that phase will be better defined during the assessment. However, it is presently thought that a second phase would last for 3 years, after which time the red wolf would be treated as a resident species within the Park. Throughout these periods, the experimental and nonessential designation of the animals will remain in effect.

(d) Southern sea otter (*Enhydra lutris nereis*). (1) *Definitions.* The definitions set out in § 17.3 apply to this paragraph (d). For purposes of this paragraph—

(i) The term *defense-related agency action* means an agency action proposed to be carried out directly by a military department, which does not have as its intended purpose the taking of southern sea otters. For purposes of this definition, the United States Coast Guard is not a military department.

(ii) The term *management zone* means that area delineated in paragraph (d)(5)(i) of this section which surrounds the translocation zone and separates the translocation zone from the existing range of the parent population and adjacent range where expansion of the parent population is necessary for the recovery of southern sea otters.

(iii) The term *member of the experimental population of southern sea otters* includes any southern sea otter, alive or dead, found within the translocation zone or the management zone, and any part or product of any such southern sea otter.

(iv) The term *parent population* means the population of southern sea otters existing along the central California coast north of the management zone.

(v) The term *translocation zone* means the area delineated in paragraph (d)(4)(i) of this section within which an experimental population of southern sea otters is released and contained.

(vi) The term *established experimental population of southern sea otters* means a translocated population that meets the following criteria: An estimated combined minimum of 150 healthy male and female sea otters residing within the translocation zone, little or no emigration into the management zone occurring, and a minimum annual recruitment to the experimental population in the translocation zone of 20 sea otters for at least 3 years of the latest 5-year period, or replacement

yield sufficient to maintain the experimental population at or near carrying capacity during the post-establishment and growth phase or carrying capacity phase of the experimental population.

(vii) The term *stabilized population* is a population of sea otters within the translocation zone at the conclusion of the movement of animals from the parent population, except for purposes of genetic enhancement, which (A) is equal to or greater than the number of otters that were released from the holding pens alive and healthy, or 70 otters, whichever is less, and (B) is exhibiting growth. A stabilized population would represent the point at which the experimental population shifts from the transplant stage to the initial growth and reestablishment stage.

(viii) The term *carrying capacity* means the ecological state in which the numbers of sea otters within the translocation zone remain relatively constant and in balance with the available food supply.

(2) *Description of experimental population.* The experimental population of southern sea otters shall include all southern sea otters found within the translocation zone or the management zone. The Service will translocate no more than 70 southern sea otters during the first year, supplemented as necessary with up to 70 otters per year in subsequent years from the parent population to the translocation zone. Although a maximum of 250 southern sea otters may be moved from the parent population in order to establish the experimental population in the translocation zone, it is not likely that supplemental translocation after the initial 70 will involve more than small numbers of southern sea otters, although under this plan a maximum of 70 could be moved if needed in each year up to a total of 250. The majority of animals translocated each year will be weaned, immature sea otters with a sex ratio of about 4 to 1, females to males. Of the adult sea otters selected for translocation, approximately 3 out of every 4 animals will be female.

(3) *Translocation process*—(i) *Capture.* Capture locations will be selected primarily from the southern third of the range of the parent population. Sea otters will be captured using diver-held devices, dip nets, surface entangling nets, or other methods which may be proven to be safe and effective in the future. All captured otters will be tagged and examined by a veterinarian experienced in treating marine mammals.

(ii) *Transport.* All animals to be translocated will be transported directly to the translocation zone or held in specially constructed holding facilities prior to their movement to the translocation zone. Access to and care of animals will be restricted to Federal and State personnel and designated agents directly involved with the translocation. Each captured animal will be placed in a carrying cage and transported by truck to the local airport, from which point they will be flown to the translocation zone. From there they will be trucked to the release site.

(iii) *Release.* The animals will be released directly into the wild from their transport cages, or held for up to 5 days in secured floating pens at the release site. No more than 10 individuals will be held in any pen, and adult males will be held separately. When held in floating pens the animals will be released passively by opening the floating pens and allowing animals to leave at will.

(iv) *Monitoring.* Monitoring will be conducted on both the parent population and the experimental population by State and Federal biologists and their designated agents. Monitoring the parent population will be done to determine the effects of removal of otters on the growth and range expansion or recession of the parent population. Monitoring of the parent population will continue at least through the translocation period and into the foreseeable future. Monitoring of the experimental population will begin with the first release of translocated otters and will continue at least until either the new population reaches the carrying capacity of the habitat and establishes an equilibrium density or the translocation is determined to have failed. Monitoring will include intensive studies of changes in key components of the nearshore ecosystem of the translocation zone including

benthic organisms, kelp and finfish. Monitoring, using ground and aerial observations, will also include intensive observation and documentation of the movements, distribution, foraging and reproductive behavior, dispersal tendencies, growth and reproductive rates, prey selection, and social interactions of sea otters in the experimental population. Results of monitoring the experimental population and the parent population will also be compared and evaluated.

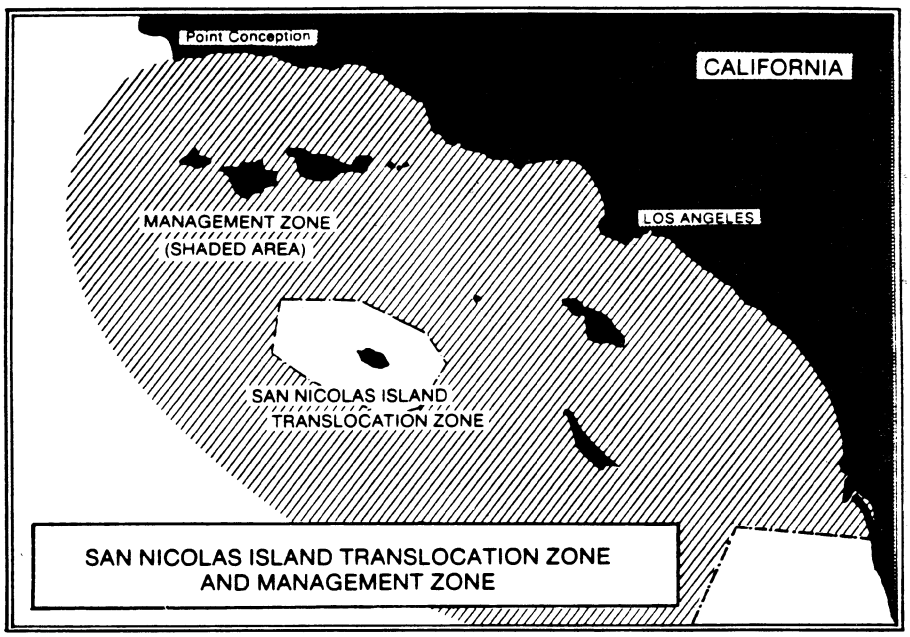
(v) *Protection.* At least two law enforcement officers will be specifically assigned, at least for the initial three- to five-year period after the actual translocation of animals, to conduct patrols and prevent illegal taking of southern sea otters in the translocation zone. Cooperative enforcement arrangements will be developed with other agencies having law enforcement activities in the area such as the U.S. Coast Guard, National Marine Fisheries Service, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Navy, and National Park Service to assist with protecting the experimental population.

(4) *Translocation zone.* (i) There is established a translocation zone for southern sea otters comprised of San Nicolas Island, Begg Rock, and the surrounding waters within the following coordinates:

N. LATITUDE/W. LONGITUDE

33°27.8′/119°34.3′
33°20.5′/119°15.5′
33°13.5′/119°11.8′
33°06.5′/119°15.3′
33°02.8′/119°26.8′
33°08.8′/119°46.3′
33°17.2′/119°56.9′
33°30.9′/119°54.2′

(ii) A map depicting the translocation zone is set forth below:



Translocation Zone Coordinates: (North Latitiude/West Longitude)	Management Zone:
33°27.8'/119°34.3', 33°20.5'/119°15.5' 33°13.5'/119°11.8', 33°06.5'/119°15.3' 33°02.8'/119°26.8', 33°08.8'/119°46.3' 33°17.2'/119°56.9', 33°30.9'/119°54.2'	All U.S. areas south of Point Conception (34°26.9' N. Latitude) except the translocation zone.

(iii) *Prohibitions.* Except as provided in paragraph (d)(4)(iv), all of the provisions in §17.21 (a) through (f) shall apply to any member of the experimental population of southern sea otters within the translocation zone.

(iv) *Exceptions.* The prohibitions of paragraph (d)(4)(iii) shall not apply to:

(A) Any act by the Service, the California Department of Fish and Game, or an authorized agent of the Service or the California Department of Fish and Game that is necessary to effect the relocation or management of any southern sea otter under the provisions of this paragraph;

(B) Any taking of a member of the experimental population of southern sea otters that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of a defense-related agency action as defined in paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section; or

(C) Any act authorized by a permit issued under §17.32.

(5) *Management zone.* (i) There is established a management zone for southern sea otters comprised of all waters, islands, islets, and land areas seaward of mean high tide subject to the jurisdiction of the United States located south of Point Conception, California (34°26.9′ N. Latitude), except for any area within the translocation zone delineated in paragraph (d)(4)(i) of this section.

(ii) A map depicting the management zone is set forth in paragraph (d)(4)(ii) of this section.

(iii) *Prohibitions.* Except as provided in paragraph (d)(5)(iv), all of the provisions in § 17.21 (a) through (f) shall apply to any member of the experimental population of southern sea otters within the management zone.

(iv) *Exceptions.* The prohibitions of paragraph (d)(5)(iii) shall not apply to:

(A) Any act by the Service, the California Department of Fish and Game, or an authorized agent of the Service or the California Department of Fish and Game that is necessary to effect the relocation or management of any southern sea otter under the provisions of this paragraph;

(B) Any taking of a member of the experimental population of southern sea otters that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity within the management zone delineated in paragraph (d)(5)(i) of this section; or

(C) Any act authorized by a permit issued under § 17.32.

(6) *Containment.* The following containment measures, listed in order of preference, will be employed to prevent significant emigration of southern sea otters from San Nicolas Island and occupation of habitat within the management zone:

(i) Capture of animals within the management zone for return to the experimental population or to the range of the parent population using non-lethal means. If verified sightings of one or more sea otters are made at any location within the management zone, field crews will be mobilized as soon as weather and sea conditions permit, to capture and remove the otter(s) from the zone. Capture will be done by experienced State and/or Federal personnel or other designated agents, using one or more of the same techniques used in the translocation effort, such as diver-held devices; surface entangling nets; dip nets; or other effective methods which may be developed for capturing sea otters in the future. Animals either will be flown or moved by air-conditioned van to the release site.

(ii) Artificial reduction of fecundity for some sea otters within the experimental population. [Reserved]

(iii) Selective or random, non-lethal removal of members of the experimental population within the translocation zone. [Reserved]

Containment measures will be administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service's Office of Sea Otter Management and Coordination (OSOMC), in consultation and cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game. The OSOMC will work closely with State biologists to remove otters from the management zone. Federal funding received through the normal appropriations process will be used for research, protection, and containment of the experimental population. Grants to the State of California under 16 U.S.C. 1535, may be employed to facilitate the measures outlined above. Public donations for management and containment of the experimental population will be accepted with assistance from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

(7) *Effects of translocation on recovery and interagency cooperation*—(i) *Background.* The Recovery Plan specifically describes the importance of translocation to the delisting of the southern sea otter under the Endangered Species Act. The Plan states:

> Sea otter translocation, if properly designed and implemented, should provide the necessary foundation for ultimately obtaining the Recovery Plan's objective and restoring the southern sea otter to a non-threatened status and maintaining OSP by: (i) Establishing a second colony (or colonies) sufficiently distant from the present population such that a smaller portion of southern sea otters will be jeopardized in the event of a large-scale oil spill, and (ii) establishing a data base for identifying the optimal sustainable population level for the sea otter.

Thus the translocation, and establishment of a population of sea otters has been identified by the Recovery Plan as a critical action necessary for the recovery and delisting of the species. With regard to the relationship of a successful translocation to the initiation of a delisting action under the Endangered Species Act. The Plan states:

> Delisting should be considered when the southern sea otter population is stable or increasing at sustainable rates in a large enough area of their original habitat that only a small proportion of the population

would be decimated by any single natural or man-caused catastrophe. To reach this point: (1) At least one additional population of sea otters must be established outside the current population range, (2) the existing population of sea otters and its habitat must be protected, and (3) the threat from oil spills or other major environmental changes must be minimized.

The successful establishment of the experimental population to be carried out pursuant to this rule should fully satisfy the first criterion specified above from the Recovery Plan, provided that the parent population is showing sustained growth and expanding its range from its present size and distribution. However, if such growth and expansion is not occurring, the establishment of a single new population may not be sufficient to satisfy the broader criterion that the population must be increasing at a sustainable rate in a large enough area of their original habitat that only a small proportion of the population would be decimated by any single natural or man-caused catastrophe.

(ii) *Effect on recovery*. The translocation will not influence the legal status of the species until such time as the Service determines that the experimental population is established. Once established, other factors such as the status of the parent population and completion of other recovery tasks will be considered. If the experimental population becomes established and the other recovery tasks identified in the recovery plan for the southern sea otter are attained, the southern sea otter will be eligible for consideration for delisting in accordance with the requirements of 50 CFR 424.11(d). If a catastrophic event were to significantly diminish the parent population, the size of the experimental population would be a factor in determining whether or not the southern sea otter should remain listed as ''threatened'' or reclassified as ''endangered,'' or if relisting should be considered if a delisting action had been completed.

(iii) *Effect on interagency cooperation*. In determining the likelihood of jeopardy or non-jeopardy opinions for proposed Federal actions that ''may affect'' southern sea otters, the probability of jeopardy determinations will decrease proportionally for comparable projects with comparable types of impacts as the experimental population grows from the point of being established toward the maximum number that its habitat can support, i.e., carrying capacity. Thus, there is an inverse relationship between the size of the experimental population (after being determined to be established) and the probability of jeopardy determinations associated with section 7 consultations under the Endangered Species Act for projects affecting either the parent or the experimental population. However, the status of the experimental population is not the only factor to be considered in section 7 evaluations. The status of the parent population, as well as the cumulative impacts, baseline level of threats, and effects of the action on either population, will also be taken into account. In addition to considering the size of the experimental population, the contribution that such population could make toward helping restore a damaged parent population will also be a factor that will be considered during section 7 evaluations. For section 7 purposes, once the translocated otters become stabilized and enter into the initial growth and reestablishment stage, but before meeting the criteria for an established population, the experimental population will have an existence value that will be taken into consideration both quantitatively and qualitatively. Its numbers will be added to those of the parent population for purposes of analyzing the impacts of a Federal action on the southern sea otter population. Moreover, during the initial growth and reestablishment stage, as part of the analysis of the impacts on the population as a whole, the impacts of proposed Federal actions will be analyzed to clearly determine the relative risk to each of the two populations (parent population and the experimental population).

(8) *Determination of a failed translocation*. The translocation would generally be considered to have failed if one or more of the following conditions exists:

(i) If, after the first year following initiation of translocation or any subsequent year, no translocated otters remain within the translocation zone and

the reasons for emigration or mortality cannot be identified and/or remedied;

(ii) If, within three years from the initial transplant, fewer than 25 otters remain in the translocation zone and the reason for emigration or mortality cannot be identified and/or remedied;

(iii) If, after two years following the completion of the transplant phase, the experimental population is declining at a significant rate and the translocated otters are not showing signs of successful reproduction (i.e., no pupping is observed); however, termination of the project under this and the previous criterion may be delayed if reproduction is occurring and the degree of dispersal into the management zone is small enough that the efforts to continue to remove otters from the management zone are acceptable to the Service and California Department of Fish and Game;

(iv) If the Service determines, in consultation with the affected State and Marine Mammal Commission, that otters are dispersing from the translocation zone and becoming established within the management zone in sufficient numbers to demonstrate that containment cannot be successfully accomplished. This standard is not intended to apply to situations in which individuals or small numbers of otters are sighted within the management zone or temporarily manage to elude capture. Instead, it is meant to be applied when it becomes apparent that, over time, otters are relocating from the translocation zone to the management zone in such numbers that: (A) An independent breeding colony is likely to become established within the management zone, or (B) they could cause economic damage to fishery resources within the management zone. It is expected that the Service could make this determination within a year provided sufficient information is available;

(v) If the health and well-being of the experimental population should become threatened to the point that the colony's continued survival is unlikely, despite the protections given to it by the Service, State, and applicable laws and regulations. An example would be if an overriding military action for national security was proposed that would threaten to devastate the colony and removal of the otters was determined to be the only viable way of preventing the loss of the individuals.

(vi) If, based on any one of these criteria, the Service concludes, after consultation with the affected State and Marine Mammal Commission, that the translocation has failed to produce a viable, contained experimental population, this rulemaking will be amended to terminate the experimental population, and all otters remaining within the translocation zone will be captured and all healthy otters will be placed back into the range of the parent population. Efforts to maintain the management zone free of otters will be curtailed after all reasonable efforts have been made to remove all otters that are still within the management zone at the time of the decision to terminate the translocated population. A joint State-Service consultation will determine when all reasonable efforts have been made and additional efforts would be futile.

(vii) Prior to declaring the translocation a failure, a full evaluation will be conducted into the probable causes of the failure. If the causes could be determined, and legal and reasonable remedial measures identified and implemented, consideration will be given to continuing to maintain the translocated population. If such reasonable measures cannot be identified and implemented, the results of the evaluation will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER with a proposed rulemaking to terminate the experimental population.

(e) Yellowfin madtom (*Noturus flavipinnis*). (1) The yellowfin madtom population identified in paragraph (4) of this subsection is a nonessential experimental population.

(2) All prohibitions and exceptions listed in §§ 17.31 and 17.32 apply to the population identified in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, except that it may also be incidentally taken in accordance with applicable State laws and regulations.

(3) Any violation of State law regulating the take of this species from the population identified in paragraph

(e)(4) of this section will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(4) This experimental population of the yellowfin madtom is found in the North Fork Holston River watershed, Washington, Smyth and Scott Counties, Virginia; South Fork Holston River watershed upstream to Ft. Patrick Henry Dam, Sullivan County, Tennessee; and the Holston River from the confluence of the North and South Forks downstream to the John Sevier Detention Lake Dam, Hawkins County, Tennessee. The reintroduction site is within the historic range of this species but it is totally isolated from existing populations of this species by large Tennessee River tributaries and reservoirs. As the species is not known to inhabit reservoirs, and it is unlikely that they could move 100 river miles through these large reservoirs, the possibility of this population contacting extant wild populations is unlikely.

(f) Guam Rail (*Rallus owstoni*). (1) The Guam rail population identified in paragraph (f)(7) of this section is a nonessential experimental population.

(2) No person shall take this species, except:

(i) In accordance with a valid permit issued by the Service under §17.32 for educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act; or

(ii) As authorized by the laws and regulations of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, after the Service has made the determination that the experimental population has become well established and occupies all suitable habitat island-wide.

(3) Any employee of the Service, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Division of Fish and Wildlife, or the Guam Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources who is designated for such purposes, may, when acting in the course of official duties, take a Guam rail without a permit if such action is necessary to:

(i) Aid a sick, injured, or orphaned specimen;

(ii) Dispose of a dead specimen;

(iii) Salvage a dead specimen that may be useful for scientific study; or

(iv) Take an animal that is responsible for depredations to personal property if it has not been possible to otherwise eliminate such depredations and/or loss of personal property, provided that such taking must be done in a humane manner and may involve injuring or killing the bird only if it has not been possible to eliminate depredations by live capturing and releasing the specimen unharmed in other suitable habitats.

(4) Any violation of applicable commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of this species (other than taking as described in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section) will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(5) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands fish and wildlife laws or regulations or the Endangered Species Act.

(6) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (f) (2) through (5) of this section.

(7) The sites for introduction of Guam rails on Rota, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, are on an island separated from Guam by 50 kilometers of ocean. The last known observation of an individual of this species occurred near the northern tip of Guam, which is closest to the island of Rota. No intermingling of these populations will occur since this species has been extirpated in the wild on Guam. The Rota release sites are of necessity outside the historic range of the Guam rail, as described in this regulation, because its primary range has been unsuitably and irreversibly destroyed by the brown tree snake.

(8) The nonessential experimental population on Rota will be checked periodically by staff of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Division of Fish and Wildlife and cooperating staff from the University of

Tennessee to determine dispersal patterns, mortality, and reproductive success. The overall success of the releases and general health of the population will also be assessed.

(g) Black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*). (1) The black-footed ferret populations identified in paragraphs (g)(9)(i), (g)(9)(ii), (g)(9)(iii), and (g)(9)(iv) of this section are nonessential experimental populations. Each of these populations will be managed in accordance with their respective management plans.

(2) No person may take this species in the wild in the experimental population areas except as provided in paragraphs (g)(3),(4),(5), and (10) of this section.

(3) Any person with a valid permit issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under § 17.32 may take black-footed ferrets in the wild in the experimental population areas.

(4) Any employee or agent of the Service or appropriate State wildlife agency, who is designated for such purposes, when acting in the course of official duties, may take a black-footed ferret from the wild in the experimental population areas if such action is necessary:

(i) For scientific purposes;

(ii) To relocate a ferret to avoid conflict with human activities;

(iii) To relocate a ferret that has moved outside the Reintroduction Area when removal is necessary to protect the ferret, or is requested by an affected landowner or land manager, or whose removal is requested pursuant to paragraph (g)(12) of this section;

(iv) To relocate ferrets within the experimental population areas to improve ferret survival and recovery prospects;

(v) To relocate ferrets from the experimental population areas into other ferret reintroduction areas or captivity;

(vi) To aid a sick, injured, or orphaned animal; or

(vii) To salvage a dead specimen for scientific purposes.

(5) A person may take a ferret in the wild within the experimental population areas, provided such take is incidental to and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity and if such ferret injury or mortality was unavoidable, unintentional, and did not result from negligent conduct. Such conduct will not be considered ''knowing take'' for purposes of this regulation, and the Service will not take legal action for such conduct. However, knowing take will be referred to the appropriate authorities for prosecution.

(6) Any taking pursuant to paragraphs (g)(3), (4)(vi) and (vii), and (5) of this section must be reported immediately to the appropriate Service Field Supervisor, who will determine the disposition of any live or dead specimens.

(i) Such taking in the Shirley Basin/Medicine Bow experimental population area must be reported to the Field Supervisor, Ecological Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Cheyenne, Wyoming, telephone (307) 772–2374.

(ii) Such taking in the Conata Basin/Badlands experimental population area must be reported to the Field Supervisor, Ecological Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Pierre, South Dakota, telephone (605) 224–8693).

(iii) Such taking in the north-central Montana experimental population area must be reported to the Field Supervisor, Ecological Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Helena, Montana, telephone (406) 449–5225.

(iv) Such taking in the Aubrey Valley experimental population area must be reported to the Field Supervisor, Ecological Services, Fish and Wildlife Service, Phoenix, Arizona, telephone (602) 640–2720.

(7) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export by any means whatsoever any ferret or part thereof from the experimental populations taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife laws or regulations or the Endangered Species Act.

(8) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed any offense defined in paragraphs (g) (2) and (7) of this section.

(9) The sites for reintroduction of black-footed ferrets are within the historical range of the species.

(i) The Shirley Basin/Medicine Bow Management Area is shown on the attached map of Wyoming and will be considered the core recovery area for this species in southeastern Wyoming. The boundaries of the nonessential experimental population will be that part of Wyoming south and east of the North Platte River within Natrona, Carbon, and Albany Counties (see Wyoming map). All marked ferrets found in the wild within these boundaries prior to the first breeding season following the first year of releases will constitute the nonessential experimental population during this period. All ferrets found in the wild within these boundaries during and after the first breeding season following the first year of releases will comprise the nonessential experimental population thereafter.

(ii) The Conata Basin/Badlands Reintroduction Area is shown on the attached map for South Dakota and will be considered the core recovery area for this species in southwestern South Dakota. The boundaries of the nonessential experimental population area will be north of State Highway 44 and BIA Highway 2 east of the Cheyenne River and BIA Highway 41, south of I–90, and west of State Highway 73 within Pennington, Shannon, and Jackson Counties, South Dakota. Any black-footed ferret found in the wild within these boundaries will be considered part of the nonessential experimental population after the first breeding season following the first year of releases of black-footed ferrets in the Reintroduction Area. A black-footed ferret occurring outside the experimental population area in South Dakota would initially be considered as endangered but may be captured for genetic testing. Disposition of the captured animal may take the following action if necessary:

(A) If an animal is genetically determined to have originated from the experimental population, it may be returned to the Reintroduction Area or to a captive facility.

(B) If an animal is determined to be genetically unrelated to the experimental population, then under an existing contingency plan, up to 9 black-footed ferrets may be taken for use in the captive-breeding program. If a landowner outside the experimental population area wishes to retain black-footed ferrets on his property, a conservation agreement or easement may be arranged with the landowner.

(iii) The North-central Montana Reintroduction Area is shown on the attached map for Montana and will be considered the core recovery area for this species in north-central Montana. The boundaries of the nonessential experimental population will be those parts of Phillips and Blaine Counties, Montana, described as the area bounded on the north beginning at the northwest corner of the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation on the Milk River; east following the Milk River to the east Phillips County line; then south along said line to the Missouri River; then west along the Missouri River to the west boundary of Phillips County; then north along said county line to the west boundary of Fort Belknap Indian Reservation; then further north along said boundary to the point of origin at the Milk River. All marked ferrets found in the wild within these boundaries prior to the first breeding season following the first year of releases will constitute the nonessential experimental population during this period. All ferrets found in the wild within these boundaries during and after the first breeding season following the first year of releases will thereafter comprise the nonessential experimental population. A black-footed ferret occurring outside the experimental area in Montana would initially be considered as endangered but may be captured for genetic testing. Disposition of the captured animal may be done in the following manner if necessary:

(A) If an animal is genetically determined to have originated from the experimental population, it would be returned to the reintroduction area or to a captive facility.

(B) If an animal is determined not to be genetically related to the experimental population, then under an existing contingency plan, up to nine ferrets may be taken for use in the captive breeding program.

(iv) The Aubrey Valley Experimental Population Area is shown on the attached map for Arizona and will be

considered the core recovery area for this species in northwestern Arizona. The boundary of the nonessential experimental population area will be those parts of Coconino, Mohave, and Yavapai Counties that include the Aubrey Valley west of the Aubrey Cliffs, starting from Chino Point, north along the crest of the Aubrey Cliffs to the Supai Road (State Route 18), southwest along the Supai Road to Township 26 North, then west to Range 11 West, then south to the Hualapai Indian Reservation boundary, then east and northeast along the Hualapai Indian Reservation boundary to U.S. Highway Route 66; then southeast along Route 66 for approximately 6 km (2.3 miles) to a point intercepting the east boundary of Section 27, Township 25 North, Range 9 West; then south along a line to where the Atchison-Topeka Railroad enters Yampa Divide Canyon; then southeast along the Atchison-Topeka Railroad alignment to the intersection of the Range 9 West/Range 8 West boundary; then south to the SE corner of Section 12, Township 24 North, Range 9 West; then southeast to SE corner Section 20, Township 24 West, Range 8 West; then south to the SE corner Section 29, Township 24 North, Range 8 West; then southeast to the half section point on the east boundary line of Section 33, Township 24 North, Range 8 West; then northeast to the SE corner of Section 27, Township 24 North, Range 8 West; then southeast to the SE corner Section 35, Township 24 North, Range 8 West; then southeast to the half section point on the east boundary line of Section 12, Township 23 North, Range 8 West; then southeast to the SE corner of Section 8, Township 23 North, Range 7 West; then southeast to the SE corner of Section 16, Township 23 North, Range 7 West; then east to the half section point of the north boundary line of Section 14, Township 23 North, Range 7 West; then south to the half section point on the north boundary line of Section 26, Township 23 North, Range 7 West; then east along section line to route 66; then southeast along route 66 to the point of origin at Chino Point. Any black-footed ferrets found in the wild within these boundaries will be considered part of the nonessential experimental population after the first breeding season following the first year of releases of ferrets into the reintroduction area. A black-footed ferret occurring outside the experimental area in Arizona would be considered as endangered but may be captured for genetic testing. Disposition of the captured animal may take the following action if necessary:

(A) If an animal is determined to have originated from the experimental population, either genetically or through tagging devices, it may be returned to the reintroduction area or to a captive facility. If a landowner outside the experimental population area wishes to retain black-footed ferrets on his property, a conservation agreement or easement may be arranged with the landowner.

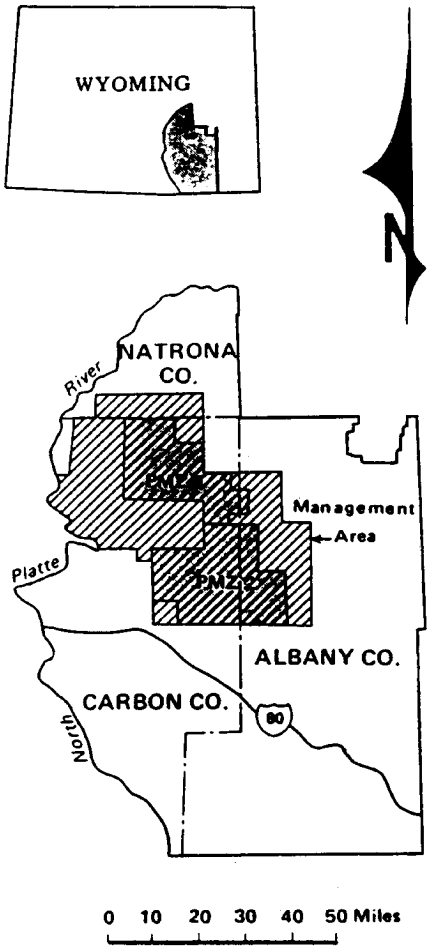
(B) If an animal is determined to be genetically unrelated to the experimental population, then under an existing contingency plan, up to nine ferrets may be taken for use in the captive-breeding program. If a landowner outside the experimental population area wishes to retain black-footed ferrets on his property, a conservation agreement or easement may be arranged with the landowner.

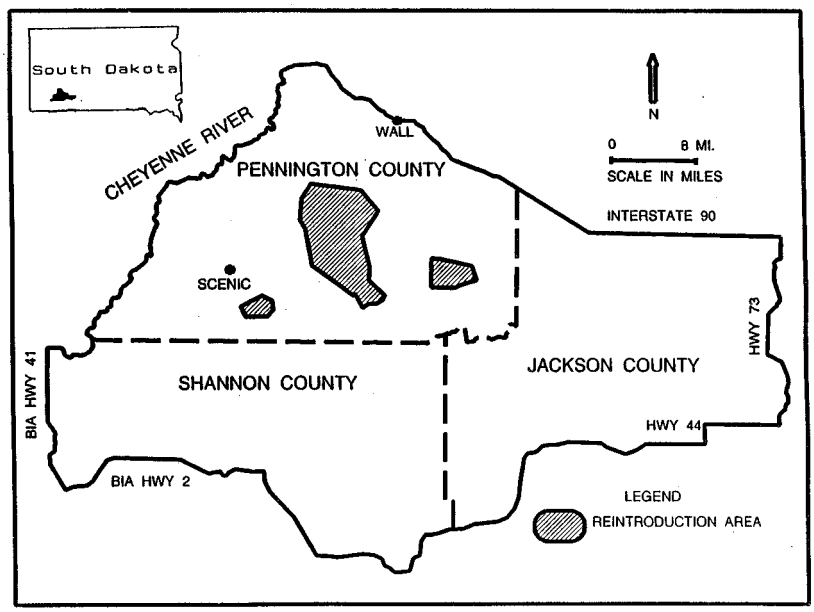
(10) The reintroduced populations will be continually monitored during the life of the project, including the use of radio-telemetry and other remote sensing devices, as appropriate. All released animals will be vaccinated against diseases prevalent in mustelids, as appropriate, prior to release. Any animal that is sick, injured, or otherwise in need of special care may be captured by authorized personnel of the Service or appropriate State wildlife agency or their agents and given appropriate care. Such an animal may be released back to its respective reintroduction area or another authorized site as soon as possible, unless physical or behavioral problems make it necessary to return the animal to captivity.

(11) The status of each experimental population will be reevaluated within the first 5 years after the first year of release of black-footed ferrets to determine future management needs. This review will take into account the reproductive success and movement patterns of individuals released into the

area, as well as the overall health of the experimental population and the prairie dog ecosystem in the above described areas. Once recovery goals are met for delisting the species, a rule will be proposed to address delisting.

(12) This 5-year evaluation will not include a reevaluation of the ''nonessential experimental'' designation for these populations. The Service does not foresee any likely situation which would call for altering the nonessential experimental status of any population. Should any such alteration prove necessary and it results in a substantial modification to black-footed ferret management on non-Federal lands, any landowner who consented to the introduction of black-footed ferrets on their lands will be permitted to terminate their consent, and at their request, the ferrets will be relocated pursuant to paragraph (g)(4)(iii) of this section.

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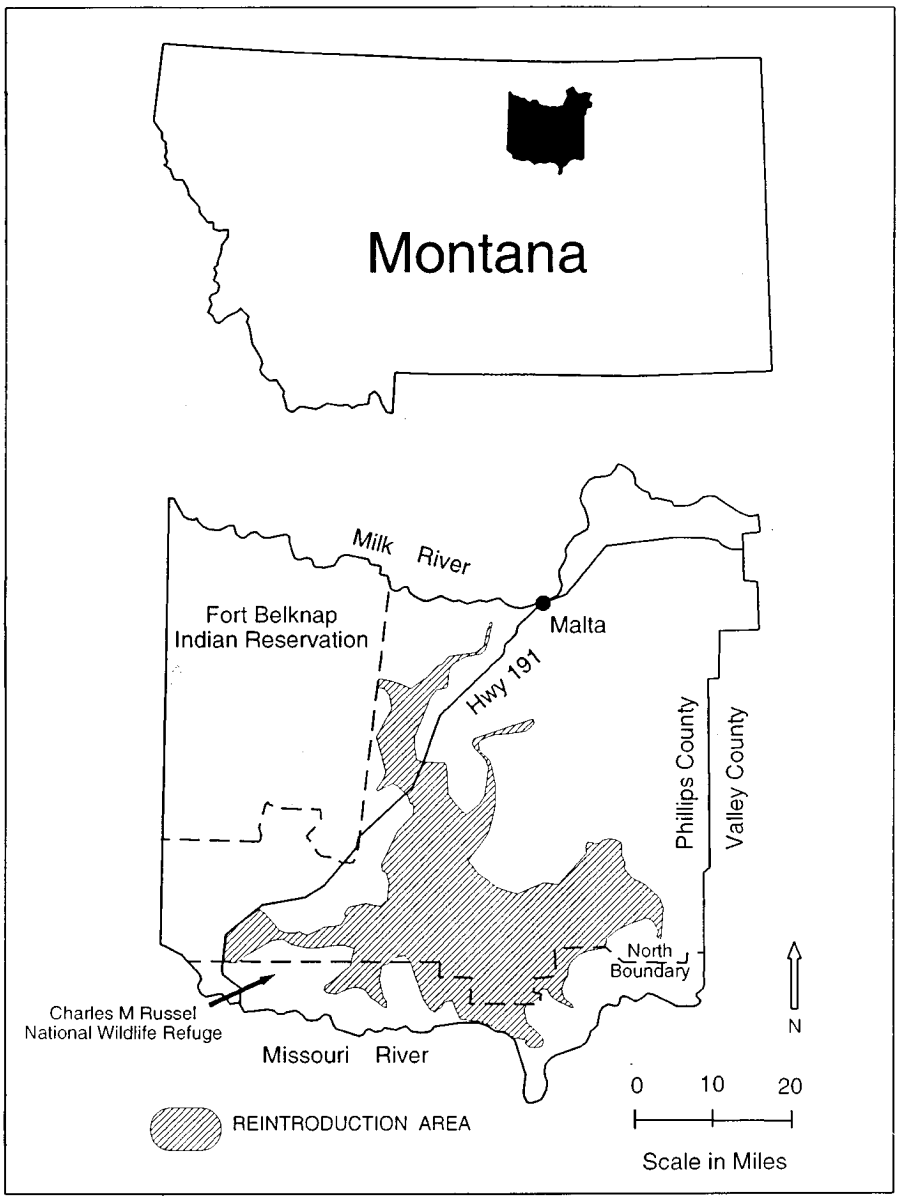
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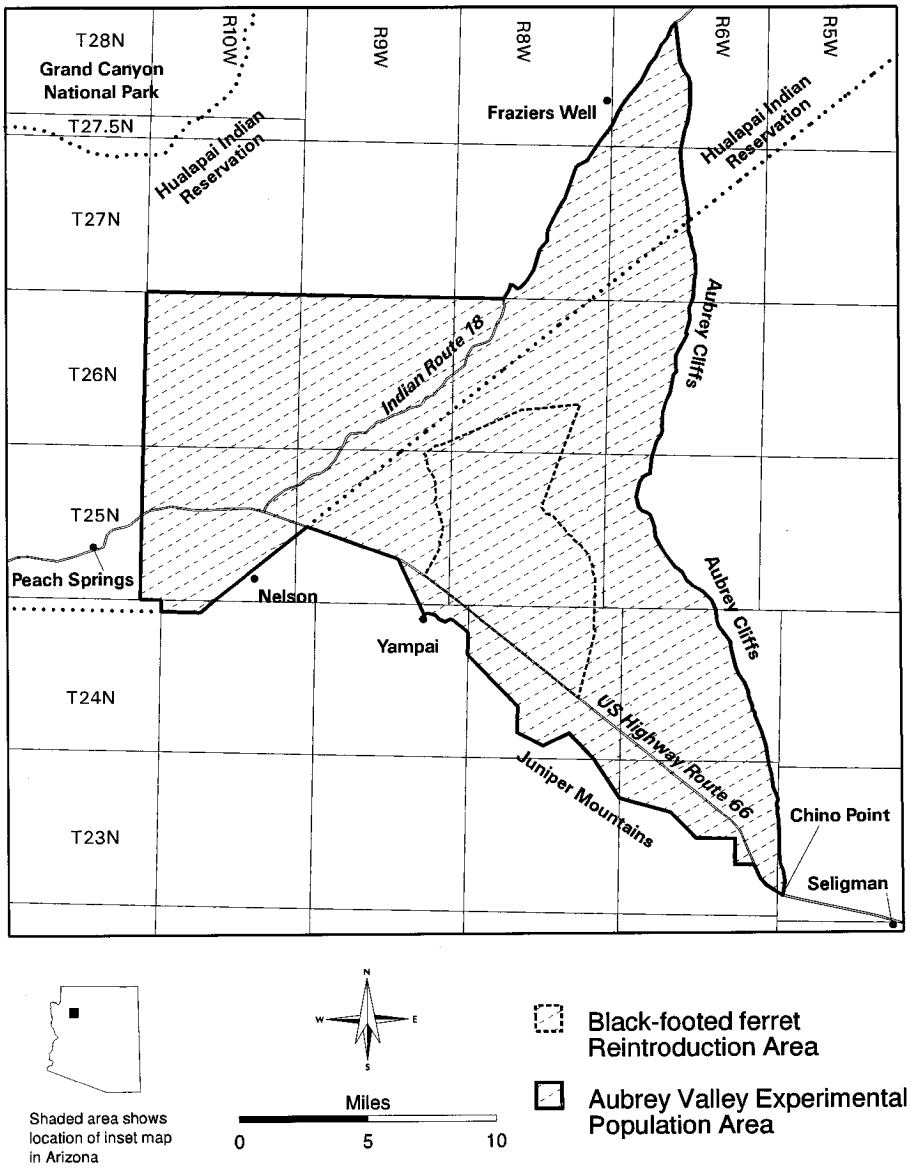


(h) Whooping crane (*Grus americana*). (1) The whooping crane populations identified in paragraphs (h)(8)(i) and (h)(8)(ii) of this section are nonessential experimental populations.

(2) No person may take this species in the wild in the experimental population area except when such take is accidental, unavoidable, and not the purpose of the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity, or as provided in paragraphs (h) (3) and (4) of this section.

(3) Any person with a valid permit issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under §17.32 may take whooping cranes in the wild in the experimental population area for educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, and other conservation purposes consistent with the Act and in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations.

(4) Any employee or agent of the Service or State wildlife agency who is designated for such purposes, when acting in the course of official duties, may take a whooping crane in the wild in the experimental population area if such action is necessary to:

(i) Relocate a whooping crane to avoid conflict with human activities;

(ii) Relocate a whooping crane that has moved outside the Kissimmee Prairie or the Rocky Mountain range of the experimental population when removal is necessary or requested;

(iii) Relocate whooping cranes within the experimental population area to improve survival and recovery prospects;

(iv) Relocate whooping cranes from the experimental population area into captivity;

(v) Aid a sick, injured, or orphaned specimen; or

(vi) Dispose of a dead specimen, or salvage a dead specimen which may be useful for scientific study.

(5) Any taking pursuant to paragraphs (h) (3) and (4) of this section must be immediately reported to the National Whooping Crane Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103 (Phone: 505/766–2904), who, in conjunction with his counterpart in the Canadian Wildlife Service, will determine the disposition of any live or dead specimens.

(6) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export by any means whatsoever, any such species from the experimental population taken in violation of these regulations or in violation of applicable State fish and wildlife laws or regulations or the Endangered Species Act.

(7) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (h) (2) through (6) of this section.

(8) Geographic areas that nonessential experimental populations inhabit include the following—

(i) *The entire State of Florida.* The reintroduction site will be the Kissimmee Prairie portions of Polk, Osceola, Highlands, and Okeechobee counties. Current information indicates that the Kissimmee Prairie is within the historic range of the whooping crane in Florida. There are no other extant populations of whooping cranes that could come into contact with the experimental population. The only two extant populations occur well west of the Mississippi River. The Aransas/Wood Buffalo National Park population nests in the Northwest Territories and adjacent areas of Alberta, Canada, primarily within the boundaries of the Wood Buffalo National Park, and winters along the Central Texas Gulf of Mexico coast at Aransas National Wildlife Refuge. Whooping cranes adhere to ancestral breeding grounds leaving little possibility that individuals from the extant population will stray into Florida or the Rocky Mountain Population. Studies of whooping cranes have shown that migration is a learned rather than an innate behavior. The experimental population released at Kissimmee Prairie is expected to remain within the prairie region of central Florida; and

(ii) *The States of Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Utah and the western half of Wyoming.* Birds in this area do not come in contact with whooping cranes of the Aransas/Wood Buffalo Population.

(9) The reintroduced population will be closely monitored during the duration of the projects by the use of radio telemetry. Any animal which is determined to be sick, injured, or otherwise in need of special care would be immediately recaptured by Service or State wildlife personnel or their designated agent and given appropriate care. Such animals will be released back to the wild as soon as possible, unless physical or behavioral problems make it necessary to return them to a captive breeding facility.

(10) The status of the experimental population will be reevaluated periodically to determine future management needs. This review will take into account the reproductive success and movement patterns of the individuals released on the area.

(i) Gray wolf (*Canis lupus*). (1) The gray wolves (wolf) identified in paragraph (i)(7) of this section are nonessential experimental. These wolves will be managed in accordance with the respective provisions of this section.

(2) The Service finds that reintroduction of nonessential experimental gray wolves, as defined in (i)(7) of this section, will further the conservation of the species.

(3) No person may take this species in the wild in an experimental population area except as provided in paragraphs (i)(3), (7), and (8) of this section.

(i) Landowners on their private land and livestock producers (i.e., producers of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules or as defined in State and tribal wolf management plans as approved by the Service) that are legally using public land (Federal land and any other public lands designated in State and tribal wolf management plans as approved by the Service) may harass any wolf in an opportunistic (the wolf cannot be purposely attracted, tracked, waited for, or searched out, then harassed) and noninjurious (no temporary or permanent physical damage may result) manner at any time, *Provided* that such harassment is non-lethal or is not physically injurious to the gray wolf and is reported within 7 days to the Service project leader for wolf reintroduction or agency representative designated by the Service.

(ii) Any livestock producers on their private land may take (including to kill or injure) a wolf in the act of killing, wounding, or biting livestock (cattle, sheep, horses, and mules or as defined in State and tribal wolf management plans as approved by the Service), *Provided* that such incidents are to be immediately reported within 24 hours to the Service project leader for wolf reintroduction or agency representative designated by the Service, and livestock freshly (less than 24 hours) wounded (torn flesh and bleeding) or killed by wolves must be evident. Service or other Service authorized agencies will confirm if livestock were wounded or killed by wolves. The taking of any wolf without such evidence may be referred to the appropriate authorities for prosecution.

(iii) Any livestock producer or permittee with livestock grazing allotments on public land may receive a written permit, valid for up to 45 days, from the Service or other agencies designated by the Service, to take (including to kill or injure) a wolf that is in the act of killing, wounding, or biting livestock (cattle, sheep, horses, and mules or as defined in State and tribal wolf management plans as approved by the Service), *Provided* that six or more breeding pairs of wolves have been documented in the experimental population area and the Service or other agencies authorized by the Service has confirmed that the livestock losses were caused by wolves and have completed agency efforts to resolve the problem. Such take must be reported immediately within 24 hours to the Service project leader for wolf reintroduction or agency representative designated by the Service. There must be evidence of freshly wounded or killed livestock by wolves. Service or other Service authorized agencies will investigate and determine if the livestock were wounded or killed by wolves. The taking of any wolf without such evidence may be referred to the appropriate authorities for prosecution.

(iv) Potentially affected States and tribes may capture and translocate wolves to other areas within an experimental population area as described in paragraph (i)(7), *Provided* the level of wolf predation is negatively impacting localized ungulate populations at an unacceptable level. Such translocations cannot inhibit wolf population recovery. The States and tribes will define such unacceptable impacts, how they would be measured, and identify other possible mitigation in their State or tribal wolf management plans. These plans must be approved by the Service before such movement of wolves may be conducted.

(v) The Service, or agencies authorized by the Service, may promptly remove (place in captivity or kill) any wolf the Service or agency authorized

by the Service determines to present a threat to human life or safety.

(vi) Any person may harass or take (kill or injure) a wolf in self defense or in defense of others, *Provided* that such take is reported immediately (within 24 hours) to the Service reintroduction project leader or Service designated agent. The taking of a wolf without an immediate and direct threat to human life may be referred to the appropriate authorities for prosecution.

(vii) The Service or agencies designated by the Service may take wolves that are determined to be ''problem'' wolves. Problem wolves are defined as wolves that in a calendar year attack livestock (cattle, sheep, horses, and mules) or as defined by State and tribal wolf management plans approved by the Service or wolves that twice in a calendar year attack domestic animals (all domestic animals other than livestock). Authorized take includes, but is not limited to non-lethal measures such as: aversive conditioning, nonlethal control, and/or translocating wolves. Such taking may be done when five or fewer breeding pairs are established in a experimental population area. If the take results in a wolf mortality, then evidence that the mortality was nondeliberate, accidental, nonnegligent, and unavoidable must be provided. When six or more breeding pairs are established in the experimental population area, lethal control of problem wolves or permanent placement in captivity will be authorized but only after other methods to resolve livestock depredations have been exhausted. Depredations occurring on Federal lands or other public lands identified in State or tribal wolf management plans and prior to six breeding pairs becoming established in an experimental population area may result in capture and release of the female wolf with pups, and her pups at or near the site of capture prior to October 1. All wolves on private land, including female wolves with pups, may be relocated or moved to other areas within the experimental population area if continued depredation occurs. Wolves attacking domestic animals other than livestock, including pets on private land, two or more times in a calendar year will be relocated. All chronic problem wolves (wolves that depredate on domestic animals after being moved once for previous domestic animal depredations) will be removed from the wild (killed or placed in captivity). The following three criteria will be used in determining the status of problem wolves within the nonessential experimental population area:

(A) There must be evidence of wounded livestock or partial remains of a livestock carcass that clearly shows that the injury or death was caused by wolves. Such evidence is essential since wolves may feed on carrion which they found and did not kill. There must be reason to believe that additional livestock losses would occur if no control action is taken.

(B) There must be no evidence of artificial or intentional feeding of wolves. Improperly disposed of livestock carcasses in the area of depredation will be considered attractants. Livestock carrion or carcasses on public land, not being used as bait under an agency authorized control action, must be removed or otherwise disposed so that it will not attract wolves.

(C) On public lands, animal husbandry practices previously identified in existing approved allotment plans and annual operating plans for allotments must have been followed.

(viii) Any person may take a gray wolf found in an area defined in paragraph (i)(7), *Provided* that the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, accidental, unavoidable, unintentional, not resulting from negligent conduct lacking reasonable due care, and due care was exercised to avoid taking a gray wolf. Such taking is to be reported within 24 hours to a Service or Service-designated authority. Take that does not conform with such provisions may be referred to the appropriate authorities for prosecution.

(ix) Service or other Federal, State, or tribal personnel may receive written authorization from the Service to take animals under special circumstances. Wolves may be live captured and translocated to resolve demonstrated conflicts with ungulate populations or with other species listed under the Act, or when they are found outside of the designated experimental population

area. Take procedures in such instances would involve live capture and release to a remote area or placement in a captive facility, if the animal is clearly unfit to remain in the wild. Killing of wolves will be a last resort and is only authorized when live capture attempts have failed or there is clear endangerment to human life.

(x) Any person with a valid permit issued by the Service under § 17.32 may take wolves in the wild in the experimental population area, pursuant to terms of the permit.

(xi) Any employee or agent of the Service or appropriate Federal, State, or tribal agency, who is designated in writing for such purposes by the Service, when acting in the course of official duties, may take a wolf from the wild within the experimental population area, if such action is for:

(A) Scientific purposes;

(B) To relocate wolves to avoid conflict with human activities;

(C) To relocate wolves within the experimental population areas to improve wolf survival and recovery prospects;

(D) To relocate wolves that have moved outside the experimental population area back into the experimental population area;

(E) To aid or euthanize sick, injured, or orphaned wolves;

(F) To salvage a dead specimen which may be used for scientific study; or

(G) To aid in law enforcement investigations involving wolves.

(xii) Any taking pursuant to this section must be reported immediately (within 24 hours) to the appropriate Service or Service-designated agency, which will determine the disposition of any live or dead specimens.

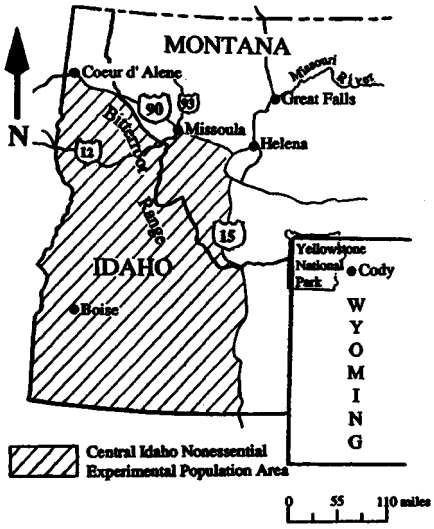
(4) Human access to areas with facilities where wolves are confined may be restricted at the discretion of Federal, State, and tribal land management agencies. When five or fewer breeding pairs are in an experimental population area, land-use restrictions may also be employed on an as-needed basis, at the discretion of Federal land management and natural resources agencies to control intrusive human disturbance around active wolf den sites. Such temporary restrictions on human access, when five or fewer breeding pairs are established in an experimental population area, may be required between April 1 and June 30, within 1 mile of active wolf den or rendezvous sites and would only apply to public lands or other such lands designated in State and tribal wolf management plans. When six or more breeding pairs are established in an experimental population area, no land-use restrictions may be employed outside of national parks or national wildlife refuges, unless wolf populations fail to maintain positive growth rates toward population recovery levels for 2 consecutive years. If such a situation arose, State and tribal agencies would identify, recommend, and implement corrective management actions within 1 year, possibly including appropriate land-use restrictions to promote growth of the wolf population.

(5) No person shall possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export by any means whatsoever, any wolf or part thereof from the experimental populations taken in violation of the regulations in paragraph (i) of this section or in violation of applicable State or tribal fish and wildlife laws or regulations or the Endangered Species Act.

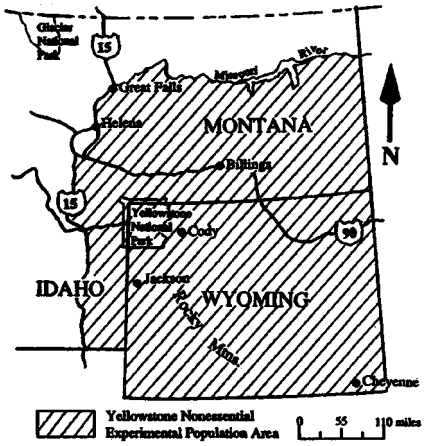
(6) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed any offense defined in this section.

(7) The site for reintroduction is within the historic range of the species:

(i) The central Idaho area is shown on the following map. The boundaries of the nonessential experimental population area will be those portions of Idaho that are south of Interstate Highway 90 and west of Interstate 15, and those portions of Montana south of Interstate 90, Highway 93 and 12 from Missoula, Montana west of Interstate 15.



(ii) The Yellowstone Management Area is shown on the following map. The boundaries of the nonessential experimental population area will be that portion of Idaho that is east of Interstate Highway 15; that portion of Montana that is east of Interstate Highway 15 and south of the Missouri River from Great Falls, Montana, to the eastern Montana border; and all of Wyoming.



(iii) All wolves found in the wild within the boundaries of this paragraph (i)(7) after the first releases will be considered nonessential experimental animals. In the conterminous United States, a wolf that is outside an experimental area (as defined in paragraph (i)(7) of this section) would be considered as endangered (or threatened if in Minnesota) unless it is marked or otherwise known to be an experimental animal; such a wolf may be captured for examination and genetic testing by the Service or Service-designated agency. Disposition of the captured animal may take any of the following courses:

(A) If the animal was not involved in conflicts with humans and is determined likely to be an experimental wolf, it will be returned to the reintroduction area.

(B) If the animal is determined likely to be an experimental wolf and was involved in conflicts with humans as identified in the management plan for the closest experimental area, it may be relocated, placed in captivity, or killed.

(C) If the animal is determined not likely to be an experimental animal, it will be managed according to any Service approved plans for that area or will be marked and released near its point of capture.

(D) If the animal is determined not to be a wild gray wolf or if the Service or agencies designated by the Service determine the animal shows physical or behavioral evidence of hybridization with other canids, such as domestic dogs or coyotes, or of being an animal raised in captivity, it will be returned to captivity or killed.

(8) The reintroduced wolves will be monitored during the life of the project, including by the use of radio telemetry and other remote sensing devices as appropriate. All released animals will be vaccinated against diseases and parasites prevalent in canids, as appropriate, prior to release and during subsequent handling. Any animal that is sick, injured, or otherwise in need of special care may be captured by authorized personnel of the Service or Service-designated agencies and given appropriate care. Such an animal will be released back into its respective reintroduction area as soon as possible, unless physical or behavioral problems make it necessary to return the animal to captivity or euthanize it.

(9) The status of the experimental population will be reevaluated within

the first 3 years, after the first year of releases of wolves, to determine future management needs and if further reintroductions are required. This review will take into account the reproductive success and movement patterns of the individuals released in the area, as well as the overall health and fate of the experimental wolves. Once recovery goals are met for downlisting or delisting the species, a rule will be proposed to address downlisting or delisting.

(10) The Service does not intend to reevaluate the ''nonessential experimental'' designation. The Service does not foresee any likely situation which would result in changing the nonessential experimental status until the gray wolf is recovered and delisted in the northern Rocky Mountains according to provisions outlined in the Act. However, if the wolf population does not demonstrate positive growth toward recovery goals for 2 consecutive years, the affected States and tribes, in cooperation with the Service, would, within 1 year, identify and initiate wolf management strategies, including appropriate public review and comment, to ensure continued wolf population growth toward recovery levels. All reintroduced wolves designated as nonessential experimental will be removed from the wild and the experimental population status and regulations revoked when (i) legal actions or lawsuits change the wolves status to endangered under the Act or (ii) within 90 days of the initial release date, naturally occurring wolves, consisting of two breeding pairs that for 2 consecutive years have each successfully raised two offspring, are discovered in the experimental population area. The naturally occurring wolves would be managed and protected as endangered species under the Act.

(j) California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*). (1) The California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) population identified in paragraph (j)(8) of this section is a nonessential experimental population, and the release of such population will further the conservation of the species.

(2) You must not take any California condor in the wild in the experimental population area except as provided by this rule:

(i) Throughout the entire California condor experimental population area, you will not be in violation of the Endangered Species Act (Act) if you unavoidably and unintentionally take (including killing or injuring) a California condor, provided such take is non-negligent and incidental to a lawful activity, such as hunting, driving, or recreational activities, and you report the take as soon as possible as provided under paragraph 5 below.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) If you have a valid permit issued by the Service under § 17.32, you may take California condors in the wild in the experimental population area, pursuant to the terms of the permit.

(4) Any employee or agent of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), Bureau of Land Management or appropriate State wildlife agency, who is designated for such purposes, when acting in the course of official duties, may take a California condor from the wild in the experimental population area and vicinity if such action is necessary:

(i) For scientific purposes;

(ii) To relocate California condors within the experimental population area to improve condor survival, and to address conflicts with ongoing or proposed activities, or with private landowners, when removal is necessary to protect the condor, or is requested by an adversely affected landowner or land manager, or other adversely affected party. Adverse effects and requests for condor relocation will be documented, reported and resolved in as an expedient manner as appropriate to the specific situation to protect condors and avoid conflicts. Prior to any efforts to relocate condors, the Service will obtain permission from the appropriate landowner(s);

(iii) To relocate California condors that have moved outside the experimental population area, by returning the condor to the experimental population area or moving it to a captive breeding facility. All captures and relocations from outside the experimental population area will be coordinated with Service Cooperators, and conducted with the permission of the landowner(s) or appropriate land management agency(s).

(iv) To aid a sick, injured, or orphaned California condor;

(v) To salvage a dead specimen that may be useful for scientific study; or

(vi) To dispose of a dead specimen.

(5) Any taking pursuant to paragraphs (j)(2), (j)(4)(iv), (j)(4)(v), and (j)(4)(vi), of this section must be reported as soon as possible to the Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ecological Services, Arizona Field Office, Phoenix, 2321 W. Royal Palm Road, Suite 103, Arizona (telephone 602/640–2720) who will determine the disposition of any live or dead specimens.

(6) You must not possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export by any means whatsoever, any California condor or part thereof from the experimental population taken in violation of this paragraph (j) or in violation of applicable State or Tribal laws or regulations or the Act.

(7) It is unlawful for you to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in paragraphs (j)(2) and (j)(6) of this section.

(8) The designated experimental population area of the California condor includes portions of three states—Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. The southern boundary is Interstate Highway 40 in Arizona from its junction with Highway 191 west across Arizona to Kingman; the western boundary starts at Kingman, goes northwest on Highway 93 to Interstate Highway 15, continues northeasterly on Interstate Highway 15 in Nevada and Utah, to Interstate Highway 70 in Utah; where the northern boundary starts and goes across Utah to Highway 191; where the eastern boundary starts and goes south through Utah until Highway 191 meets Interstate Highway 40 in Arizona (See map at end of this paragraph (j)).

(i) All California condors released into the experimental population area, and their offspring, are to be marked and visually identifiable by colored and coded patagial wing markers.

(ii) The Service has designated the experimental population area to accommodate the potential future movements of a wild population of condors. All released condors and their progeny are expected to remain in the experimental area due to the geographic extent of the designation.

(9) The nonessential experimental population area includes the entire highway rights-of-way of the highways in paragraph (j)(8) of this section that constitute the perimeter boundary. All California condors found in the wild within these boundaries will comprise the experimental population.

(i) The experimental population is to be monitored during the reintroduction project. All California condors are to be given physical examinations before being released.

(ii) If there is any evidence that the condor is in poor health or diseased, it will not be released to the wild.

(iii) Any condor that displays signs of illness, is injured, or otherwise needs special care may be captured by authorized personnel of the Service, Bureau of Land Management, or appropriate State wildlife agency or their agents, and given the appropriate care. These condors are to be re-released into the reintroduction area as soon as possible, unless physical or behavioral problems make it necessary to keep them in captivity for an extended period of time, or permanently.

(10) The status of the reintroduction project is to receive an informal review on an annual basis and a formal evaluation within the first 5 years after the initial release, and every 5 years thereafter. This evaluation will include, but not be limited to: a review of management issues; compliance with agreements; assessment of available carrion; dependence of older condors on supplemental food sources; post release behavior; causes and rates of mortality; alternative release sites; project costs; public acceptance; and accomplishment of recovery tasks prescribed in California Condor Recovery Plan. The number of variables that could affect this reintroduction project make it difficult to develop criteria for success or failure after 5 years. However, if after 5 years the project is experiencing a 40 percent or greater mortality rate or released condors are not finding food on their own, serious consideration will be given to terminating the project.

(11) The Service does not intend to pursue a change in the nonessential experimental population designation to

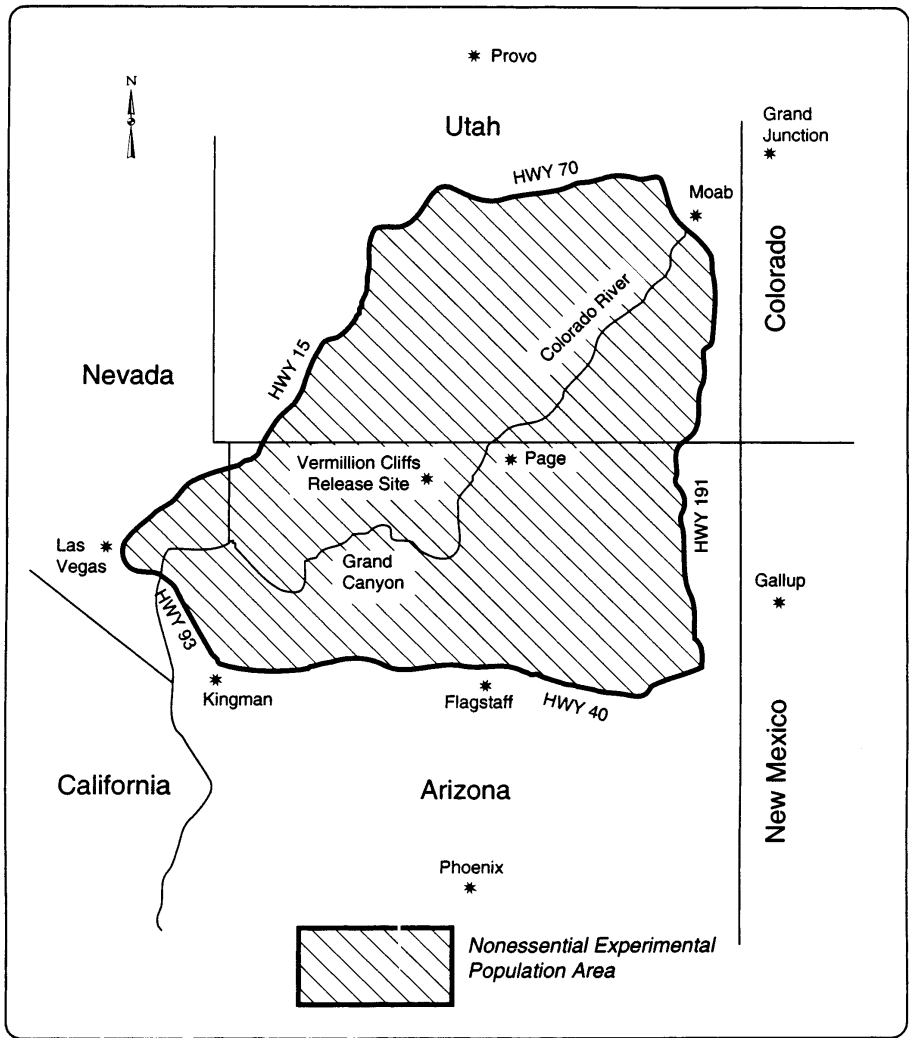
experimental essential, threatened, or endangered, or modify the experimental population area boundaries without consulting with and obtaining the full cooperation of affected parties located within the experimental population area, the reintroduction program cooperators identified in the memorandum of understanding (MOU) for this program, and the cooperators identified in the agreement for this program.

(i) The Service does not intend to change the status of this nonessential population until the California condor is recovered and delisted in accordance with the Act or if the reintroduction is not successful and the rule is revoked. No designation of critical habitat will be made for nonessential populations (16 U.S.C. § 1539(j)(2)(C)(ii).

(ii) Legal actions or other circumstances may compel a change in this nonessential experimental population's legal status to essential, threatened, or endangered, or compel the Service to designate critical habitat for the California condors within the experimental population area defined in this rule. If this happens, all California condors will be removed from the area and this experimental population rule will be revoked, unless the parties to the MOU and agreement existing at that time agree that the birds should remain in the wild. Changes in the legal status and/or removal of this population of California condors will be made in compliance with any applicable Federal rulemaking and other procedures.

CALIFORNIA CONDOR

Nonessential Experimental
Population Area And Release Site



[49 FR 35954, Sept. 13, 1984, and 50 FR 30194, July 24, 1985, as amended at 51 FR 41797, Nov. 19, 1986; 52 FR 29780, Aug. 11, 1987; 53 FR 29337, Aug. 4, 1988; 53 FR 37580, Sept. 27, 1988; 54 FR 43969, Oct. 30, 1989; 56 FR 41488, Aug. 21, 1991; 58 FR 5657, Jan. 22, 1993; 58 FR 52031, Oct. 6, 1993; 59 FR 42711, 42714, Aug. 18, 1994; 59 FR 60279, Nov. 22, 1994; 60 FR 18947, Apr. 13, 1995; 61 FR 11332, Mar. 20, 1996; 61 FR 54057, Oct. 16, 1996; 62 FR 38939, July 21, 1997]

§ 17.85 Special rules—invertebrates. [Reserved]

§ 17.86 Special rules—plants. [Reserved]

Subpart I—Interagency Cooperation

§ 17.94 Critical habitats.

(a) The areas listed in § 17.95 (fish and wildlife) and § 17.96 (plants) and referred to in the lists at §§ 17.11 and 17.12 have been determined by the Director to be Critical Habitat. All Federal agencies must insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by them is not likely to result in the destruction or adverse modification of the constituent elements essential to the conservation of the listed species within these defined Critical Habitats. (See part 402 for rules concerning this prohibition; see also part 424 for rules concerning the determination of Critical Habitat).

(b) The map provided by the Director does not, unless otherwise indicated, constitute the definition of the boundaries of a Critical Habitat. Such maps are provided for reference purposes to guide Federal agencies and other interested parties in locating the general boundaries of the Critical Habitat. Critical Habitats are described by reference to surveyable landmarks found on standard topographic maps of the area and to the States and county(ies) within which all or part of the Critical Habitat is located. Unless otherwise indicated within the Critical Habitat description, the State and county(ies) names are provided for informational purposes only.

(c) Critical Habitat management focuses only on the biological or physical constituent elements within the defined area of Critical Habitat that are essential to the conservation of the species. Those major constituent elements that are known to require special management considerations or protection will be listed with the description of the Critical Habitat.

(d) The sequence of species within each list of Critical Habitats in §§ 17.95 and 17.96 will follow the sequences in the lists of Endangered and Threatened wildlife (§ 17.11) and plants (§ 17.12). Multiple entries for each species will be alphabetic by State.

[45 FR 13021, Feb. 27, 1980]

§ 17.95 Critical habitat—fish and wildlife.

(a) *Mammals.*

INDIANA BAT *(Myotis sodalis)*

Illinois. The Blackball Mine, La Salle County.

Indiana. Big Wyandotte Cave, Crawford County; Ray's Cave, Greene County.

Kentucky. Bat Cave, Carter County; Coach Cave, Edmonson County.

Missouri. Cave 021, Crawford County; Cave 009, Franklin County; Cave 017, Franklin County; Pilot Knob Mine, Iron County; Bat Cave, Shannon County; Cave 029, Washington County (numbers assigned by Division of Ecological Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 6).

Tennessee. White Oak Blowhole Cave, Blount county.

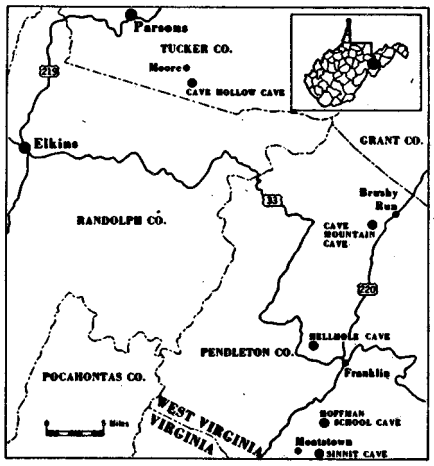
West Virginia. Hellhole Cave, Pendleton County.

NOTE: No map.

VIRGINIA BIG-EARED BAT *(Plecotus townsendii virginianus)*

West Virginia. Cave Mountain Cave, Hellhole Cave, Hoffman School Cave, and Sinnit Cave, each in Pendleton County; Cave Hollow Cave, Tucker County.

NOTE: Map follows:

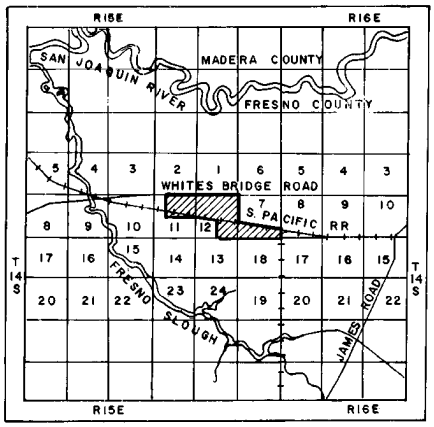


FRESNO KANGAROO RAT (*Dipodomys nitratoides exilis*)

California. An area of land, water, and airspace in Fresno County, with the following components (Mt. Diablo Base Meridian): T14S R15E, E½ NW¼ and NE¼ Sec. 11, that part of W½ Sec. 12 north of the Southern Pacific Railroad, E½ Sec. 12; T14S R16E, that part of Sec. 7 south of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Within this area, the major constituent elements that are known to require special management considerations or protection are the hummocks and substrate that provide sites for burrow construction, and the natural alkali sink-open grassland vegetation that provides food and escape cover.

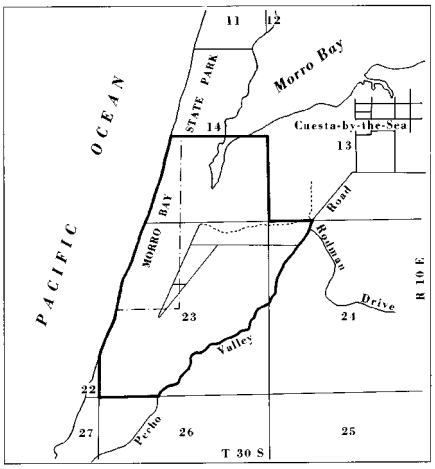
NOTE: Map follows:



MORRO BAY KANGAROO RAT (*Dipodomys heermanni morroensis*)

California. An area of land, water, and airspace in San Luis Obispo County, with the following components (Mt. Diablo Meridian): T30S R10E S½ Sec. 14, those portions of Sec. 23–24 west of Pecho Valley Road.

NOTE: Map follows:



FLORIDA MANATEE (*Trichechus manatus*)

Florida. Crystal River and its headwaters known as King's Bay, Citrus County; the Little Manatee River downstream from the U.S. Highway 301 bridge, Hillsborough County; the Manatee River downstream from the Lake Manatee Dam, Manatee County; the Myakka River downstream from Myakka River State Park, Sarasota and Charlotte Counties; the Peace River downstream from the Florida State Highway 760 bridge, De Soto and Charlotte Counties; Charlotte Harbor north of the Charlotte-Lee County line, Charlotte County; Caloosahatchee River downstream from the Florida State Highway 31 bridge, Lee County; all U.S. territorial waters adjoining the coast and islands of Lee County; all U.S. territorial waters adjoining the coast and islands and all connected bays, estuaries, and rivers from Gordon's Pass, near Naples, Collier County, southward to and including Whitewater Bay, Monroe County; all waters of Card, Barnes, Blackwater, Little Blackwater, Manatee, and Buttonwood Sounds between Key Largo, Monroe County, and the mainland of Dade County; Biscayne Bay, and all adjoining and connected lakes, rivers, canals, and waterways from the southern tip of Key Biscayne northward to and including Maule Lake, Dade County; all of Lake Worth, from its northernmost point immediately south of

the intersection of U.S. Highway 1 and Florida State Highway A1A southward to its southernmost point immediately north of the town of Boynton Beach, Palm Beach County; the Loxahatchee River and its headwaters, Martin and West Palm Beach Counties; that section of the intracoastal waterway from the town of Seawalls Point, Martin County to Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County; the entire inland section of water known as the Indian River, from its northernmost point immediately south of the intersection of U.S. Highway 1 and Florida State Highway 3, Volusia County, southward to its southernmost point near the town of Seawalls Point, Martin County, and the entire inland section of water known as the Banana River and all waterways between Indian and Banana Rivers, Brevard County; the St. Johns River including Lake George, and including Blue Springs and Silver Glen Springs from their points of origin to their confluences with the St. Johns River; that section of the Intracoastal Waterway from its confluences with the St. Marys River on the Georgia-Florida border to the Florida State Highway A1A bridge south of Coastal City, Nassau and Duval Counties.

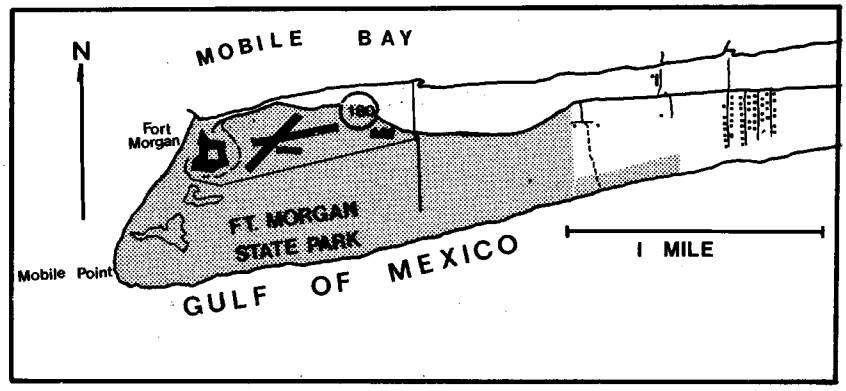
NOTE: No map.

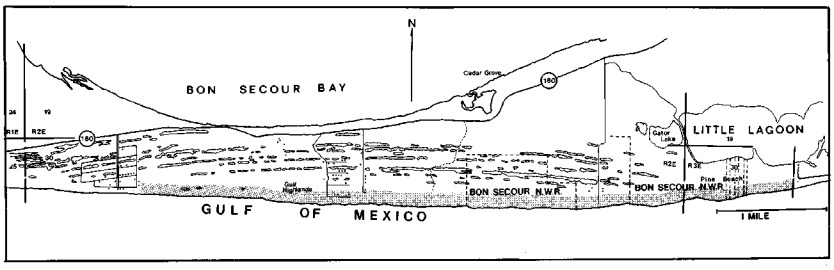
ALABAMA BEACH MOUSE *(Peromyscus polionotus ammobates)*

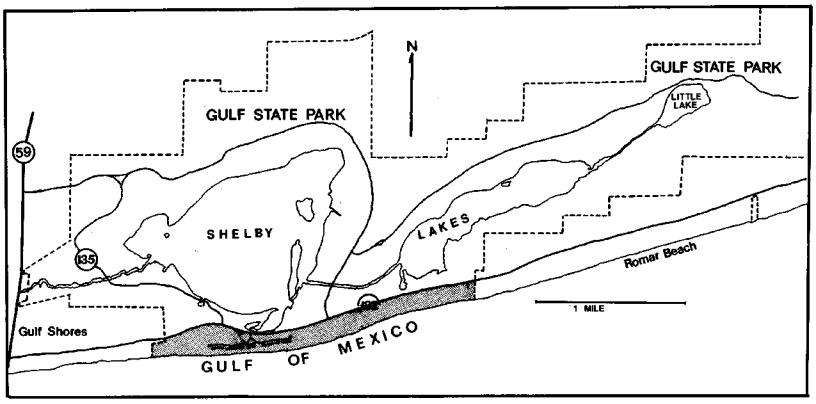
Alabama. Areas of land, water, and airspace in Baldwin County with the following components (St. Stephens Meridian): (1) That portion of the Fort Morgan Peninsula south of State Road 180 and west of 87°59′35″ W, except for that part each of Fort Morgan State Park and more than 152.5 meters (500 feet) inland from the mean high tide line of the Gulf of Mexico; (2) those portions of T9S R3E Sec. 30 and T9S R2E Sec. 25–28 and E15/16 Sec. 29 extending 152.5 meters (500 feet) inland from the mean high tide line of the Gulf of Mexico; (3) that portion of the Gulf Shores unit of the Gulf State Park south of State Road 182 in T9S R4E Sec. 14–15 and Sec. 21–23.

Within these areas the major constituent elements that are known to require special management consideratons or protection are dunes and interdunal areas, and associated grasses and shrubs that provide food and cover.

NOTE: Maps follow:







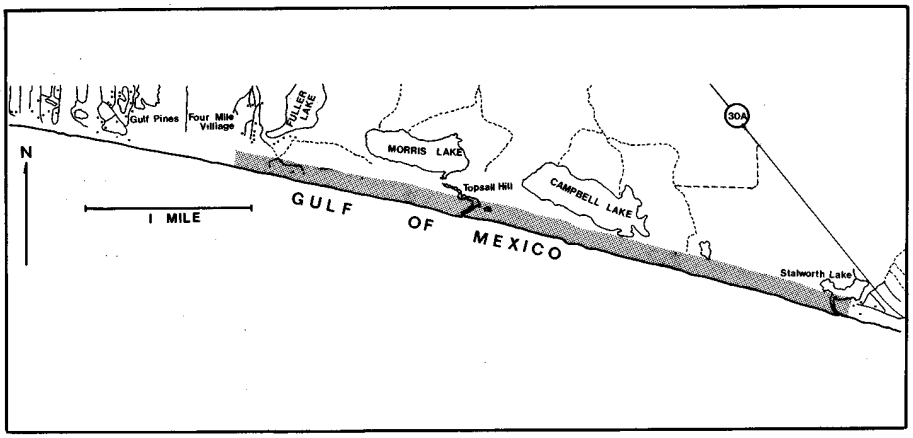
CHOCTAWHATCHEE BEACH MOUSE *(Peromyscus polionotus allophrys)*

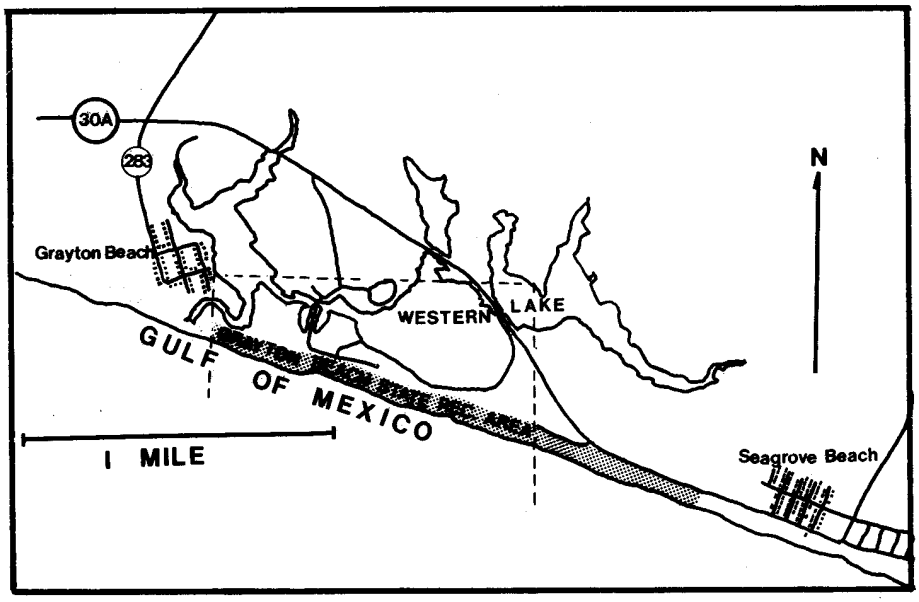
Florida. Areas of land, water, and airspace in Walton and Bay Counties with the following components (Tallahassee Meridian): (1) Those portions of T2S R21W E⅝ Sec. 35, Sec. 36, T2S R20W S¼ Sec. 31, and T3S R20W W⅛ Sec. 4, N½ Sec. 5, and NE¼ Sec. 6 extending

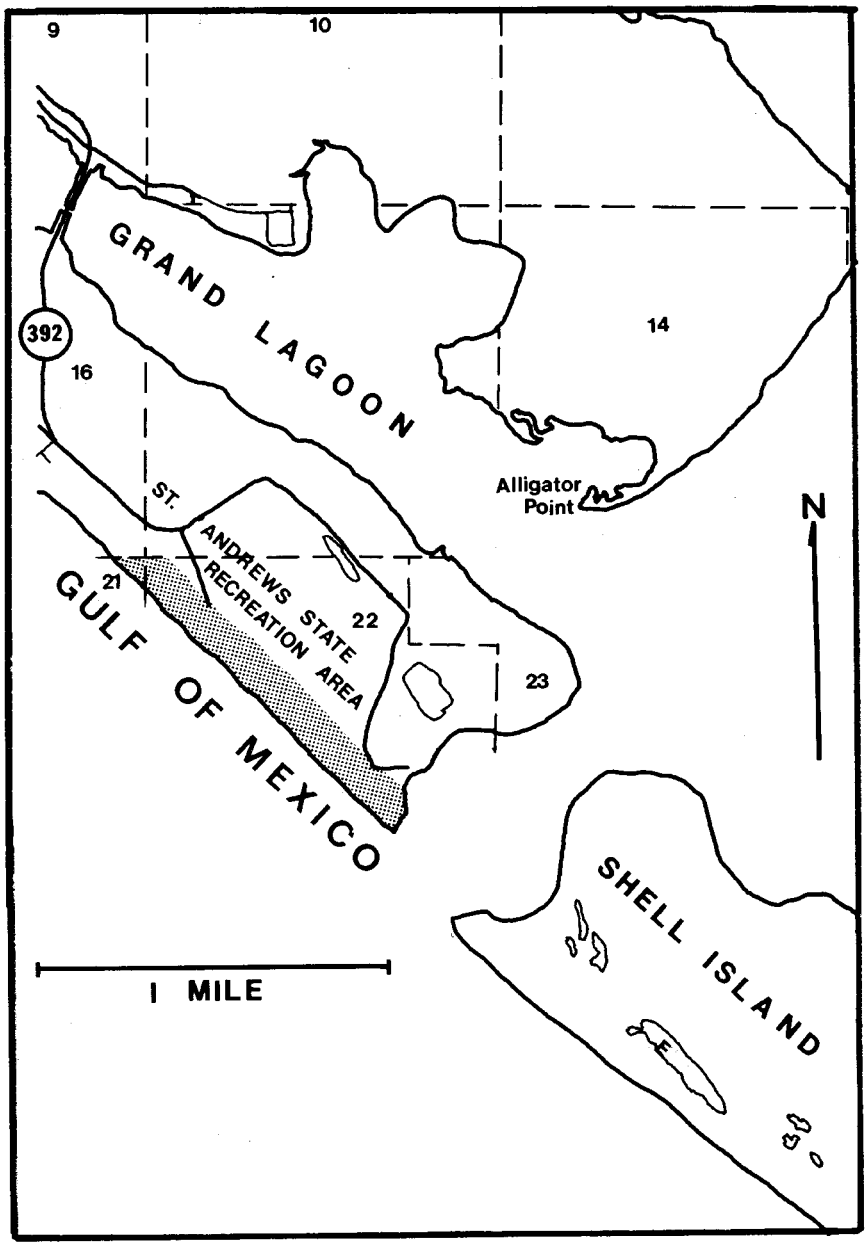
152.5 meters (500 feet) inland from the mean high tide line of the Gulf of Mexico; (2) those portions of T3S R19W W½ Sec. 15 and Sec. 16 extending 152.5 meters (500 feet) inland from the mean high tide line of the Gulf of Mexico; (3) those portions of the mainland part of the St. Andrews State Recreation Area in T4S R15W Sec. 21 and Sec. 22 extending 152.5 meters (500 feet) inland from the mean high tide line of the Gulf of Mexico; (4) those portions of Shell Island in T4S R15W Sec. 25–27 and Sec. 36, T4S R14W Sec. 31, and T5S R14W Sec. 4–6 extending 152.5 meters (500 feet) inland from the mean high tide line of Gulf of Mexico.

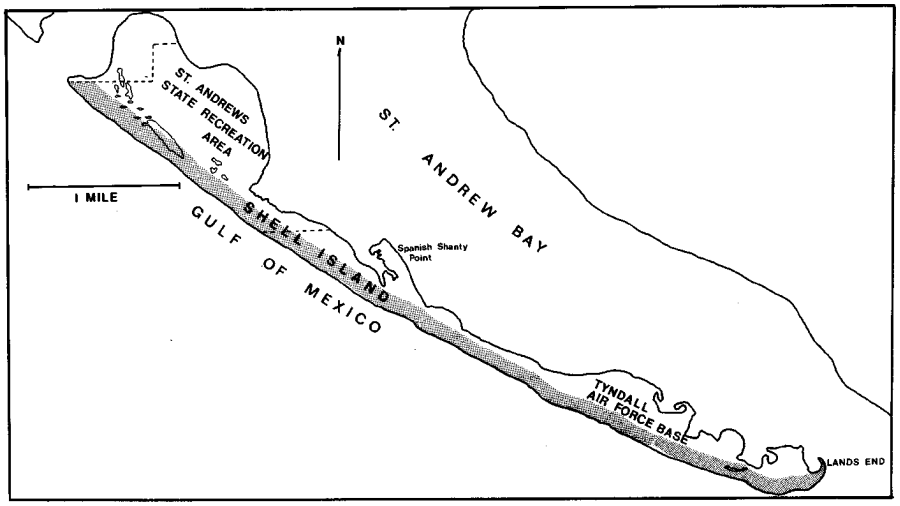
Within these areas the major constituent elements that are known to require special management considerations or protection are dunes and interdunal areas, and associated grasses and shrubs that provide food and cover.

NOTE: Maps follow:


Gulf Pines
Four Mile Village
FULLER LAKE
MORRIS LAKE
Topsail Hill
CAMPBELL LAKE
30A
N
1 MILE
GULF OF MEXICO
Stalworth Lake


30A
283
N
Grayton Beach
WESTERN LAKE
GULF OF MEXICO
1 MILE
Seagrove Beach


9
10
GRAND LAGOON
392
16
14
Alligator Point
N
ST.
ANDREWS STATE RECREATION AREA
21
22
23
GULF OF MEXICO
SHELL ISLAND
1 MILE



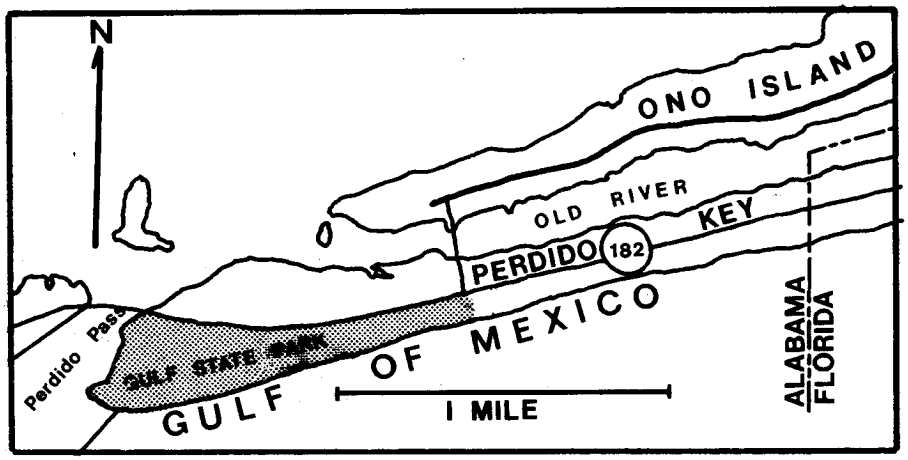
PERDIDO KEY BEACH MOUSE *(Peromyscus polionotus trissyllepsis)*

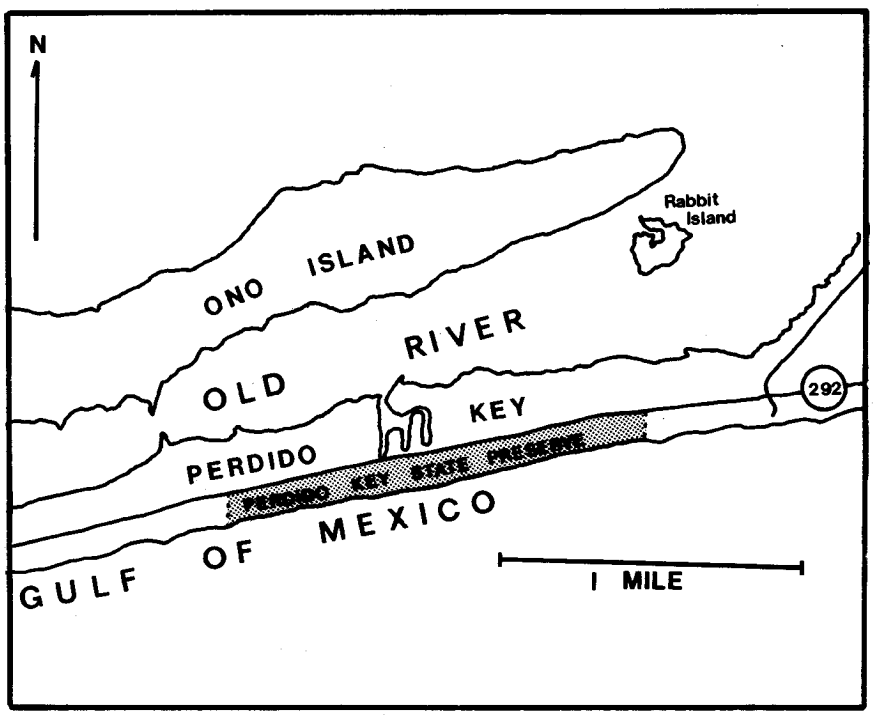
Alabama. An area of land, water, and airspace in Baldwin County with the following component (Tallahassee Meridian): That portion of the Perdido Key unit of the Gulf State Park south of State Road 182 in T9S R33W Sec. 2–3.

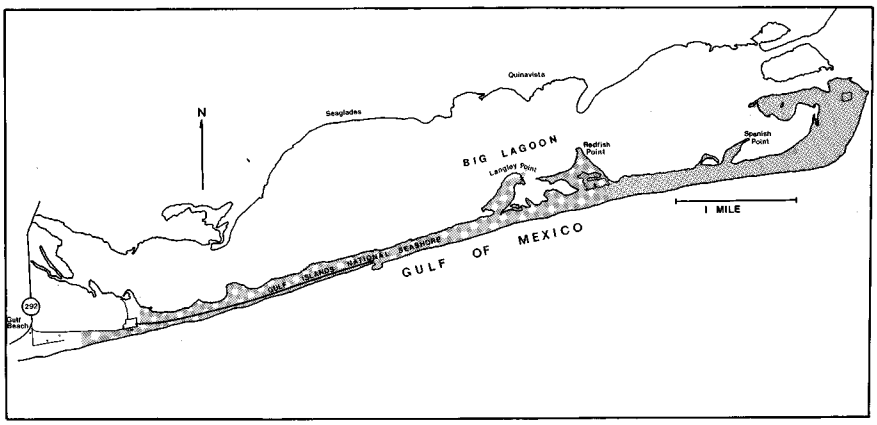
Florida. Areas of land, water, and airspace in Escambia County with the following components (Tallahassee Meridian): (1) That portion of the Perdido Key State Preserve south of State Road 292 in T3S R32W Sec. 32–33 and T4S R32W Sec. 5; (2) those portions of Perdido Key in T3S R31W Sec. 25–26 and Sec. 28–34, and in T3S R32W E½ Sec. 36, and W½ Sec. 36 south of the entrance road, parking lot, and Johnson Beach recreational facilities at the Gulf Islands National Seashore.

Within these areas the major constituent elements that are known to require special management considerations or protection are dunes and interdunal areas, and associated grasses and shrubs that provide food and cover.

NOTE: Maps follow:


N
ONO ISLAND
OLD RIVER
PERDIDO KEY
182
Perdido Pass
GULF STATE PARK
GULF OF MEXICO
1 MILE
ALABAMA
FLORIDA


N
Rabbit Island
ONO ISLAND
OLD RIVER
PERDIDO KEY
292
PERDIDO KEY STATE PRESERVE
GULF OF MEXICO
1 MILE

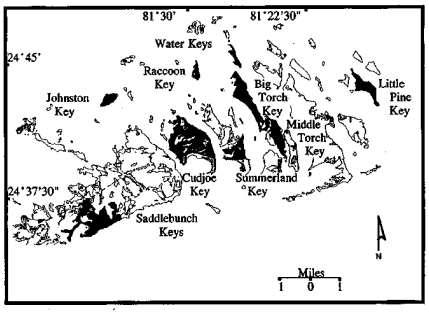


SILVER RICE RAT (*Oryzomys palustris natator* (=*O. argentatus*)).

Monroe County, Florida: Little Pine Key, Water Keys, Big Torch Key, Middle Torch Key, Summerland Key north of U.S. Highway 1, Cudjoe Key north of U.S. Highway 1, Johnston Key, Raccoon Key, and Lower Saddlebunch Keys, south of U.S. Highway 1 but not including lands in T. 67 S., R. 27 E., Section 8 and north ⅕ of Section 17. Included are all lands and waters above mean low tide.

Within these areas the major constituent elements that are known to require special management considerations or protection are mangrove swamps containing red (*Rhizophora mangle*), black (*Avicennia germinans*), and white (*Laguncularia racemosa*) mangroves, and buttonwood (*Conocarpus erectus*); salt marshes, swales, and adjacent transitional wetlands containing saltwort (*Batis maritima*), perennial glasswort (*Salicornia virginica*), saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), sea ox-eye (*Borrichia frutescens*), keygrass (*Monanthochloe littoralis*), and coastal dropseed (*Sporobolus virginicus*); and fresh water marshes containing cattails (*Typha domingensis*), saw-grass (*Cladium jamaicense*), and cordgrass (*Spartina* spp.).

NOTE: Map follows:



(CRITICAL HABITAT MAP)

MOUNT GRAHAM RED SQUIRREL (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus grahamensis*)

Arizona. Areas of land, water, and airspace in the Coronado National Forest, T. 8 S., R. 24 E., and T. 9 S., R. 24 E. (Gila and Salt River Meridian), Graham County, with the following components:

1. *Hawk Peak-Mount Graham Area.* The area above the 10,000-foot (3,048-meter) contour surrounding Hawk Peak and Plain View Peak, plus the area above the 9,800-foot (2,987-meter) contour that is south of lines extending from the highest point of Plain View Peak eastward at 90° (from true north) and southwestward at 225° (from true north).

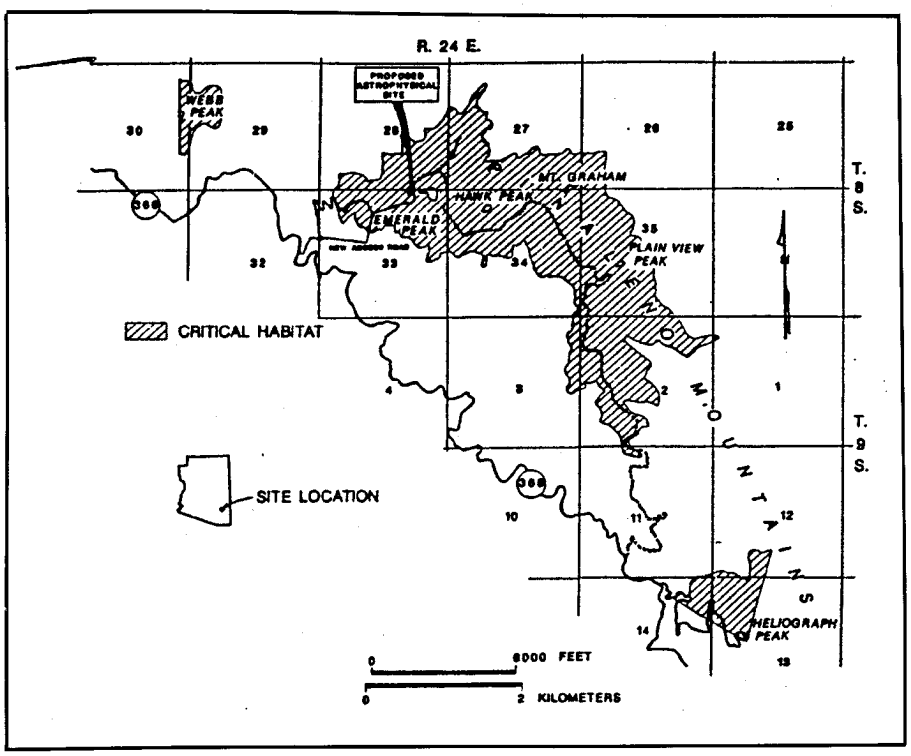
2. *Heliograph Peak Area.* The area on the north-facing slope of Heliograph Peak that is above the 9,200-foot (2,804-meter) contour

surrounding Heliograph Peak and that is between a line extending at 15° (from true north) from a point 160 feet (49 meters) due south of the horizontal control station on Heliograph Peak and a line extending northwestward at 300° (from true north) from that same point.

3. *Webb Peak Area.* The area on the east-facing slope of Webb Peak that is above the 9,700-foot (2,957-meter) contour surrounding Webb Peak and that is east of a line extending due north and south through a point 160 feet (49 meters) due west of the horizontal control station on Webb Peak.

The major constituent element is dense stands of mature spruce-fir forest.

NOTE: Map follows:

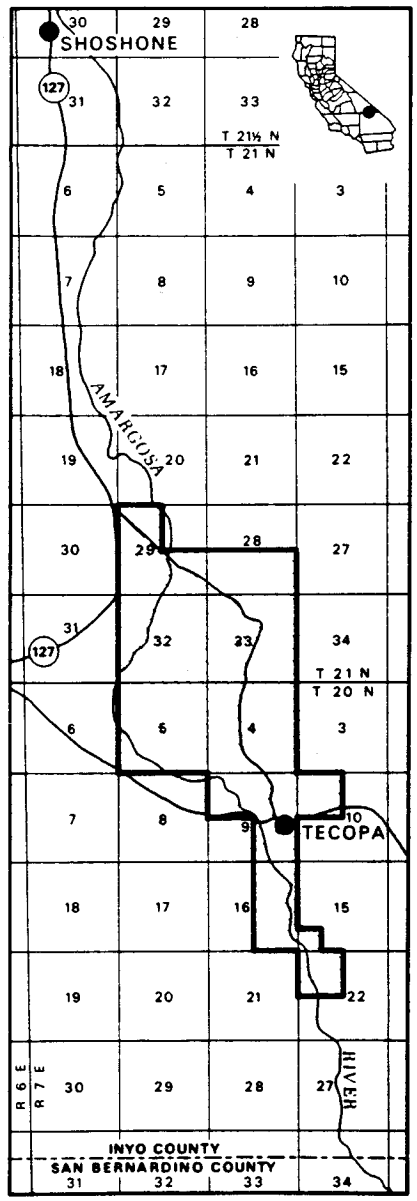


AMARGOSA VOLE (*Microtus californicus scirpensis*)

California. Marshes and associated land and water in the following areas of Inyo County (San Bernardino Meridian): T20N R7E Sec. 4, 5, N½ and SE¼ Sec. 9, NW¼ Sec. 10, SW¼SW¼ Sec. 15, E½ Sec. 16, NW¼ Sec. 22; T21N R7E S½ Sec. 28, S½ and NW¼ Sec. 29, Sec. 32, 33.

Within these areas, the major constituent elements that are known to require special management considerations or protection are marsh vegetation (primarily bulrushes of the genus *Scirpus*), springs, and some open water along the Amargosa River, which provide escape cover and an adequate food supply.

NOTE: Map follows:



GRAY WOLF *(Canis lupus)*

Michigan. Isle Royale National Park.

Minnesota. Areas of land, water, and airspace in Beltrami, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, and St. Louis Counties, with boundaries (4th and 5th Principal meridians) identical to those of zones 1, 2, and 3, as delineated in 50 CFR 17.40(d)(1)

NOTE: See map in §17.40(d)(1).

(b) *Birds.*

YELLOW-SHOULDERED BLACKBIRD *(Agelaius xanthomus)*

Puerto Rico. Areas of land, water, and airspace with the following components: (1) All of Mona Island; (2) that portion of the main island of Puerto Rico within the following boundary: Beginning at a point where the Quebrada Boqueron joins the Bahia de Boqueron, thence proceeding southwesterly along coast to Cabo Rojo, thence eastward along the coast, including offshore cays, to the point where Highway 332 meets the Bahia de Guanica, thence northward on Highway 332 to its junction with Highway 116, thence westward on Highway 116 to its junction with Highway 305, thence westward on Highway 305 to its junction with Highway 303, thence northward on Highway 303 to its junction with Highway 101, thence westward on Highway 101 to the point where it crosses Quebrada Boqueron, thence along the Quebrada Boqueron to the point where it joins the Bahia de Boqueron; (3) a circular portion of the main island of Puerto Rico with a one mile radius, the center being the junction of Highways 360 and 102 in the town of San German; (4) Roosevelt Roads Naval Station, southeast of Ceiba.

NOTE: No map.

CALIFORNIA CONDOR *(Gymnogyps californianus)*

California. Sespe-Piru Condor Area: an area of land, water, and airspace to an elevation of not less than 3,000 feet above the terrain, in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, with the following components (San Bernardino Meridian): Sespe Condor Sanctuary, as delineated by Public Land Order 695 (January 1951); T4N R20W Sec. 2, 5–10, N½ Sec. 11; T4N R21W Sec. 1–3, 10–12, N¼ Sec 13, N¼ Sec. 14, N¼ Sec. 15; T5N R18W Sec. 4–9, 18, 19, 30, 31, N½ Sec. 3, N½ Sec. 17; T5N R21W Sec. 1–4, 9–16, 21–28, 33–36; T6N R18W Sec. 7–11, 14–23, 26–35; T6N R19W Sec. 7–36; T6N R20W Sec. 8–36; T6N R21W Sec. 13–36; T6N R22W Sec. 3–26, 35, 36; T6N R23W Sec. 1–3, 10–14, 24, N½ Sec. 23; T7N R22W Sec. 31; T7N R23W Sec. 34–36.

Matilija Condor Area: An area of land, water, and airspace to an elevation of not less than 3,000 feet above the terrain, in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties, with the following components (San Bernardino Meridian): T5N R24W W½ Sec. 3, Sec. 4–11, 14, 15, N½ Sec. 16, N¼ Sec. 17; T5N R25W E½ Sec. 1, NE¼ Sec. 12; T5½N R24W Sec. 31–34; T6N R24W S½ Sec. 32, S½ Sec. 33, S½ Sec. 34.

Sisquoc-San Rafael Condor Area: An area of land, water, and airspace to an elevation of not less than 3,000 feet above the terrain, Santa Barbara County, with the following components (San Bernardino Meridian): T6N R26W Sec. 5, 6; T6N R27W Sec. 1, 2; T7N R26W Sec. 5–8, 17–20, 29–32; T7N R27W Sec. 1–14, 23–26, 35, 36; T7N R28W Sec. 1, 2, 11, 12; T8N R26W Sec. 19–22, 27–34; T8N R27W Sec. 19–36.

Hi Mountain-Beartrap Condor Areas: Areas of land, water, and airspace to an elevation of not less than 3,000 feet above the terrain in San Luis Obispo County, with the following components (Mt. Diablo Meridian): T30S R16E Sec. 13, 14, 23–26, SE¼ Sec. 11, S½ Sec. 12; T30S R17E Sec. 17–20, 29, 30; T31S R14E Sec. 1, 2, 11, 12, E½ Sec. 3, E½ Sec. 10, N½ Sec. 14, N½ Sec. 13; T31S R15E W½ Sec. 6, W ½ Sec. 7, NW¼ Sec. 18.

Mt. Pinos Condor Area: An area of land, water, and airspace in Ventura and Kern Counties, with the following components (San Bernardino Meridian): T8N R21W W½ Sec. 5, Sec. 6 N½ Sec. 7, NW¼ Sec. 8; T8N R22W Sec. 1, 2, E½ Sec. 3, NE¼ Sec. 10, N½ Sec. 11, N½ Sec. 12; T9N R21W Sec. 31, 32, W½ Sec. 33; T9N R22W E½ Sec. 35, Sec. 36.

Blue Ridge Condor Area: An area of land, water, and airspace in Tulare County, with the following components (Mt. Diablo Meridian): T19S R29E Sec. 5–9, 15–22, 27–30.

Tejon Ranch: An area of land, water, and airspace in Kern County, with the following components (San Bernardino Meridian): R16W, T10N, R17W T10N, R17W T11N, R18W T9N, R18W T10N, R19W T10N.

Kern County rangelands: An area of land, water, and airspace in Kern County between California State Highway 65 and the western boundary of Sequoia National Forest, with the following components (Mt. Diablo Meridian): R29E T25S, R29E T26S, R30E T25S, R30E T26S.

Tulare County rangelands: An area of land, water, and airspace in Tulare County between California State Highway 65, State Highway 198, and the western boundary of Sequoia National Forest, with the following components (Mt. Diablo Meridian): R28E T18S (all sections); R28E T19S (all sections); R28E T20S (all sections); R28E T21S Sec. 1–18; R29E T20S (all sections); R29E T21S Sec. 1–18.

NOTE: No map.

MISSISSIPPI SANDHILL CRANE *(Grus canadensis pulla).*

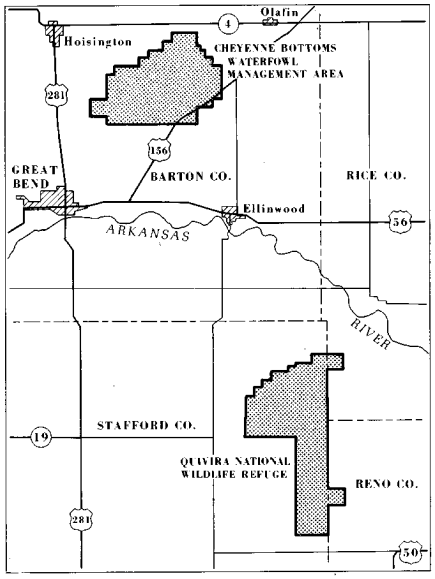
Mississippi. Areas of land, water, and airspace in Jackson County, with the following components (St. Stephens Base Meridian): T6S R6W Sec. 31; T6S R7W E½ of E½ Sec. 34, Sec. 35–36, S½ Sec. 38; T6S R8W Sec. 27, those portions of Sec. 28–31 south of Seaman Road, Sec. 32–34; T7S R6W N½ of N½ Sec. 3, Sec. 6; T7S R7W Sec. 2–11, Sec. 13–16, Sec. 20–22, W½ Sec. 23, W½ of E½ Sec. 23, NE¼ of NE¼ Sec. 23, N½ of N½ Sec. 24, that portion of the SW¼ of SW¼ Sec. 30 south of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, W½ of W½ Sec. 31, W½ Sec. 37, that portion of the E½ Sec. 37 north of U.S. Interstate Highway 10; T7S R8W Sec. 1–3, that portion of Sec. 4 north of U.S. Interstate Highway 10, Sec. 5–6, those portions of Sec. 7–8 north of U.S. Interstate Highway 10, Sec. 10–12, W½ of W½ Sec. 14, Sec. 15, that portion of Sec. 25 south of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, that portion of the SE¼ of Sec. 26 south of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and southeast of Davis Bayou, N½ of NE¼ Sec. 35, Sec. 36.

NOTE: No map.

WHOOPING CRANE *(Grus americana)*

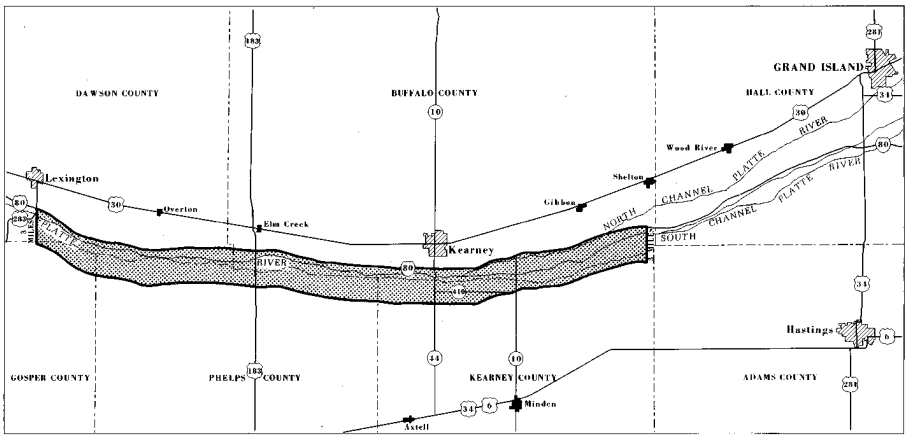
Kansas. Areas of land, water, and airspace with the following components: (1) Quivira National Wildlife Refuge in Stafford, Reno, and Rice Counties; and (2) Cheyenne Bottoms State Waterfowl Management Area in Barton County.

NOTE: Map follows:



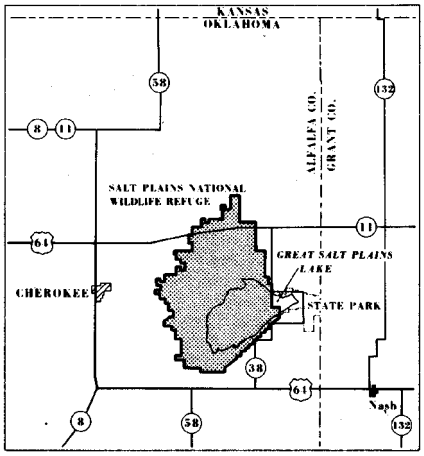
Nebraska. An area of land, water, and airspace in Dawson, Buffalo, Hall, Phelps, Kearny, and Adams Counties with the following boundaries: *Platte River bottoms*—a strip of river bottom with a north-south width 3 miles, a south boundary paralleling Interstate 80, beginning at the junction of U.S. Highway 283 and Interstate 80 near Lexington, and extending eastward along Interstate 80 to the interchange for Shelton and Dehman, Nebr. near the Buffalo-Hall County line.

NOTE: Map follows:



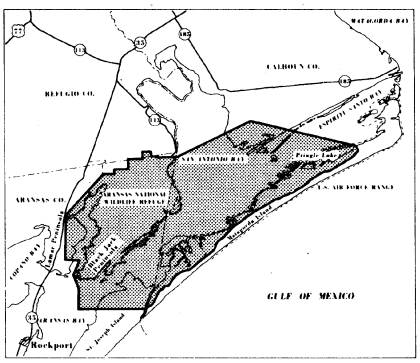
Oklahoma. An area of land, water, and airspace in Alfalfa County with the following component: Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge.

NOTE: Map follows:



Texas. An area of land, water, and airspace in Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio Counties with the following boundaries: Beginning at the point where the north boundary of the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge intersects the shore of San Antonio Bay at Webb Point; thence, from this point along a straight line across San Antonio Bay through the westernmost tip of Mosquito Point and inland to a point of intersection with metal surfaced road; thence eastward along a straight line across Espiritu Santo Bay to the intersection of the bay shore and a road at the east end of Pringle Lake on Matagorda Island; thence south along this road to the intersection with the main Matagorda Island road; southwestward along this main road to Cedar Bayou at latitude 28°04′10″ N.; thence due west across Cedar Bayou, Vinson Slough, and Isla San Jose to Gulf Intracoastal Waterway platform channel marker No. 25; thence north to the southwest corner of the proclamation boundary, just south of Blackjack Point; thence north along the proclamation boundary into St. Charles Bay to a line drawn as an eastward extension of Twelfth Street on Lamar Peninsula; thence westward along this line to intersection with Palmetto Avenue; thence northward along a straight line to the southwest corner of the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge at Texas State Highway 35 and the north shore of Cavasso Creek; thence northeast on a straight line to the corner of the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge north boundary adjacent to triangulation station ''Twin''; thence along the north boundary of said refuge to the starting point at Webb Point.

NOTE: Map follows:



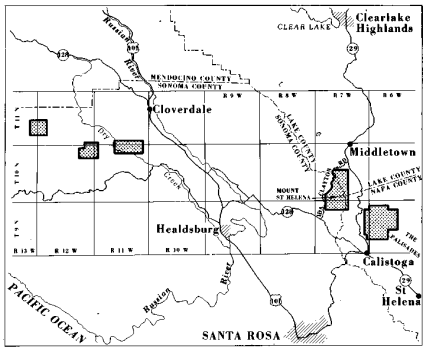
AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON *(Falso peregrinus anatum)*

California. Dry Creek Zone: Areas of land, water, and airspace in Sonoma County, with the following components (Mt. Diablo Base Meridian): (1) T10N R11W W½ of SW¼ Sec. 6, W½ of NW¼ Sec. 6, NW¼ of NW¼ Sec. 7; T10N R12W Sec. 1, E½ of NE¼ Sec. 2, SW¼ of NE¼ Sec. 2, SE¼ Sec. 2, E½ of SW¼ Sec. 2, SE¼ of NW¼ Sec. 2, N½ of NE¼ Sec. 11, NE¼ of NW¼ Sec. 11, N½ of NE¼ Sec. 12, N½ of NW¼ Sec.12; T11N R11W SW¼ of SE¼ Sec. 31, S½ of SW¼ Sec. 31; T11N R12W SE½ of SE¼ Sec. 36, SE¼ of SW¼ Sec. 36; (2) T10N R11W NW¼ of SW¼ Sec. 1, W½ of NW¼ Sec. 1, N½ Sec. 2, N½ of SE¼ Sec. 2, N½ of SW¼ Sec. 2, N½ Sec. 3, N½ of SE¼ Sec. 3, N½ of SW¼ Sec. 3, NE¼ Sec. 4, N½ of SE¼ Sec. 4, NE¼ of SW¼ Sec. 4, E½ of NW¼ Sec. 4; T11N R11W E½ of SE¼ Sec. 33, S½ Sec. 34, S½ Sec. 35, W½ of SE¼ Sec. 36, SW¼ Sec. 36; (3) T11N R12W S½ Sec. 19, Sec. 30; T11N R13W SE¼ Sec. 24, E½ of SW¼ Sec. 24, E½ Sec. 25, E½ of SW¼ Sec. 25, E½ of NW¼ Sec. 25.

Palisades-Table Rock Zone: An area of land, water, and airspace in Napa County, with the following components (Mt. Diablo Base Meridian): T9N R6W S½ Sec. 5, S½ Sec. 6, Sec. 7, Sec. 8, Sec. 9, Sec. 16, Sec. 17, Sec. 18, Sec. 19, Sec. 20; T9N R7W E½ Sec. 12, E½ Sec. 13, NE¼ Sec. 24, E½ of SE¼ Sec. 24.

Mount St. Helena Zone: An area of land, water, and airspace in Lake, Napa, and Sonoma counties, with the following components (Mt. Diablo Base Meridian): T9N R7W W½ of NE¼ Sec. 3, W½ of SE¼ Sec. 3, W½ Sec. 3, Sec. 4, E½ Sec. 5, E½ of SW¼ Sec. 5, E½ of NW¼ Sec. 5; T10N R7W that portion of Sec. 20 east of Ida Clayton Road, Sec. 21, W½ of NE¼ Sec. 22, W½ of SE¼ Sec. 22, W½ Sec. 22, W½ of NE¼ Sec. 27, W½ of SE¼ Sec. 27, W½ Sec. 27, Sec. 28, that portion of Sec. 29 east of Ida Clayton Road, that portion of the NE¼ Sec. 32 east and south of Ida Clayton Road, SE¼ Sec. 32, E½ of SW¼ Sec. 32, that portion of the SE¼ of NW¼ Sec. 32 south of the Ida Clayton Road, Sec. 33, W½ of NE¼ Sec. 34, W½ of SE¼ Sec. 34, W½ Sec. 34.

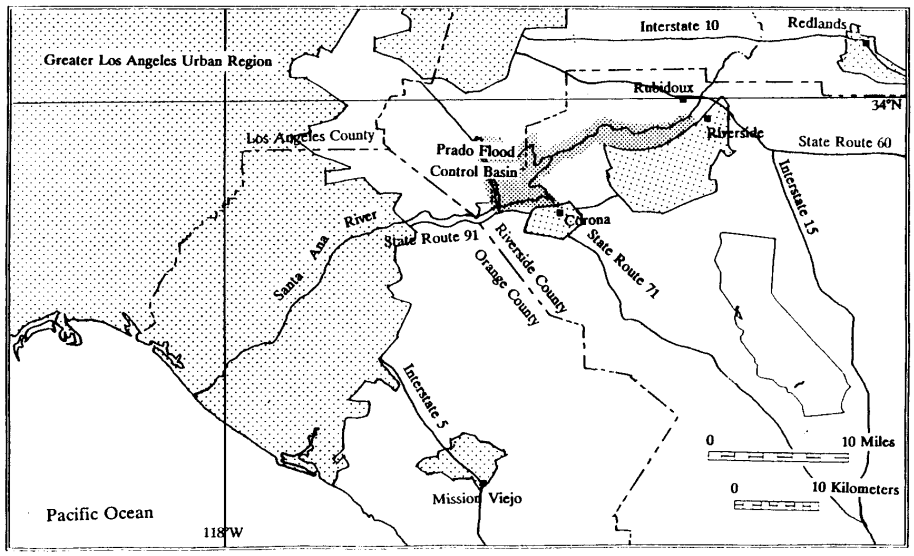
NOTE: Map follows:



SOUTHWESTERN WILLOW FLYCATCHER *(Empidonax traillii extimus)*

California: Areas of land and water as follows:

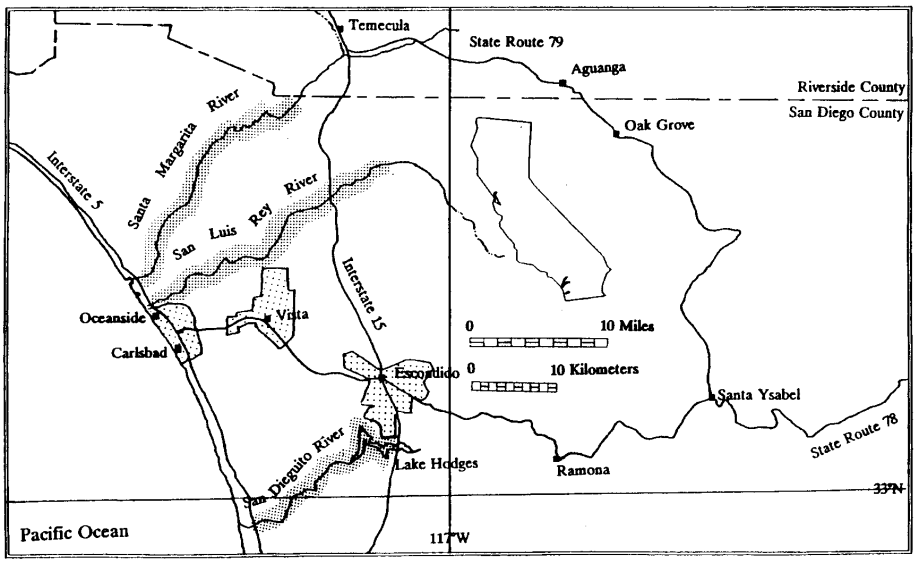
1. Santa Ana River, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties: from Rio Road (T2S, R5W, no surveyed section but at 34° 59′ 00″ North, 117° 25′ 15″ West) downstream to Prado Flood Control Basin Dam (T3S, R7W, Section 20). Approximately 25 km (16 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.



2. Santa Margarita River, San Diego County: from the unnamed trail at T8S, R3W, Section 34) downstream to northbound Interstate 5 (T11S, R5W, Section 19). Approximately 33 km (20 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

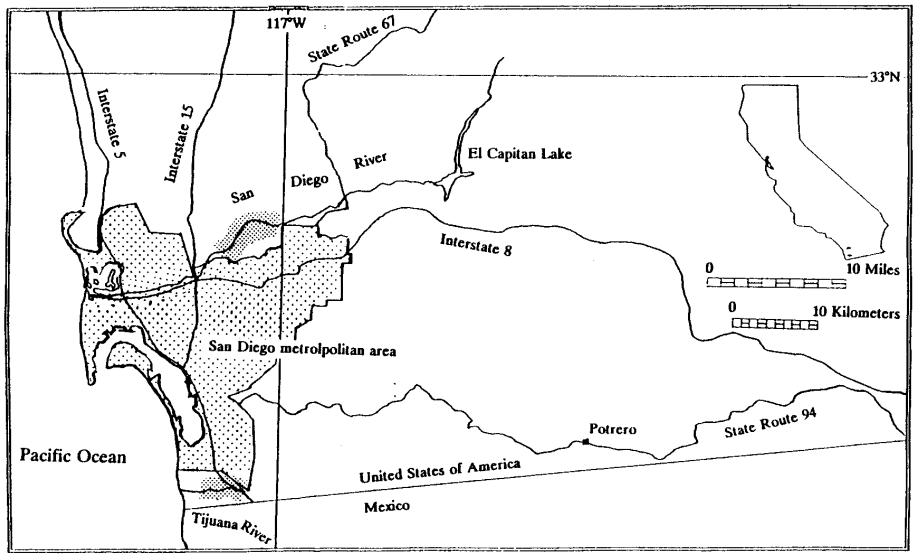
3. San Luis Rey River, San Diego County: from Mission Road (T9S, R2W, Section 27) downstream to northbound Interstate 5 (T11S, R5W, Section 22). Approximately 39 km (24 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

4. San Diegito River, San Diego County: from southbound Interstate 15 (T13S, R2W, no section surveyed, but at 33° 3′ 45″ North, 117° 4′ 00″ West) downstream to northbound Interstate 5 (T14S, R4W, Section 12). Approximately 24 km (15 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

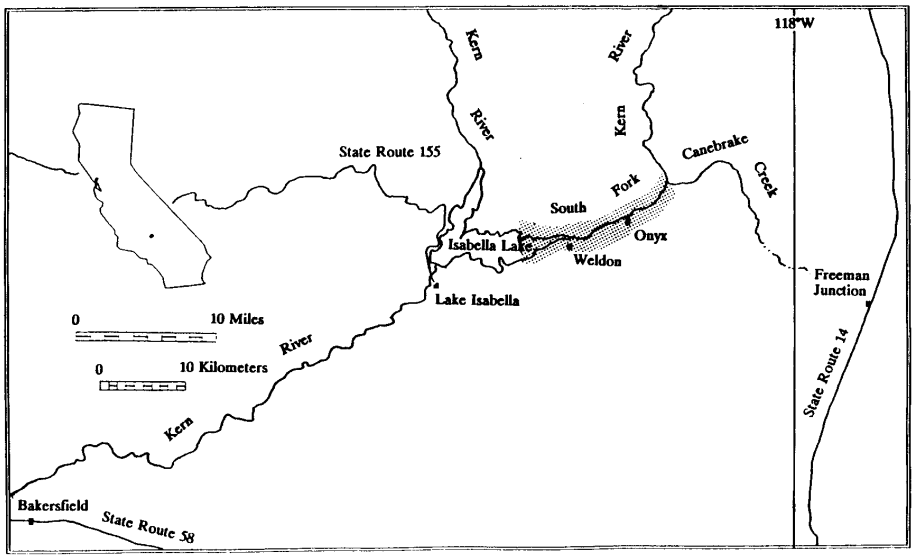


5. San Diego River, San Diego County: from Carlton Hills Boulevard (T15S, R1W, no section surveyed, but at 32° 50′ 45″ North, 117° 59′ 30″ West) downstream to the Second San Diego Aqueduct T15S, R2W, no section surveyed, but at 32° 49′ 30″ North, 117° 3′ 45″ West). Approximately 8 km (5.5 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

6. Tijuana River, San Diego County: from Larsen Field (T19S, R2W, Section 1) downstream to the windmill at T19S, R2W, Section 4. Approximately 5.5 km (3.3 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.



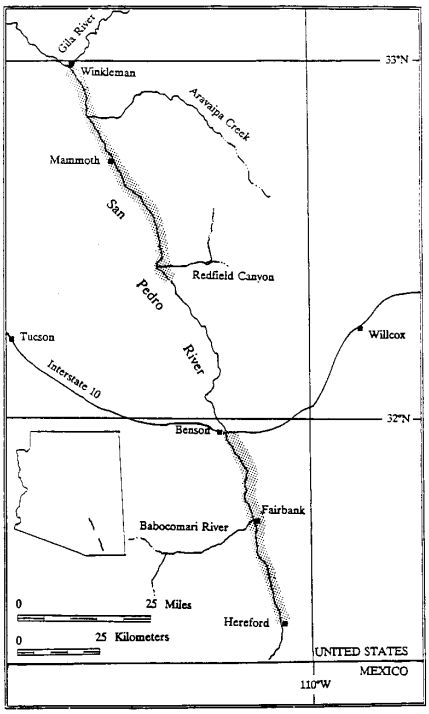
7. South Fork of the Kern River, Kern County: from the confluence of Canebrake Creek (T25S, R36E, Section 30) downstream to a line running north-south between Lyme Dyke and Lime Point encompassing the South Fork Wildlife Area at the eastern end of Lake Isabella (T26S, R34E, Sections 13 and 14). Approximately 26 km (16 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.



Arizona: Areas of land and water as follows:

1. San Pedro River, Cochise County: from the Hereford Bridge (T23S, R22E, Section 9), downstream to eastbound Interstate 10 bridge at Benson (T17S R20E, Section 11). Approximately 87 km (54 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

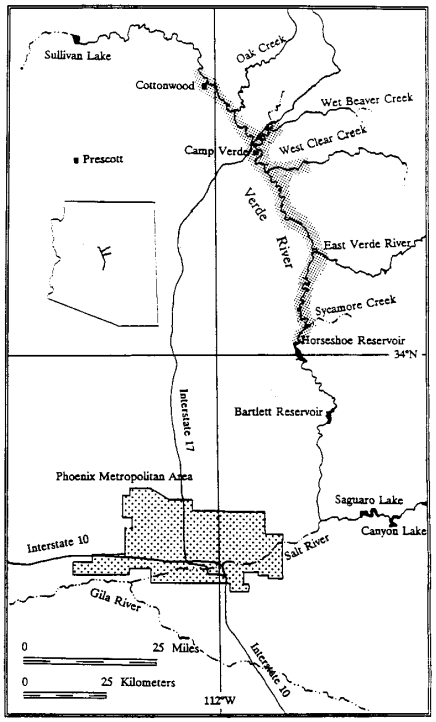
2. San Pedro River, Cochise, Pima and Pinal Counties: from the Gaging Station near Aguaja Canyon (T12S, R18E, Section 19), downstream to the confluence with the Gila River (T5S, R15E, Section 23). Approximately 106 km (66 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.



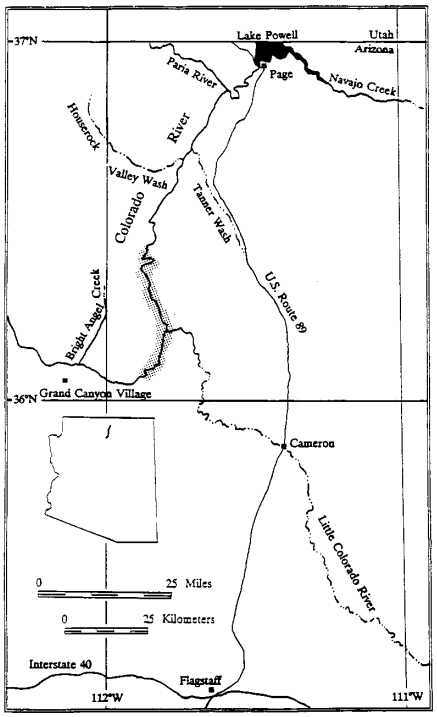
3. Verde River, Yavapai and Gila Counties: from Sob Canyon (T17N, R3E, Section 29) to its inflow into Horseshoe Reservoir (T8N, R6E, Section 15), including Tavasci Marsh and Ister Flat. Approximately 145 km (90 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

4. Wet Beaver Creek, Yavapai County: from the gauging station upstream of the Beaver Creek Ranger Station (T15N, R6E, Section 24), downstream to the confluence of Beaver Creek and the Verde River (T14N, R5E, Section 30). Approximately 32 km (20 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

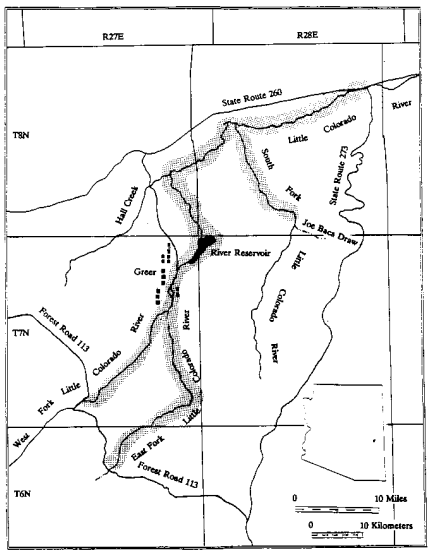
5. West Clear Creek, Yavapai County: from the section line dividing sections 18 and 17 in T13N, R6E downstream to the confluence with the Verde River (T13N, R5E, Section 17). Approximately 14 km (9 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.



6. Colorado River, Coconino County: from river mile 39 (T35N, R5E, Section 16) downstream to river mile 71.5 (T31N, R5E Section 8). (River mile 0 = Lee's Ferry). Approximately 52 km (32 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

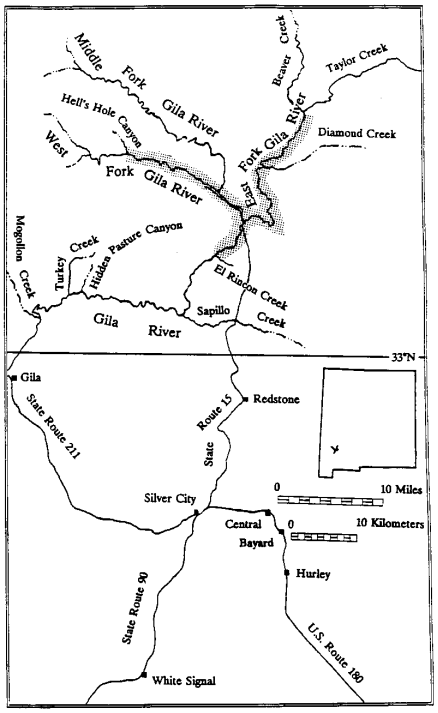


7. Little Colorado River, and the West, East, and South Forks of the Little Colorado River, Apache County: from the diversion ditch at T8N, R28E, Section 16, upstream to Forest Road 113 on the West Fork (T7N, R27E, Section 33), upstream to Forest Road 113 on the East Fork (T6N, R27E, Section 10), and upstream to Joe Baca Draw on the South Fork (T8N, R28E, Section 34). Approximately 48 km (30 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

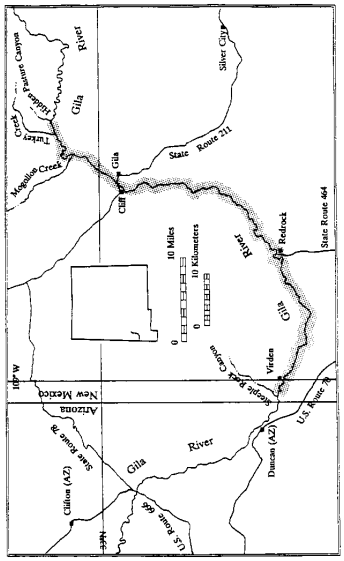


New Mexico: Areas of land and water as follows:

1. Gila River and the East and West Forks of the Gila River, Catron and Grant Counties: from El Rincon on the Gila River (T13S, R14W, S36) upstream to Hell's Hole Canyon on the West Fork of the Gila River T12S, R15W, S4), and upstream to the confluence of Taylor Creek and Beaver Creek on the East Fork of the Gila River (T11S, R12W, S17). Approximately 63 km (39 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

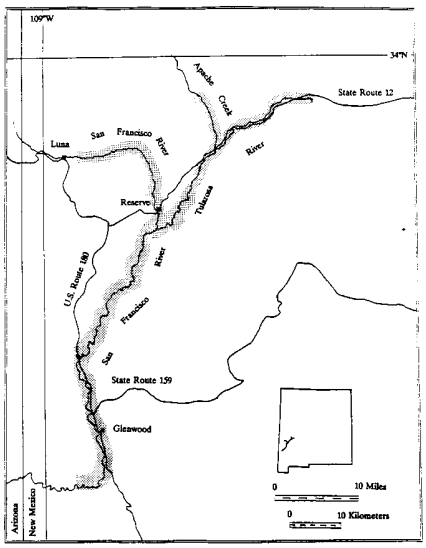


2. Gila River, Grant and Hidalgo Counties: from the confluence of Hidden Pasture Canyon (T14S, R16W, Section 14) downstream to the confluence of Steeple Rock Canyon (T18S, R21W, Section 33). Approximately 90 km (56 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.



3. San Francisco River, Catron County: from the confluence of Trail Canyon (T6S, R20W, Section 4) downstream to San Francisco Hot Springs, near the confluence with Box Canyon (T12S, R20W, Section 23). Approximately 105 km (65 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

4. Tularosa River and Apache Creek, Catron County: from the confluence of the Tularosa and San Francisco Rivers (T7S, R19W, Section 23) upstream, to the source of the Tularosa River near the continental divide (T4S, R15W, Section 33), and upstream on Apache Creek to the confluence with Whiskey Creek (T4S, R18W, Section 25). Approximately 60 km (37 miles). The boundaries include areas within 100 meters of the edge of areas with surface water during the May to September breeding season and within 100 meters of areas where such surface water no longer exists owing to habitat degradation but may be recovered with habitat rehabilitation where thickets of riparian trees and shrubs occur or may become established as a result of natural floodplain processes or rehabilitation.

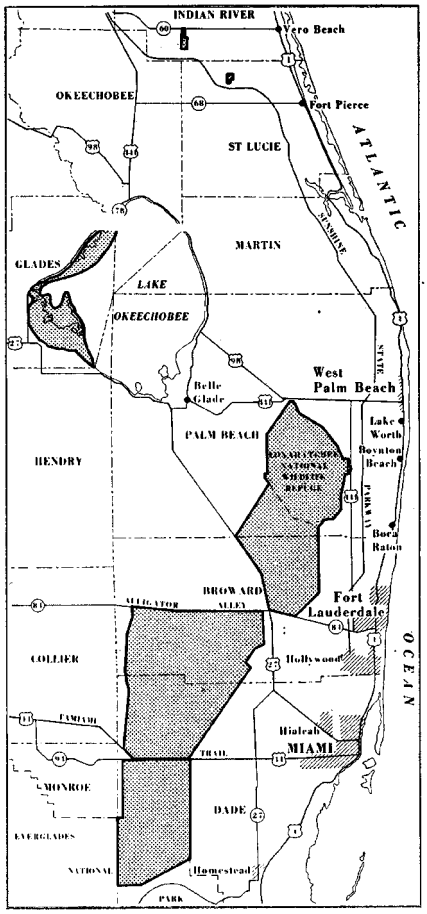


EVERGLADE SNAIL KITE *(Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus)*

Florida. Areas of land (predominantly marsh), water, and airspace, with the following components (Tallahassee Meridian): (1) St. Johns Reservoir, Indian River County: T33S R37E SW¼ Sec. 6, W½ Sec. 7, Sec. 18, Sec. 19; (2) Cloud Lake Reservoir, St. Lucie County; T34S R38E S½ Sec. 16, N½ Sec. 21; (3) Strazzulla Reservoir, St. Lucie County: T34S R38E SW¼ Sec. 21; (4) western parts of Lake Okeechobee, Glades and Hendry Counties, extending along the western shore to the east of the levee system and the undiked high ground at Fisheating Creek, and from the Hurricane Gate at Clewiston northward to the mouth of the Kissimmee River, including all the *Eleocharis* flats of Moonshine Bay, Monkey Box, and Observation Shoal, but excluding the open water north and west of the northern tip of Observation Shoal, north of Monkey Box, and east of Fisheating Bay; (5) Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge (Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District Water Conservation Area 1), Palm Beach County, including Refuge Management Compartments A, B, C, and D, and all of the main portion of the Refuge as bounded by Levees L–7, L–39, and L–40; (6) Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District Water Conservation Area 2A, Palm Beach and Broward Counties, as bounded by Levees L–6, L–35B, L–36, L–38, and L–39; (7) Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District Water Conservation Area 2B, Broward County, as bounded by Levees L–35,

L–35B, L–36, and L–38; (8) Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District Water Conservation Area 3A, Broward and Dade Counties, as bounded by Florida Highway 84. Levees L–68A, L–67A (north of Miami Canal), L–67C (south of Miami Canal). L–29, and L–28, and a line along the undiked northerwestern portion of the Area; (9) that portion of Everglades National Park, Dade County, within the following boundary: Beginning at the point where the Park boundary meets Florida Highway 94 in T54S R35E Sec. 20, thence eastward and southwest along the Park boundary to the southwest corner of Sec. 31 in T7S R37E, thence southwestward along a straight line to the southwest corner of Sec. 2 in T58S R35E, thence westward along the south sides of Sec. 3, 4, 5, and 6 in T58S R35E to the Dade-Monroe county line, thence northward along the Dade-Monroe county line to the Park boundary, thence eastward and northward along the Park boundary to the point of beginning.

NOTE: Map follows:



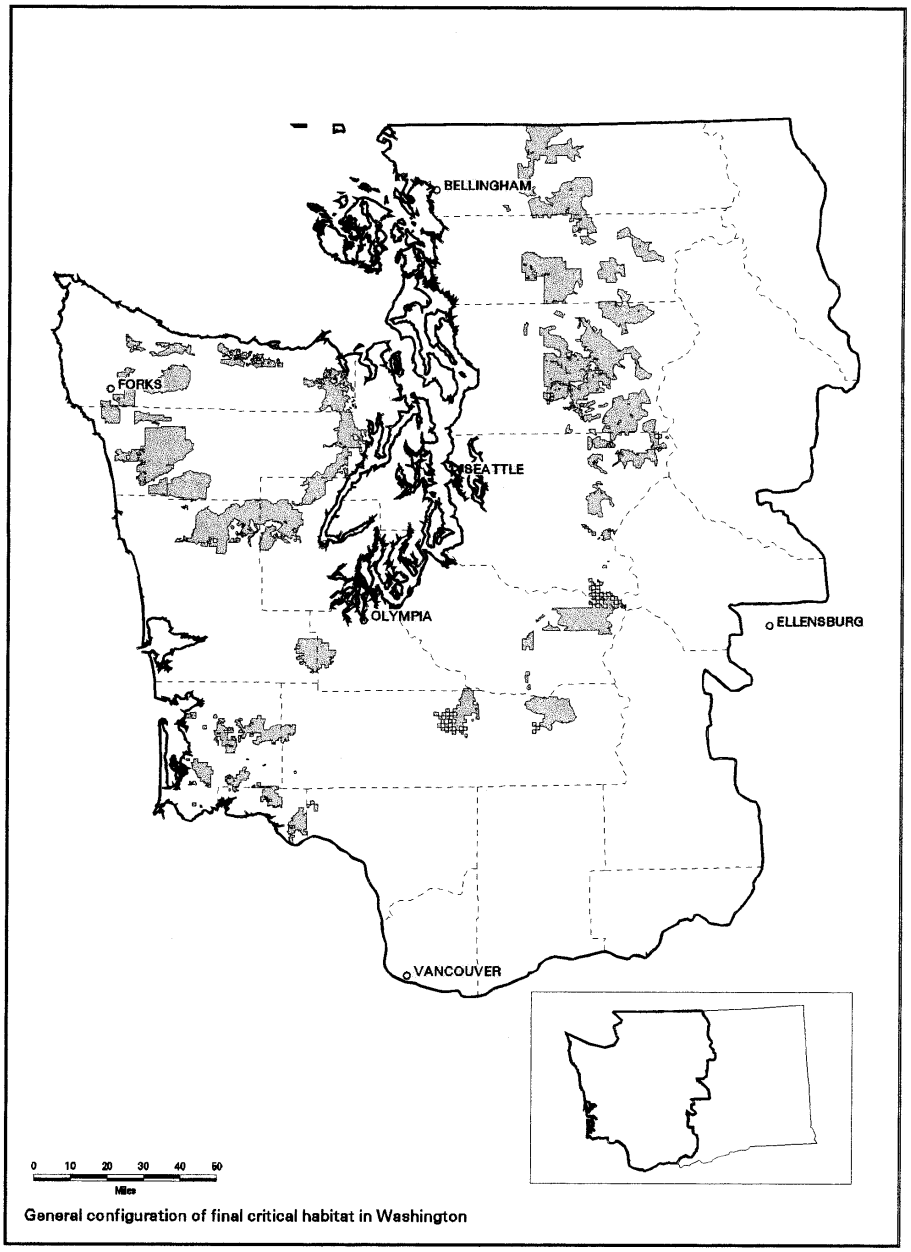
MARBLED MURRELET *(Brachyramphus marmoratus marmoratus)*

1. Critical habitat units are depicted for the States of Washington, Oregon, and California on the maps below.

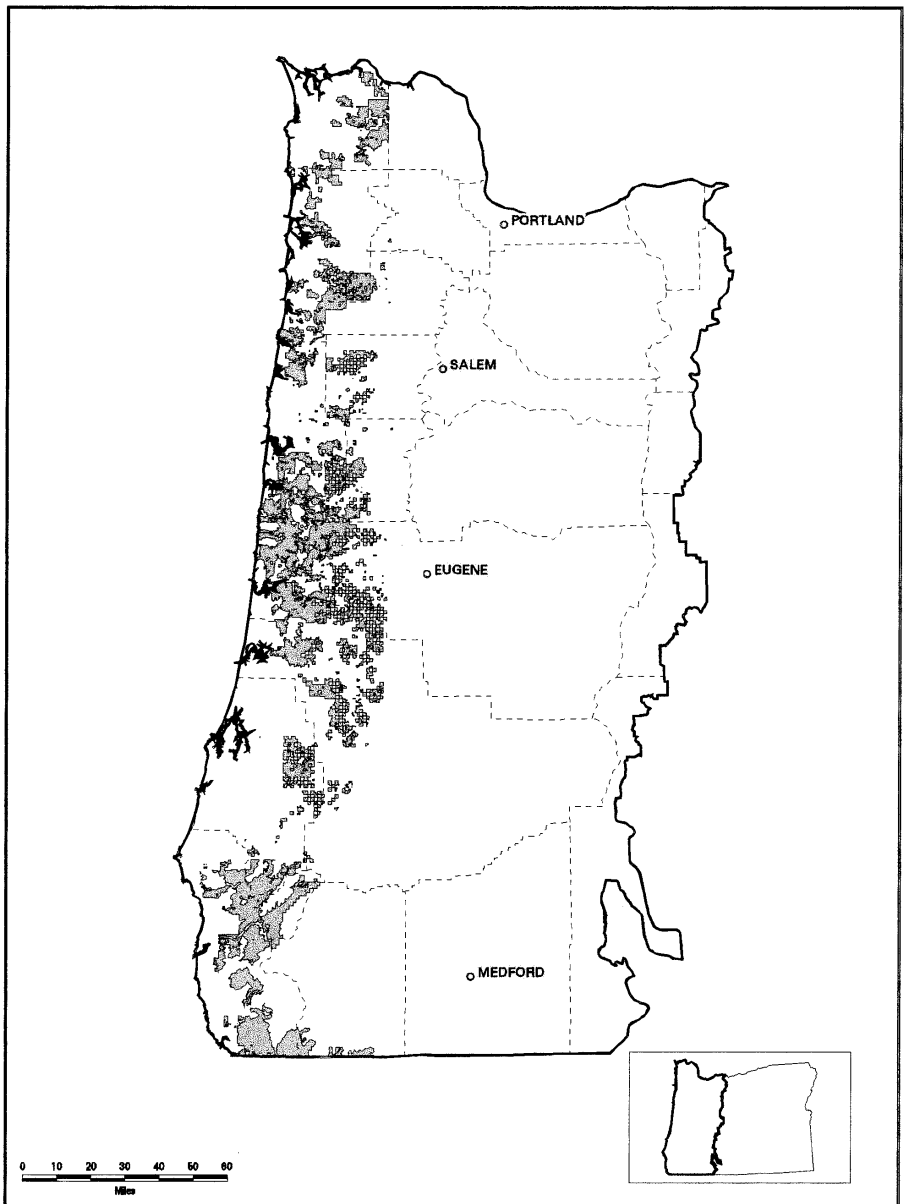
2. The primary constituent elements: individual trees with potential nest platforms and forest lands of at least one half site-potential tree height regardless of contiguity within 0.8 kilometers (0.5 miles) of individual trees with potential nesting platforms and that are used or potentially used by the marbled murrelet for nesting or roosting.

3. A description of the critical habitat units follows. Where a critical habitat unit includes Federal lands within the boundaries of a Late Successional Reserve established by the Northwest Forest Plan, those boundaries include any minor adjustments. Critical habitat units do not include non-federal

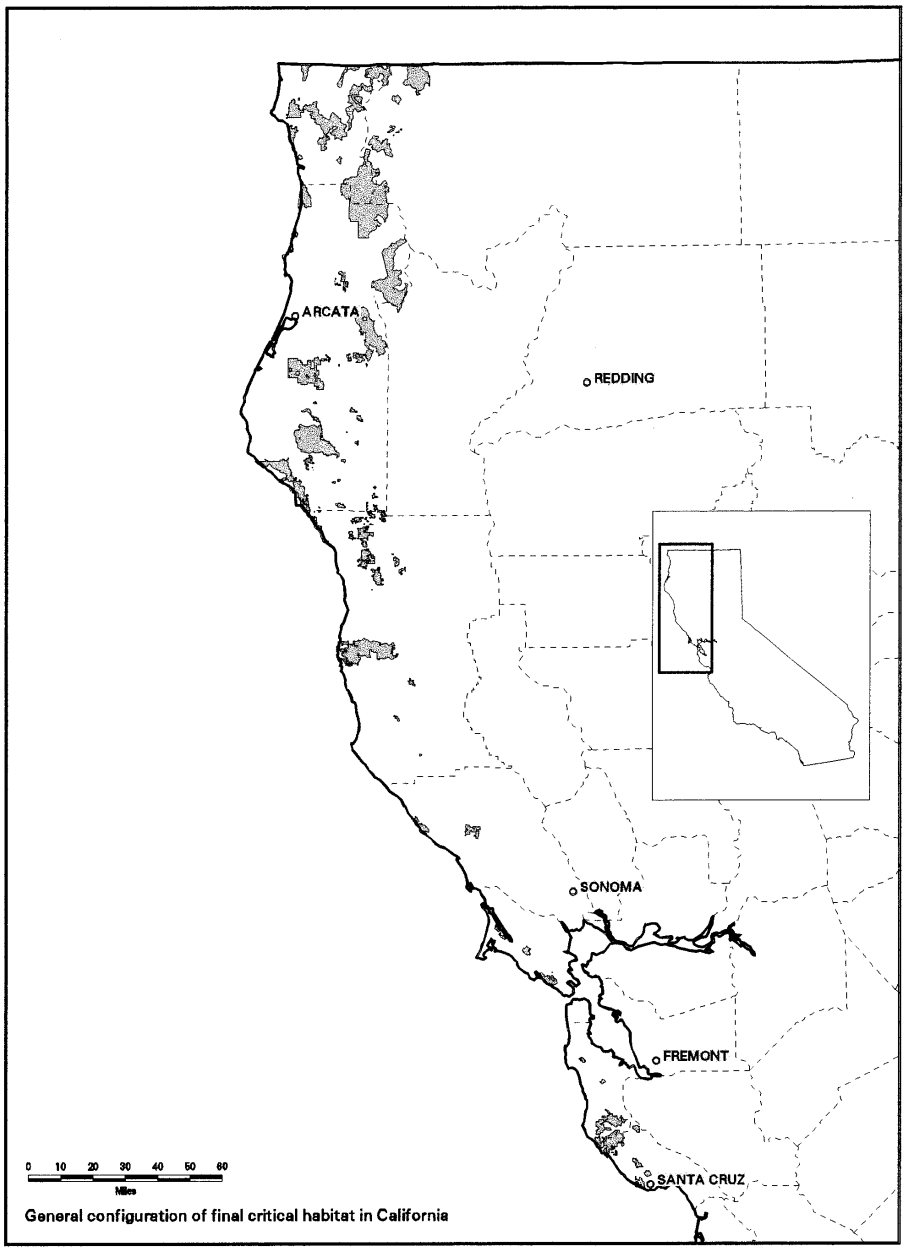
lands covered by a legally operative incidental take permit for marbled murrelets issued under section 10(a) of the Act.



General configuration of final critical habitat in Washington



General configuration of final critical habitat in Oregon



Map and description of WA–01–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Cape Flattery, Forks, and Port Angeles, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.28N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: W½ W½ Section 1; Sections 2–8; NW¼, N½ SW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 9; N½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 10; W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 11; NW¼ NW¼ Section 12.

T.28N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–5; S½ SW¼, SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 6; Sections 7–12; N½ NW¼ Section 13; N½ Section 14; N½ N½ Section 15; N½ Section 16; N½, N½ SW¼ Section 17; N½ N½ Section 18.

T.28N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 1; SW ¼, S½ SE¼ Section 2; S½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 3; N½ N½ Section 10; N½ Section 11; Section 12 except SW¼ SW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 13.

T.29N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 1; Section 2 except N½ NE¼; Section 3 except N½ NE¼; Sections 4–5; SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼, E½ Section 6; Sections 7–24; Section 25 except SE¼ SE¼; Sections 26–35; NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 36.

T.29N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SW¼, SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 12; Section 13; N½, N½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 14; E½ SE¼ Section 22; S½, NE¼ Section 23; Sections 24–27; S½, S½ NE¼ Section 28; SE¼ Section 29; SE¼ SE¼ Section 31; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 32; Sections 33–36.

T.30N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼ Section 18; N½ NW¼ Section 19.

T.30N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: E½ NW¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 1; S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 2; Section 3 except NE¼; Section 4; E½ NW¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 5; S½ Section 6; Sections 7–12; Section 13 except SW¼ SW¼; NW¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 14; Section 15; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 16; N½ Section 17; Section 18 except S½ SE¼; NW¼ NW¼ Section 19; SW¼ SW¼ Section 35.

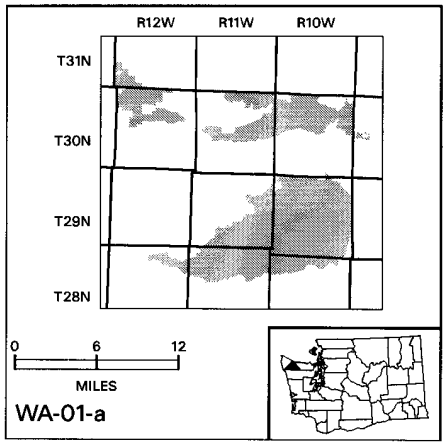
T.30N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; Section 3 except S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 4 except S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; NE¼ NE¼ Section 10; N½ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 11; NW¼ NW¼, S½, E½ NE¼ Section 12; Sections 13–14; S½, S½ NE¼ Section 15; S½ Section 17; SE¼ Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 20; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 21; N½, N½ S½ Section 22; N½, N½ SW¼ Section 23; NW¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 24.

T.30N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ NW¼ Section 2; W½, N½ NE¼ Section 3; Section 4–5; Section 6 except W½ NW¼, NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 7; Section 8 except SW¼ SW¼; N½ N½, SE¼ SE¼ Section 9; S½ Section 10; S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 11; W½ NW¼ Section 13; N½, N½ SW¼ Section 14; N½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 15; Section 17 except NW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼.

T.31N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Section 30 except NE¼; Section 31; Section 32 except NE¼; S½ SW¼ Section 33.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.30N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: N½ Section 16.



Map and description of WA–01–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Port Angeles, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.29N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼ Section 1; NE¼ Section 2.

T.30N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 26; S½ SW¼ Section 29; Section 30 except SE¼ NE¼, N½ NE¼; Section 31 except SW¼ SW¼; W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼ Section 32; W½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, N½ SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 33; NW¼, N½ SE¼, W½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 34; Sections 35–36.

T.30N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 25; Section 26 except NW¼ NE¼; Sections 27–29; N½ N½ Section 32; N½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 33; N½, N½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 34; N½, W½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 35; N½, N½ S½ Section 36.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

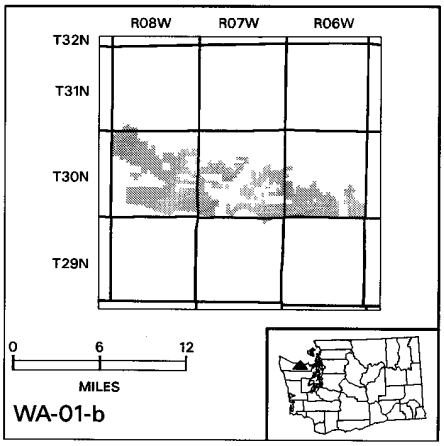
T.30N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: N½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 18; NW¼ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 19; SW¼ SW¼ Section 20; SW¼ SW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 21; SE¼ SE¼ Section 23; NW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 25; E½ Section 26; SE¼ NW¼, S½ Section 27; Section 28 except SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ NE¼; Section 29; Section 30 except S½ SW¼; Sections 31–34; W½ W½, E½ E½ Section 35; Section 36.

T.30N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 9; S½ SW¼ Section 10; S½ S½,

NE¼ SE¼ Section 13; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 14; SW¼ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 15; SW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 16; S½, S½ N½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 17; NW¼ NW¼, S½, E½ NE¼ Section 18; W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 19; SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 20; NW¼, SW¼ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 21; SE¼ SW¼, E½ E½ Section 22; S½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 23; N½, NW¼ SW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 24; S½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 25; N½, NW¼ SE¼ Section 27.

T.30N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼ Section 4; Section 5 except E½ NE¼; Section 6 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 7 except S½ SW¼; Section 8; Section 9 except NW¼ NE¼; SW¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 10; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 11; SW¼ NW¼, N½ S½, SE¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 12; NW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 13; Section 14; Section 15 except N½ SE¼, S½ NE¼; Section 16 except SW¼ SE¼; E½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 17; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 20; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼, E½ SW¼, NE¼ Section 22; W½, N½ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 23; SW¼ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, N½ S½, N½ NE¼ Section 24.

T.31N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: E½ SE¼ Section 31; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 32.



Map and description of WA–02–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Cape Flattery and Forks, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.28N., R.12W Willamette Meridian: S½, S½ N½ Section 4; S½, S½ N½ Section 5; S½, NW¼, S½ NE¼, Section 6; Sections 7–9; Sections 16–21; Sections 28–33.

T.29N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 7; SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 8; S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 9; NW¼, W½ SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 16; Section 17 except SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 18; Section 19 except W½ SE¼; W½ W½ Section 20; W½ Section 30.

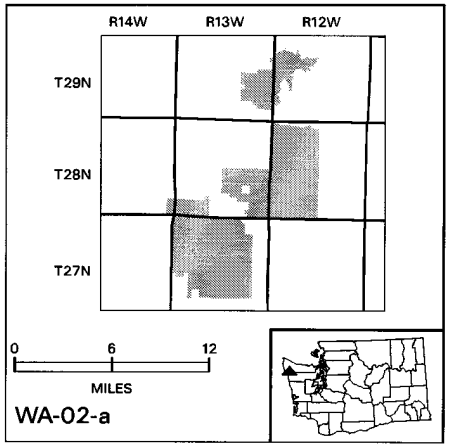
T.29N., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½, NE¼ NE¼ Section 13; Section 23 except SW¼ SW¼; Sections 24–25; N½, N½ S½, SE¼ SE¼ Section 26, N½ N½ Section 36.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.27N., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ Section 2; Sections 3–11; Sections 14–18; N½, NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 19; Sections 20–23; Sections 26–28; N½, W½ SW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 29.

T.28N., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 22–25; W½ NW¼, S½, E½ NE¼ Section 26; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 27; SW¼ SW¼ Section 28; Sections 31–32; W½ W½ Section 33; E½ E½, W½ SE1/4 Section 35; Section 36.

T.28N., R.14W. Willamette Meridian: E½ Section 36.



Map and description of WA–02–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Forks and Mt Olympus, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.25N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 29–30; Section 31 except SE¼ SE¼; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 32.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.24N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: N½ N½ Section 1; N½, N½ SW¼ Section 2; Sections 3–8; Section 9 except SE¼; N½ NW¼ Section 10; NW¼ Section 16; NW¼, NW¼

SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 17; Section 18 except SE¼ SE¼; NW¼ NW¼ Section 19.

T.24N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 1; SE¼, NW¼ NE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 2; W½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 10; Section 11; Section 12 except NE¼ SE¼; W½, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 13; N½, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 14; NE¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 23; N½, N½ SW¼ Section 24.

T.25N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, W½ SW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 6.

T.25N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–11; W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 12; NW¼, N½ SW¼, N½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 14; Section 15 except SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼; Sections 16–20; N½ Section 21.

T.25N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1–19; Section 20 except NE¼ NW¼; Sections 21–36.

T.25N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except N½ N½; Section 2 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 3 except NE¼ NW¼; E½ Section 4; SE¼ Section 5; SE¼ SW¼ Section 6; Section 7; N½ Section 8; Section 9; Section 10 except NE¼ NE¼; SE¼ NW¼, S½ Section 11; Section 12; Section 13 except S½ SW¼; W½ W½, E½ Section 14; Sections 15–16; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 17; Section 18; E½ NW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 19; N½ N½ Section 20; N½ N½ Section 21; N½ N½ Section 22; NW¼ NW¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 23; NE¼ NW¼, E½ SW¼, NE¼ Section 24; Section 25; Section 26 except W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Sections 35–36.

T.25N., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except NE¼ SE¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 2 except NW¼; NE¼ NW¼, S½ S½, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 11; Section 12; Section 13 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 14; N½ NW¼ Section 23; NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 24.

T.26N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 19; W½ Section 29; Sections 30–31; W½ W½ Section 32.

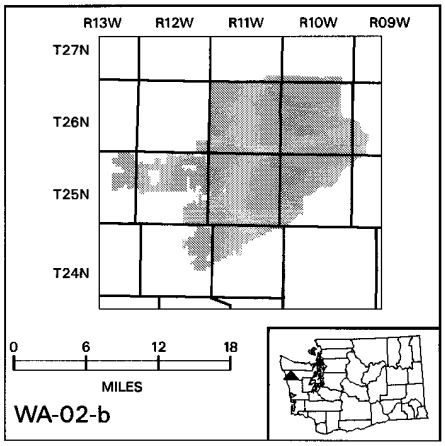
T.26N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 2–11; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 13; Sections 14–36.

T.26N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–36.

T.26N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Section 36.

T. 27N., R. 10W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 31; S½ Section 32; S½ Section 33; S½ Section 34; S½ Section 35.

T. 27N., R. 11W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ Section 35; S½ Section 36.



Map and description of WA–02–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Forks and Mt Olympus, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T. 23N., R. 9W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 6.

T. 23N., R. 10W. Willamette Meridian: N½, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 1; N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 2; NW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 3; E½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 4; N½, SW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 15; S½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼, NW¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 16; NE¼ NE¼ Section 22.

T. 23N., R. 11W. Willamette Meridian: E½ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 1.

T. 24N., R. 09W. Willamette Meridian: S½ N½, S½ Section 3; Sections 4–10; Section 15 except SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼; Sections 16–21; Sections 28–33.

T. 24N., R. 10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–3; S½, NE¼ Section 4; S½ Section 5; S½ Section 6; Sections 7–30; N½, N½ S½, SE¼ SE¼ Section 31; Sections 32–36.

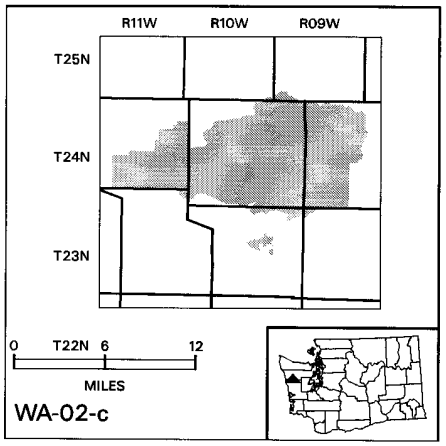
T. 24N., R. 10½W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼ Section 1; Section 12 except W½ W½; Section 13; Section 14 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 23–26; NW¼, N½ SW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 35; N½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 36.

T. 25N., R. 09W. Willamette Meridian: S½, SE¼ NW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 31; NW¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 32.

T. 25N., R. 10W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼ Section 36.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T. 24N., R. 11W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 12; Sections 13–14; SE¼ SE¼ Section 15; S½ S½ Section 20; S½ Section 21; E½ NE¼, S½ Section 22; Sections 23–29; Sections 32–36.



Map and description of WA–02–d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Forks, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

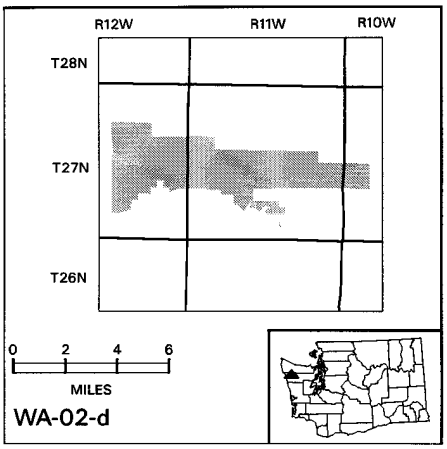
T.27N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 27; S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 28; NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 29; SW¼ NE¼ Section 34.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.27N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 19.

T.27N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 14; S½ Section 15; S½ Section 16; S½ Section 17; Sections 18–24; S½ SW¼ Section 27; N½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 28; N½ N½ Section 29; NE¼ NE¼ Section 30.

T.27N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 10; SW¼ Section 11; Sections 13–15; Section 22; Section 23 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 24; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 25; N½ NW¼ Section 26; Section 27 except E½ SE¼.



Map and description of WA–03–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Mt Olympus and Shelton, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.21N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 3.

T.21N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 4–9; N½, SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 16; Sections 17–18; NW¼ NW¼ Section 21.

T.21N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 3 except SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼; Section 4; E½ Section 5; N½ Section 6.

T.22N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; NE¼ NW¼, E½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 2; W½ Section 3; Sections 4–5; SE¼ NW¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 6; NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 7; SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NW¼ NE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 8; Section 9; W½, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 10; NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 11; NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 12; N½ NW¼, S½ SW¼, W½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼ Section 13; SW¼ NW¼, SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 14; Section 15 except SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SW¼ NE¼; Section 16; Section 17 except W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼; SW¼, E½ SE¼, NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 19; Section 20 except SE1/4; Section 21 except SE¼ SE¼; N½ Section 22; N½, E½ SW¼, W½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 23; W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 24; NW¼ Section 26; S½ NW¼, SW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 27; N½ NW¼ Section 28; NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 29; SW¼ SW¼ Section 30; W½, N½ SE¼, W½ NE¼ Section 31; W½ Section 34.

T.22N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: E½ SE¼ Section 1; N½ NW¼, W½ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 2; Sections 3–9; W½, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 10; SE¼ NW¼, S½, S½

NE¼ Section 11; W½ SW¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 12; NW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 13; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 14; Section 15 except E½ SE¼, NE¼; Sections 16–21; Section 22 except E½ SE¼, NE¼; E½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 24; SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 25; Section 27 except E½ E½; Sections 28–33; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼ Section 34; Section 35 except NW¼ NW¼; SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 36.

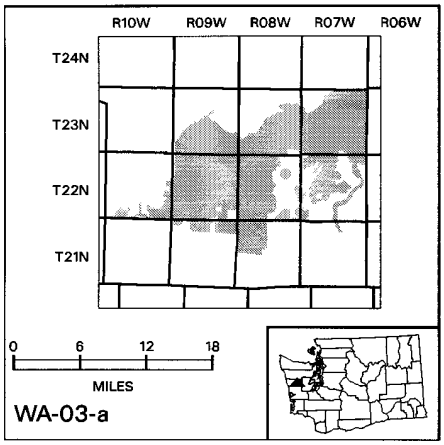
T.22N., R.09N. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–5; E½, E½ W½ Section 6; E½, E½ W½ Section 7; Sections 8–25; Section 26 except SW¼; Sections 27–33; Section 34 except S½ SE¼; Section 35 except N½ NW¼, W½ SW¼.

T.22N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ Section 13; SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼, E½ SW¼, SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 24; SE¼ NW¼, SW¼, E½ Section 25; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 27; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 31; SW¼ NW¼, E½ NW¼, S½, S½ NE¼ Section 32; NW¼ NW¼, S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 33; W½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 34; Section 35 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 36.

T.23N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–3; S½, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 4; SW¼ SW¼ Section 7; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 8; Sections 9–17; Section 18 except N½ NE¼; Sections 19–30; N½, N½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 31; Section 32–33; Section 34 except S½ SE¼; Sections 35–36.

T.23N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 11; Section 12 except N½ N½; Sections 13–14; S½, NE¼ Section 15; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 16; SE¼ SE¼ Section 20; S½, NE¼ Section 21; Sections 22–29; W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, S½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 30; Sections 31–34; Section 35 except E½ SE¼; N½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 36.

T.23N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: E½ NW¼, SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼ Section 15; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 16; SE¼ SE¼ Section 19; S½, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 20; Sections 21–22; W½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 23; SW¼ SW¼ Section 24; Sections 25–29; SW¼, SW¼, E½ SW¼, SE¼, S½ NE¼ NE¼ NE¼ Section 30; E½ W½, E½ Section 31; Sections 32–36.



Map and description of WA–03-b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Mt Olympus and Shelton, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.21N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: W½, NW1/4 NE¼ Section 3; Sections 4–8; E½, NE¼ Section 9; N½ NW¼ Section 10.

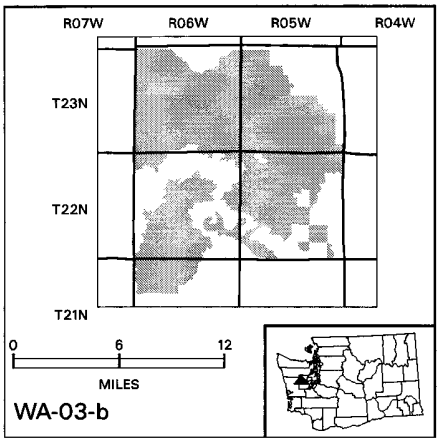
T.22N., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–4; S½, SW¼ NW¼, E½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 5; Sections 6–10; Section 11 except SE¼ SE¼; W½ Section 14; N½ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 15; Sections 16–18; N½, W½ SW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 19; Sections 20–22; Section 26; Section 28 except SW¼ SW¼; N½ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 29; NW¼ NW¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 30; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 31; W½, SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 32; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 33; NE¼ Section 34; W½ W½, NE¼ SW¼ Section 36.

T.22N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: N½, E½ SE¼ Section 1; NW¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 2; N½ NE¼ Section 3; NW¼, W½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 5; Section 6 except S½ SE¼; N½ NW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 8; S½ Section 9; S½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, S½, W½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 10; SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 11; NE¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 12; Section 13; NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 14; Sections 15–16; E½ Section 17; N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 19; Sections 20–21; W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼,

E½ SE¼ Section 22; S½, SW¼ NE¼ Section 23; NE¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, E½ SE¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 24; S½ N½, NW¼ NW¼, N½ S½, SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 25; N½, SW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 26; Section 27 except NW¼ NE¼; Sections 28–29; E½ Section 30; Section 31 except W½ NW¼; Sections 32–34; NW¼ Section 35.

T.23N., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: W½ W½ Section 4; S½ N½, S½ Section 5; S½ N½, S½ Section 6; Sections 7–9; W½ SW¼ Section 10; S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 14; NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 15; Sections 16–22; Section 23 except SE¼ NE¼, N½ NE¼; NW¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 24; W½ Section 25; Sections 26–35; Section 36 except NE¼.

T.23N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ NW¼, S½, S½ NE¼ Section 1; E½ SE¼ Section 2; SW¼ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 4; Sections 5–9; NW¼ NW¼, S½ N½, S½ Section 10; Sections 11–32; Section 33 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 34 except SW¼; Sections 35–36.



Map and description of WA–04–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Shelton and Chehalis River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.16N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, W½ SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 4; Sections 5–7; NW¼, W½ SW¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 8; NW¼ NW¼; NW¼ NW¼ Section 16; W½, NE¼ Section 17; Section 18; Section 19 except S½ SE¼.

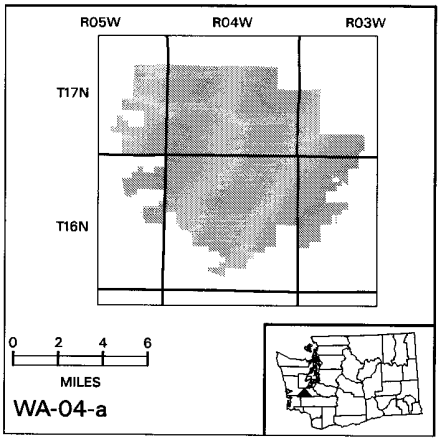
T.16N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–17; Section 18 except SW¼; NE¼ Section 19; Section 20 except W½ SW¼; Sections 21–23; N½ NW¼ Section 26; Section 27 except E½ SE¼; N½ NW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 28; N½ NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 33.

T.16N., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 1; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 2; N½, SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 11; N½ Section 12; Section 13 except N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼.

T.17N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Section 19; Sections 30–32; Section 33 except SE¼ SE¼.

T.17N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 14–36.

T.17N., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: Section 13; E½ Section 14; S½, NE¼ Section 23; Sections 24–25; NW¼ SW¼, S½ S½ Section 26; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 27; Sections 35–36.



Map and description of WA–05–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Chehalis River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.12N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 2 except NE¼ NE¼; Sections 3–5; Section 9; Section 10 except NW¼ NW¼; W½, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 11; W½, W½ NE¼ Section 14; Sections 15–16.

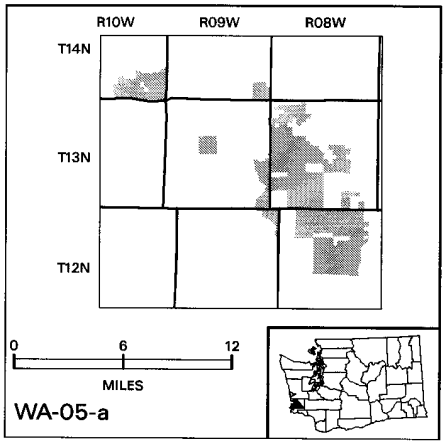
T.12N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: N½, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 1.

T.13N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 4; Section 5 except N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; SE¼ NW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 6; Section 7 except SE¼ NW¼; NW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 8; SW¼ Section 14; NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 15; Sections 16–20; N½ Section 21; SW¼ NW¼, S½, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 22; W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ Section 23; Section 28–29; Section 30 except N½ N½; Sections 32–33.

T.13N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 16; S½ N½, S½, NE¼ NE¼ Section 24; E½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼, E½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 25; Section 36 except N½ NW¼.

T.14N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 36 except NE¼ NE¼.

T.14N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: S½, S½ NE¼ Section 25; S½ Section 26; SE¼ Section 27; Section 34 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 35 except NW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 36.



Map and description of WA–05–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Astoria, Oregon-Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.10N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: N½, N½ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 3; N½ NE¼ Section 4.

T.11N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 4–10; W½ Section 14; Sections 15–18; Section 19 except SW¼ SW¼; Sections 20–22; Sections 27–29; NW¼, E½ Section 33; Section 34 except SW¼.

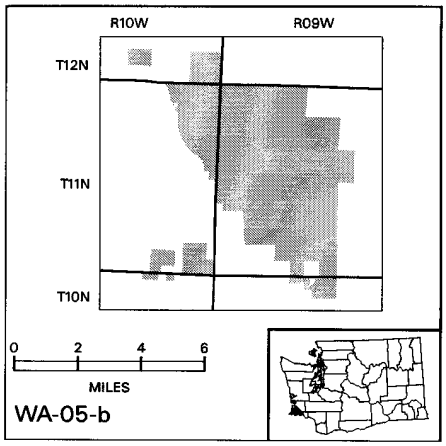
T.11N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; E½ NW¼, E½ Section 2; E½ E½ Section 11; Section 12; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼, E½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 13; Section 36 except E½ NE¼.

T.12N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, E½ NE¼ Section 34; Section 36.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.11N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, that portion of the SE¼ SW¼ west of Ellsworth Creek, NW¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 35.

T.10N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 2; NE¼ NE¼ Section 3.



Map and description of WA–05–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Astoria, Oregon-Washington; 1995.

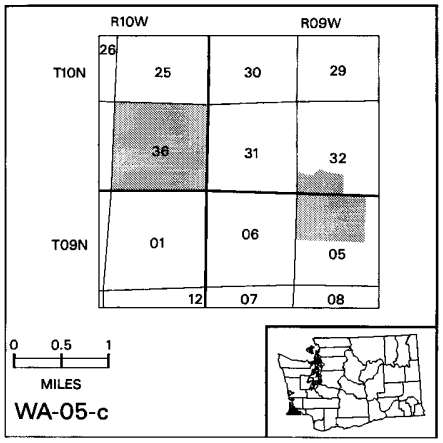
Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.10N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 36.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.09N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: NW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 Section 5.

T.10N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: That portion of the S1/2 SW1/4 Section 32 south of Bean Creek.



Map and description of WA–05–d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Cape Flattery, Washington; Astoria, Oregon-Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T. 10N., R. 06W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 2–5; N½ Section 6; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 7; Sections 8–10; Sections 14–17; E½ Section 18; Section 19; SW¼ NW¼, SW¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 20; Section 21–27; S½ NW¼, S½ Section 28; NE¼ Section 29; NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 30; N½, N½ SW¼ Section 33; N½, W½ SE¼ Section 34; N½, SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 35; N½, NW¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 36.

T. 10N., R. 08W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 1; Section 2; NW¼ Section 10; E½ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 11; W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 12.

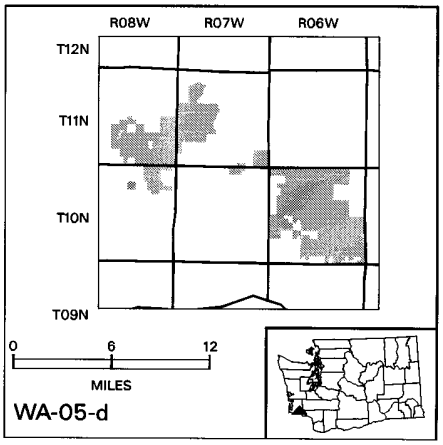
T. 11N., R. 07W. Willamette Meridian: N½, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 8; Section 16 except SE¼ SE¼; Sections 17–20; W½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 21; N½ Section 29; N½, SW¼ Section 30; N½ NW¼ Section 31; Section 36.

T. 11N., R. 08W. Willamette Meridian: S½, S½ NE¼ Section 21; NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, SE¼ Section 22; Sections 24–28; E½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 33; N½, SE¼ Section 34; Sections 35–36.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T. 10N., R. 07W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 2; NE¼ Section 3.

T. 11N., R. 07W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼ Section 35.



Map and description of WA–05–e taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Astoria, Oregon-Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

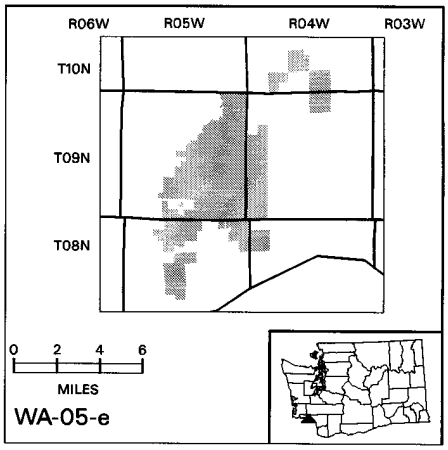
T. 08N., R. 04W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 6; N½ Section 7.

T. 08N., R. 05W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; NE¼ Section 2; E½, W½ NE¼ Section 3; Section 4; N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 5; NW¼, SE¼, N½ NE¼ Section 9; SW¼ Section 10; NE¼ Section 12; Section 16; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 21.

T. 09N., R. 04W. Willamette Meridian: Section 3; SE¼ Section 7; Sections 18–19; Sections 30–31.

T. 09N., R. 05W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 2; SW¼ SE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 10; Section 11 except N½ NW¼; Sections 12–14; Section 15 except N½ NW¼; S½ SE¼ Section 16; SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 21; Sections 22–28; SE¼ SE¼ Section 29; W½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ SE¼ SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 33; Section 34 except NW¼; Sections 35–36.

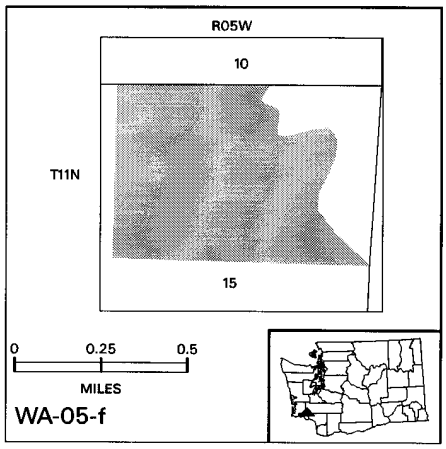
T.10N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: Section 28 except NE¼ NE¼; W½, NE¼ Section 32; Section 34.



Map and description of WA–05–f taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Astoria, Oregon-Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.11N., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: E½ NW¼, that portion of the NE¼ west of the East Fork Chehalis River Section 15.

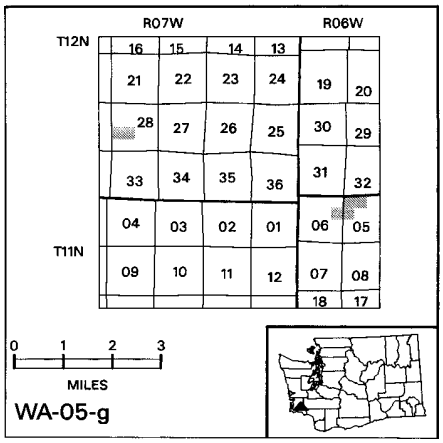


Map and description of WA–05–g taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Astoria, Oregon-Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.11N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 5; SE¼ NE¼ Section 6.

T.12N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: N½ SW¼ Section 28.



Map and description of WA–05–h taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Chehalis River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.12N, R.05W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ Section 6.

T.12N, R.06W. Willamette Meridian: NE¼ Section 1; N½, N½ S½ Section 3; N½ N½ Section 6.

T.12N, R.07W. Willamette Meridian: N½, N½ SW¼ Section 1; N½, N½ S½ Section 2, NE¼ Section 3.

T.12N, R.08W. Willamette Meridian: NE¼ Section 1.

T.13N, R.05W. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½ Section 7; NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 8; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 9; S½ Section 10; Sections 15–21; Section 22 except SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, E½ E½; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 27; NE¼ Section 28; Section 29–31; Section 32 except W½ SW¼.

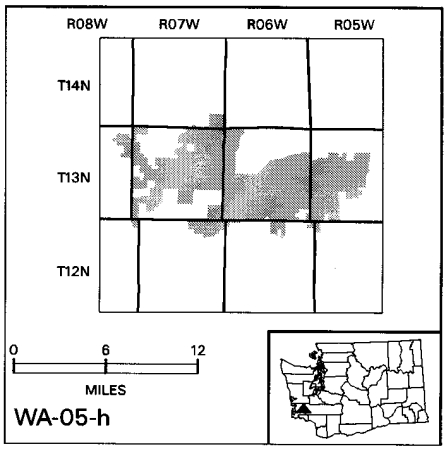
T.13N, R.06W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, W½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 5; Sections 6–7; W½ NW¼ Section 8; S½ SE¼ Section 10; S½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 11; S½ Section 12; Sections 13–15; SE¼ Section 16; Sections 18–33; Section 34 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 35; N½, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 36.

T.13N, R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; Section 3 except N½ NW¼; N½, W½ SW¼ Section 6; W½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 7; SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 9; Section 10 except NE¼; Sections 11–16; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 17; NW¼, E½ Section 18; S½ NW¼, S½, E½ NE¼ Section 19; N½, SE¼ Section 20; Sections 21–24; Section 27; Section 29 except W½ NW¼; S½ Section 30; W½ Section 31; NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, Section 32; Section 36.

T.13N, R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 1; S½ SE¼ Section 2; N½ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 12.

T.14N, R.06W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 31.

T.14N, R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 34; SW¼ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 35; Section 36.



Map and description of WA–06–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service

1:100,000 map; Port Angeles, Mt Olympus and Seattle, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.26N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 2; Section 3 except E½ NE¼; NW¼, E½ Section 4; W½, W½ SE¼, N½ NE¼ Section 5; Sections 6–7; W½, S½ SE¼ Section 8; S½ S½, NE¼ NE¼ Section 9; Section 10 except SW¼ NW¼; Section 14 except E½ SE¼; N½ NW¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼, E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 15; Section 16–21; W½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 22; Section 27 except NE¼ NE¼.

T.26N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–3; E½, E½ W½ Section 10; Sections 11–13; Section 14 except the SW¼ SW¼; S½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 15; S½ Section 16; SE¼ SE¼ Section 17; S½ N½, N½ S½ Section 19; S½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, N½ SW¼, NE¼ Section 20; NE¼ Section 21; N½ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except SW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼; Section 24 except N½ SW¼.

T.26N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, NE¼ Section 24.

T.27N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 5; Section 6 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 7; W½ W½ Section 8; W½, W½ SE¼ Section 17; Sections 18–19; Section 20 except the NE¼ NE¼; S½ NW¼, SW¼ Section 28; Sections 29–33; W½, N½ NE¼ Section 34; N½ NW¼, E½ Section 35.

T.27N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 3; Section 11–13; Section 14 except SW¼ NW¼; SE¼ Section 15; E½, SE¼ SW¼ Section 22; Sections 23–26; Section 27 except NW¼ NW¼; S½ Section 28; E½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 33; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 34; Sections 35–36.

T.28N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: N½ N½, SW¼ NE¼ Section 5; SW¼ SW¼ Section 7; S½ SW¼ Section 8; N½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 17; NW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 18; NW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 20; SW¼ Section 28; NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 29; SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 30; S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼, N½ NE¼ Section 31.

T.28N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: N½, W½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 1; W½, SW¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 2; Sections 3–10; W½, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 11; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 12; Sections 13–23; N½, NW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 24; N½ SW¼, W½ NW¼ Section 25; Sections 26–29; N½, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 30; NE¼ NW¼, E½ Section 32; Section 33 except S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 34; Section 35 except NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; SE¼ Section 36.

T.28N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: NE¼ NE¼ Section 1; SE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 12; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼, SW¼ NE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 13; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 23; Sections 24–25; SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 26; E½ W½, E½ Section 35; NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 36.

T.29N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, S½, S½ NE¼ Section 30; SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 31; W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 32.

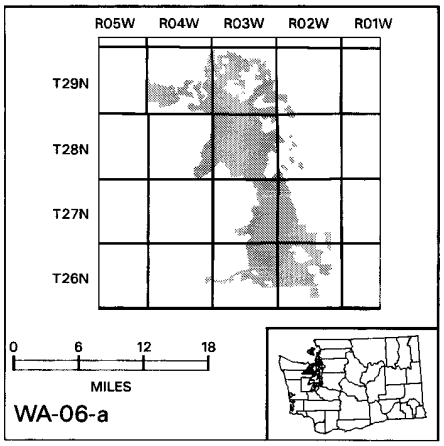
T.29N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Section 19; NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 20; SE¼ SE¼ Section 22; SE¼ NW¼, S½, SW¼ NE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 23; Section 24 except NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 25; N½, N½ SW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 26; S½, SW¼ NE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 27; SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ Section 28; Section 29 except NE¼ NE¼; Sections 30–34; S½, SW¼ NW¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 35; Section 36.

T.29N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: S½, S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 19; S½ Section 20; S½ Section 21; E½ W½, SW¼ SW¼, W½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 22; E½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, E½, NW¼ NW¼ Section 23; Section 24; Section 25 except NW¼ NW¼; W½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 26; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 27; Sections 28–30; N½ Section 32; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 33; E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 34; W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, N½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, N½ SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 35; Section 36 except SW¼ SW¼.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.29N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 4; S½ SW¼, SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 5; SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 6; Section 7 except E½ NW¼; Sections 8–9; W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 10; NW¼, E½ SW¼, SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 11; NW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 13; Section 14 except W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼; N½ NW¼ Section 15; W½, NW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 16; Section 17; NW¼ NW¼, E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 18; S½ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 21; NE¼ NE¼ Section 28.

T.29N, R.04W. Willamette Meridian: E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 1; E½, SE¼ SW¼ Section 12; E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 18.



Map and description of WA–06–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Mt Olympus and Shelton, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.23N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 3; Section 4 except SE¼ SE¼; Sections 5–6; N½ Section 7; N½ Section 8; NW¼ Section 9.

T.23N., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: E½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 3; NE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 10; S½ N½, N½ S½ Section 11; S½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 12.

T.24N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 5–6; NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 7.

T.24N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–5; E½ E½ Section 6; Section 7 except NW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼; Sections 8–16; SE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 17; N½ NW¼ Section 18; N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 19; Sections 20–24; Section 25 except SE¼ SE¼; Sections 26–29; SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 30; Section 31 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 32–35; N½ NW¼ Section 36.

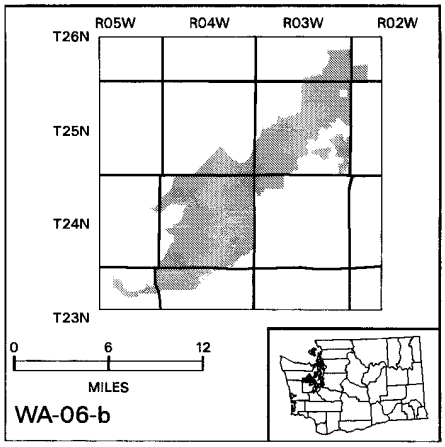
T.24N., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 12; N½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 13.

T.25N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except E½ SW¼, W½ SE¼; Sections 2–3; E½ E½ Section 4; E½ E½ Section 9; Sections 10–12; N½, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 13; Sections 14–15; Section 16 except NW¼ NW¼; SE¼ NW¼, S½, S½ NE¼ Section 17; SE¼ SE¼ Section 18; E½ NW¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 19; Sections 20–21; Section 22 except S½ SE¼; SE¼ Section 23; S½ NW¼, S½ Section 24; Section 25; S½ NW¼, SW¼, E½ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 26; NW¼, N½ S½, S½ NE¼ Section 27; Sections 28–32; Section 33 except E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼; SE¼ NW¼, E½ SW¼; NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 36.

T.25N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 25; SW¼ Section 26; S½, S½ NE¼ Section 27; S½, NE¼ Section 33; Sections 34–36.

T.26N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: Section 31.

T.26N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Section 25; E½ Section 26; S½ Section 34; Section 35 except W½ NW¼; Section 36.



Map and description of WA–07–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Bellingham and Mt. Baker, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.37N., R.06E. Willamette Meridian: NE¼ Section 1.

T.37N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: W½, W½ E½ Section 3; Sections 4–5; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 6; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 8; NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 10.

T.38N., R.06E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Sections 12–13; E½, E½ W½ Section 36.

T.38N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 3; Sections 4–8; Section 9 except S½ SE¼; W½ NW¼ Section 10; NW¼ Section 16; Section 17 except E½ SE¼; Sections 18–19; NW¼, W½ NE¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 20; SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 27; E½ SE¼ Section 28; SW¼ SW¼ Section 29; Section 30 except NE¼ SE¼; Sections 31–33; W½ Section 34.

T.39N., R.06E. Willamette Meridian: Section 25; Section 36.

T.39N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–4; Section 5 except SW¼ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼; E½ Section 8; Sections 9–12; Sections 14–15; N½, SE¼ Section 16; NE¼ Section 17; Section 21 except NW¼; W½ Section 22; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 23; W½, SW¼ NE¼ Section 27; Section 28; W½ SW¼ Section 30; Sections 31–33; W½ Section 34.

T.39N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–12; W½ Section 15; Sections 16–17; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 19; Sections 20–21; W½ Section 22.

T.39N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 3; Sections 4–8; Section 9 except SW¼ SE¼; Section 10 except E½ E½; SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 14; NE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 15; W½ Section 16; Section 17; NE¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 18; NE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 20; NW¼, N½ SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 21.

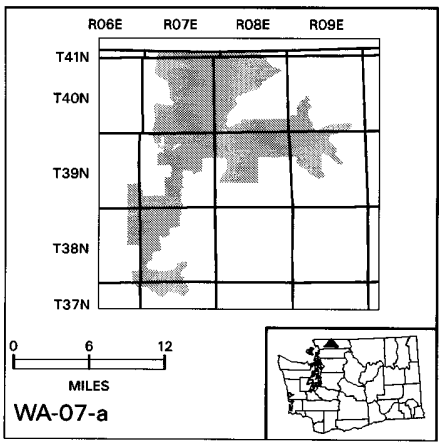
T.40N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–4; E½, E½ W½ Section 5; E½ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except SW¼ SW¼; Sections 10–15; E½ NW¼, E½ Section 16; SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 20; SW¼, E½ Section 21; Sections 22–28; E½ W½, E½ Section 29; Sections 32–36.

T.40N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Section 2 except NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼; Sections 3–10; Section 11 except S½ SE¼; NW¼ Section 12; NW¼, N½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 15; Sections 16–20; NW¼, W½ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 29; Sections 30–31; S½, W½ NW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 32; Section 33 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 34–36.

T.40N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 19; S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ E½ Section 20; Section 29 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 30; Sections 31–32; S½ S½, N½ SE¼ Section 33; Section 34 except N½ N½; S½ N½, SW¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 35.

T.41N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 32–36.

T.41N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 31–34, W½ SW¼ Section 35.



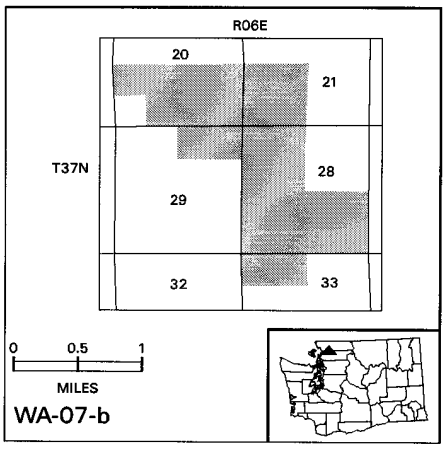
Map and description of WA–07–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Bellingham, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.37N., R.06E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 20; NE¼ NE¼ Section 28.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.37N., R.06E. Willamette Meridian: N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 20; SW¼ Section 21; Section 28 except NE¼; N½ NE¼ Section 29; N½ NW¼ Section 33.



Map and description of WA–07–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Mt Baker and Sauk River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.35N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; E½ W½, E½ Section 11; Section 12; NE¼ NE¼ Section 13; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 14.

T.35N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except N½ NE¼; W½ SW¼ Section 9; N½ NW¼ Section 17; N½ NE¼, NW¼ Section 18.

T.36N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; E½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 2; Section 3; E½ E½ Section 4.

T.36N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Section 5; W½ W½ Section 6.

T.36N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–4; E½ Section 5; Section 8 except S½ SE1/4; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 9; N½ NW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 10; Section 11 except S½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼; Sections 12–15; Sections 21–24; S½ NW¼ Section 26; Section 27 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 28 except SE¼ SE¼; S½, S½ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 33.

T.36N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 5; S½ S½ Section 6; Section 7; W½ W½ Section 8; W½, W½ SE¼ Section 17;

Sections 18–20; SW¼ Section 21; W½ Section 28; Sections 29–30; N½, SW¼ Section 31; N½ N½ Section 32; N½ NW¼ Section 33.

T.37N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼ Section 9; S½, S½ NE¼ Section 10; S½, NE¼ Section 11; SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 12; W½ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 13; Sections 14–15; Section 16 except NW¼ NW¼; E½ SE¼ Section 17; NE¼ NE¼ Section 20; Sections 21–27; Section 28 except E½ E½, SE¼ SW¼; E½, NE¼ NW¼ Section 33; Sections 34–36.

T.37N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–3; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼ SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 4; NE¼ SW¼, SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 7; S½ Section 8; Section 9 except N½ NW¼; Sections 10–16; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 17; SW¼ SW¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 18; Section 19; Section 20 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 21 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 22–36.

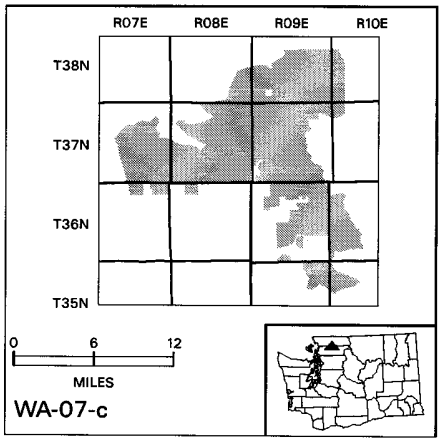
T.37N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–10; N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 11; NE¼ NE¼ Section 12; N½ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 14; Sections 15–22; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼ Section 23; SW¼ SW¼ Section 25; W½, SE¼ Section 26; Sections 27–29; Section 30 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 31 except NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼; Sections 32–35; W½ Section 36.

T.37N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 6; N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 7.

T.38N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: E½ SE¼ Section 23; S½, S½ NE¼ Section 24; Section 25; E½, E½ SW¼ Section 26; S½ SW¼ Section 33; S½ S½ Section 34; Section 35 except W½ NW¼; Section 36.

T.38N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 13–15; Section 16 except W½ NW¼; S½ SE¼ Section 17; Section 19 except N½ N½; Section 20 except N½ NW¼; Sections 21–31; Section 32 except NW¼; Sections 33–36.

T.38N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 18 except N½ NE¼; Section 19; Sections 30–31.



Map and description of WA–07–d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Cape Flattery, Mt Baker and Sauk River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.34N, R.12E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–3; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 10; N½ N½ Section 11; N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 12.

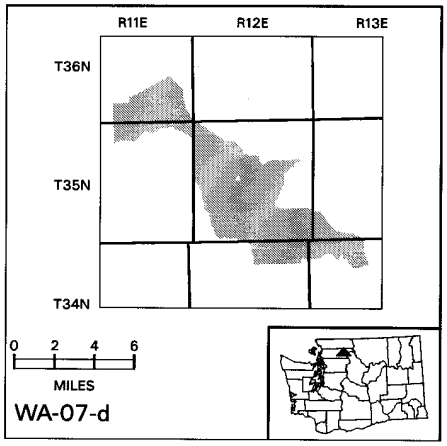
T.34N, R.13E. Willamette Meridian: W½ Section 4; Sections 5–6; N½ NW¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 8; NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 9.

T.35N, R.11E. Willamette Meridian: N½, N½ SE¼ Section 1; N½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 2; N½, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 3; Section 4.

T.35N, R.12E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 5; W½, SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 6; Sections 7–8; Section 9 except NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NW¼; SW¼ SW¼ Section 10; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 13; Section 14 except S½ SE¼; Sections 15–18; Section 19 except SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼; Sections 20–22; NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 23; S½, S½ N½ Section 25; S½, S½ N½, NW¼ NW¼ Section 26; Sections 27–29; NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 30; NE¼ NW¼ Section 31; Sections 32–36.

T.35N, R.13E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 30; Section 31 except NE¼ NE¼; SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 32; S½ SW¼ Section 33.

T.36N, R.11E. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 23; SW¼ SW¼ Section 24; W½ Section 25; Section 26; Section 27 except N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; E½ SE¼ Section 28; Sections 33–35; Section 36 except E½ NE¼.



Map and description of WA–08–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Bellingham, Mt. Baker and Sauk River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.32N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: N½ Section 1; N½ Section 3; NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 4; N½ Section 5; N½ Section 6.

T.33N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–30; Section 31 except S½ SE¼; Section 32; Section 33 except S½ SE¼; Section 34 except SE¼ SW¼; Section 35; Section 36 except N½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼.

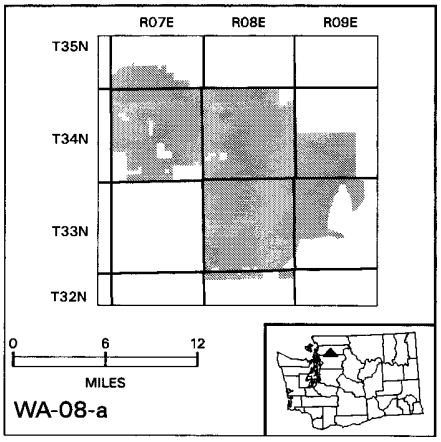
T.33N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: W½, W½ E½ Section 2; Section 3 except S½ SW¼; Sections 4–8; Section 9 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; E½ E½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 10; W½, NW¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼ Section 11; NW¼ NW¼ Section 14; NE¼ NE¼ Section 15; W½ Section 16; Sections 17–20; Section 21 except NE¼; S½ SW¼ Section 22; N½ NW¼ Section 29; NW¼, W½ SW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 30.

T.34N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–6; Section 7 except N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼; Section 8 except SW¼ SW¼; Sections 9–15; Section 16 except W½ E½; Sections 17–21; Section 22 except SW¼; Sections 23–26; S½ Section 27; Sections 28–29; N½ NW¼, S½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 32; Section 33; Section 34 except SW¼ NE¼.

T.34N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 2–11; Section 12 except N½ NW1/4; Sections 13–28; Section 29 except S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼; Section 30 except SE¼ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ NE¼; Sections 31–36.

T.34N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 19–22; Sections 27–34.

T.35N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 27; S½ Section 28; Section 29 except NW¼ NW¼, NE¼; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 30; Sections 31–34; S½ Section 35.



Map and description of WA–08–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Sauk River, Washington; 1995.

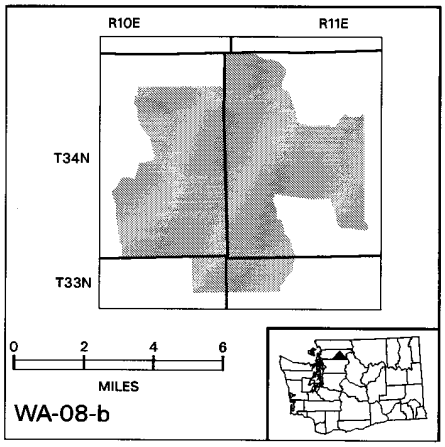
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.33N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1.

T.33N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: Section 5 except E½ SE¼; Section 6.

T.34N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 10; Sections 11–14; NW¼ NE¼, E½ E½ Section 15; E½ SE¼ Section 21; Section 22 except NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Sections 23–27; NW¼ NE¼, E½ E½ Section 28; NE¼ SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 33; Sections 34–36.

T.34N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: Section 5 except N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼; Sections 6–8; W½ SW¼ Section 9; S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 10; SW¼ SW¼ Section 11; W½ W½ Section 14; Section 15 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 16 except N½ NE¼; Sections 17–22; W½ W½ Section 23; W½ W½ Sections 26–27 except W½ SW¼; N½ Section 28; W½, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, W½ SE¼ Section 29; Sections 30–31; Section 32 except NE¼ NE¼; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 34; NW¼ NW¼ Section 35.

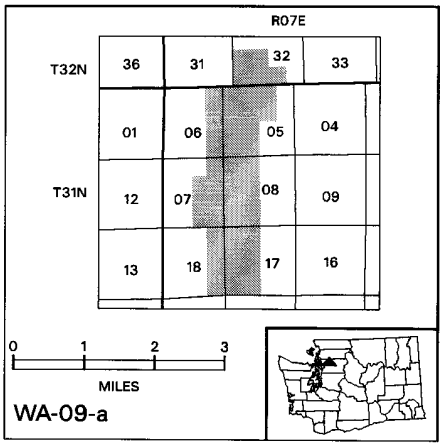


Map and description of WA–09–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Sauk River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands described within the following areas:

T.31N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: W½, W½ NE¼ Section 5; E½ E½ Section 6; SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 7; W½ Section 8; W½ Section 17; E½ E½ Section 18.

T.32N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 32.



Map and description of WA–09–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Sauk River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.29N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; N½ Section 2; Sections 3–6; N½ Section 7; N½ Section 8; N½ Section 9; NW¼ Section 10.

T.29N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–3; W½ Section 6; Sections 11–13.

T.29N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: W½ NW¼ Section 2; NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 3; NW¼ NW¼ Section 5; Sections 6–7; W½ NW¼, SW¼, S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 17; Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 19; N½, N½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 20.

T.30N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–3; N½ Section 4; N½ Section 5; N½, SE¼ Section 11; Sections 12–13; E½ Section 14; SW¼ Section 15; Sections 16–17; Section 18 except S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼; Sections 19–26; N½ Section 27; N½ Section 28; N½, SE¼ Section 35.

T.30N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, SE¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 1; E½ NE¼ Section 2; W½, SW¼ SE¼, N½ NE¼ Section 6; Section 7; S½ NW¼, S½, SW¼ NE¼ Section 8; S½ SE¼ Section 9; S½ SW¼ Section 10; E½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 12; S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 14; Section 15; Section 16 except NW¼ NW¼; SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 17; W½ Section 18; Section 19 except W½ NE¼; Section 20 except NE¼ NW¼, SW¼; Sections 21–22; Section 23 except NE¼ NE¼; S½ NW¼, S½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 24; Sections 25–36.

T.30N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–6; N½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 7; Sections 8–17; E½ Section 18; Sections 19–28; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 29; Section 30 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 31 except N½ NE¼; SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 32; NE¼, E½ NW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 33; Sections 34–36.

T.30N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ SE¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼ Section 5; Sections 6–8; SW¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 9; Section 10 except N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Section 15 except SE¼ SE¼; Sections 16–22; NW¼ NW¼ Section 27; Section 28 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Sections 29–31; Section 32 except SE¼; Section 33 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 34 except NE¼, N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼.

T.31N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 1; Sections 12–13.

T.31N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼ Section 3; S½ Section 4; S½ Section 5; SE¼ SE¼ Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except S½ SE¼; N½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 9; W½ NW¼ Section 10; W½, W½ SE¼ Section 17; Sections 18–21; Section 22 except NE¼ NE¼; S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 23; Section 25 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Sections 26–36.

T.31N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; E½ E½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 2; E½, E½ SW¼ Section 3; E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 10; NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 12; Section 13 except W½ NW¼; Section 23 except N½ NW¼; Sections 24–26; S½ Section 27; N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 28; W½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 31; N½ NW¼, E½ Section 35; Section 36.

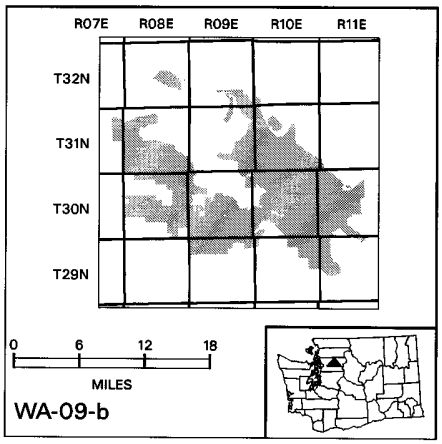
T.31N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 6 except E½ E½; Sections 7–8; W½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 9; SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 10; Section 15 except E½ E½; NW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 16; Sections 17–21; Section 22 except E½ NE½; SW¼ SW¼ Section 23; SW¼, S½ SE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 25; Section 26 except NE¼ NE¼; Sections 27–36.

T.31N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: W½ NW¼, SW¼ Section 31.

T.32N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ Section 14; S½ Section 15; E½ NE¼ Section 21; N½, N½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except NE¼ NE¼; W½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 24; W½ NW¼ Section 25; N½ N½ Section 26.

T.32N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 26; N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 27; N½ SE¼ Section 28; E½ Section 34; E½, N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 35; Section 36 except NE¼, NE¼ SE¼.

T.32N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 31 except E½ E½, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼.



Map and description of WA–09–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Sauk River and Skykomish River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.27N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: E½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 1.

T.27N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: N½ N½ Section 6.

T.28N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½ Section 23; S½ SW¼ Section 24; Section 25; Section 26 except N½, SW¼ SW¼; SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 36.

T.28N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 19; Section 20 except NW¼ NW¼; SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 21; SE¼ SE¼ Section 23; S½ SW¼ Section 24; NW¼, N½ SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 25; S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 26; S½ Section 27; NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 29; N½, SW¼ Section 30; Section 31 except SW¼ NW¼; Section 32 except E½ E½.

T.29N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 22; NE¼ SE¼ Section 25; NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 27; E½ NE¼ Section 28.

T.29N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Section 30 except N½ N½.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.27N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ NW¼, SW¼ Section 2; N½, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 3; NE¼ NE¼ Section 4; N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 10; NW¼, S½ SW¼, SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 11; Section 12; Section 13 except SE¼ SE¼; N½ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 14.

T.27N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 7; S½ Section 8; Section 9 except N½ NW¼; NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 10; N½ NW¼ Section 16; N½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 17; Section 18 except W½ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼.

T.28N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; Section 3 except N½ NW¼; Sections 4–5; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 6; Section 7; E½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 8; SE¼ SW¼, E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 9; Sections 10–12; N½ N½, NW¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 13; N½ Section 14; Section 15; S½ S½, E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 16; Section 17 except NW¼ SW¼, NW¼; Section 18 except SW¼; W½ Section 20; N½ NW¼ Section 21; NE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 36.

T.28N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–4; S½ Section 5; N½, SW¼ Section 6; W½, W½ E½ Section 7; NE¼ Section 8; Sections 9–11; Section 12 except S½ SE¼; S½ S½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 13; Sections 14–16; N1/2 NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, E½ Section 17; SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 20; Section 21; Section 27; Section 28 except E½ SW¼; Section 29 except NW¼; N½ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 31; N½ N½, S½ NW¼ Section 32; N½ NW¼, S½ Section 33; Section 34 except NE¼ SE¼; SW¼ Section 35.

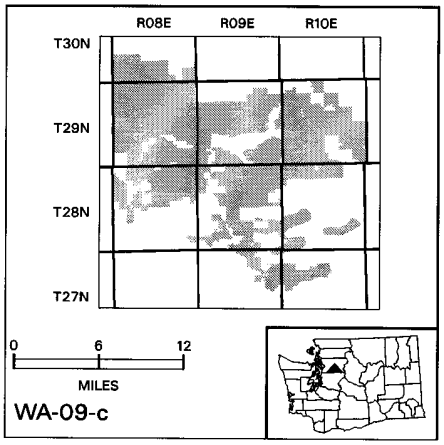
T.28N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: W½ Section 2; Section 3; Section 4 except N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼; Sections 5–6; NW¼ Section 7.

T.29N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–21; Section 22 except SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼; Section 23 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 24; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼, S½ S½ Section 25; SW¼ NW¼, SW¼, S½ SE¼, N½ NE¼ Section 26; Section 27 except NW¼, N½ NE¼; N½ NW¼, SE¼ Section 28; Sections 29–30; Sections 32–34; Section 35 except S½ SW¼; Section 36.

T.29N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 2; S½ Section 7; S½ Section 8; S½ Section 9; S½, NE¼ Section 10; Sections 11–12; W½ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 13; Sections 14–19; Section 20 except S½ SW¼; Section 21; Section 22 except S½ S½; Section 23 except S½ S½; NE¼ Section 24; Section 25; Section 26 except NW¼, N½ NE¼; SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 27; S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 29; N½ N½ Section 30; W½, NW¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 31; Section 32 except W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 33 except NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼; Section 34 except SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Sections 35–36.

T.29N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 4 except W½ SW¼; SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 6; Sections 7–8; S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 9; Section 10 except SE¼ SW¼; Section 14; Section 15 except N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Sections 16–24; Section 25 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 26 except NW¼ SW¼; Sections 28–33; SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 34; Section 36.

T.30N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 27; S½ Section 28; Sections 29–34; SW¼ Section 35; Section 36.



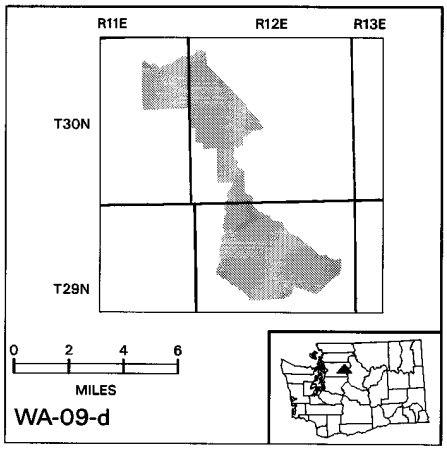
Map and description of WA–09–d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Sauk River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.29N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ Section 3; Section 4 except N½ NE¼; Section 5; Sections 8–10; SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 11; Section 13 except E½, SE¼ SW¼; Sections 14–17; NE¼ SE¼ Section 18; NE¼ Section 20; N½, N½ N½ Section 21; N½, N½ SW¼ Section 22; N½ Section 23; NW¼ NW¼ Section 24.

T.30N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 1; S½ S½ Section 2; Sections 11–12; N½ Section 13; N½ Section 14.

T.30N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 6; Section 7; SW¼ NW¼, SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 8; SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ Section 16; Sections 17–18; N½ NW¼, E½, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 19; Section 20; NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 21; Section 29 except E½ NE¼; N½ NW¼, E½ SW¼, E½ Section 32; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 33.



Map and description of WA–09–e taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Sauk River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.31N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: N½ Section 1; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 2; Section 3; Section 4 except SE¼ SE¼; E½ NW¼, E½ Section 5; N½ NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 9; E½ NW¼, E½ Section 10; W½, W½ SE¼ Section 11; W½, W½ NE¼, SE¼ Section 14; E½ SW¼, E½ Section 15; E½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; N½ N½ Section 23.

T.31N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: N½ NE¼ Section 4; NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 5; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 6.

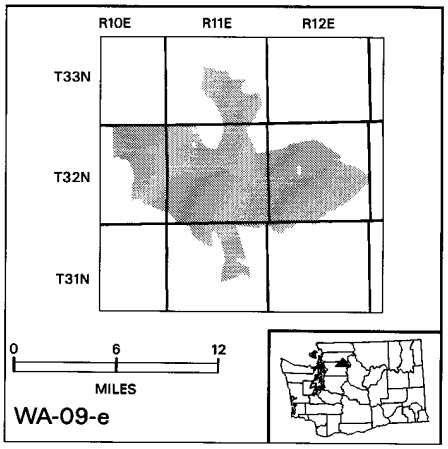
T.32N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–3; Sections 10–14; N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 15; Sections 23–25; N½, SE¼ Section 26; N½ NE¼ Section 36.

T.32N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ NW¼ Section 1; Section 2; E½ W½, E½ Section 3; Sections 5–8; W½ NW¼, S½ Section 9; Section 10 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 11; W½ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 12; Sections 13–30; N½, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 31; Section 32–36.

T.32N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 7; S½, S½ NE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except N½ N½; SW¼, S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 10; S½ SW¼ Section 13; W½, S½ SE¼ Section 14; Sections 15–16; Section 17 except SE¼ SE¼; Sections 18–19; Section 20 except NE¼ NE¼; Sections 21–23; Section 24 except NE¼ NE¼; NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 25; Sections 26–33; N½, W½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 34; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 35.

T.33N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 15; E½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 16; Sections 21–22; S½ NW¼, SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 23; W½, W½ E½ Section 25; Section 26 except NE¼ NE¼;

Section 27; E½ NW¼, E½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 28; Section 34 except W½ SW¼; Section 35; NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 36.



Map and description of WA–10-a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Skykomish River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.26N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: W½ W½ Section 4; NW¼ NW¼, E½ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 5; Section 7 except NE¼ NE¼; S½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except N½ N½; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 10; S½ SW¼ Section 11; S½ Section 13; Section 14 except N½ NE¼; Sections 15–19; N½ NW¼, E½ Section 20; Sections 21–23; Section 24 except E½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼; N½ N½ Section 25; N½ N½ Section 26; N½ Section 27; N½ Section 28; N½ NE¼ Section 29; W½, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 30.

T.26N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: Section 2; Sections 4–7; NW¼, W½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 8; NW¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 18; E½ Section 19; SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 20; NW¼ NW¼ Section 29; N½ N½ Section 30.

T.27N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼ Section 19; Section 30 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 31; W½, NW¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼ Section 32.

T.27N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except NW¼ NW ¼; E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 2; E½, E½ SW¼ Section 11; Sections 12–13; Section 14 except SW¼; E½ SE¼ Section 15; NE¼ NE¼ Section 22; N½, N½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 23; Section 24; N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 25; SW¼ SW¼, E½ SW¼, E½ Section 26; E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 31; Section 32; Sections 35–36.

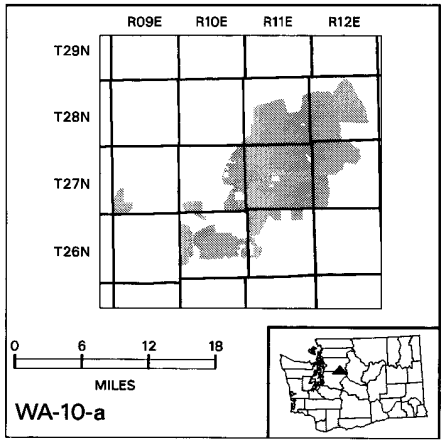
T.27N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–20; W½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 21; Sections 22–36.

T.27N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 2; Section 3 except N½ NE¼; Sections 4–10; W½ W½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 11; N½ N½ Section 15; N½, W½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 16; Sections 17–19; W½ Section 20; W½ Section 29; Sections 30–31; NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 32.

T.28N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ SE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 36.

T.28N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 10; E½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 12; Section 13 except W½ W½; Section 15 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 16; S½, SE¼ NW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 17; E½ SE¼ Section 18; E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 19; Sections 20–29; E½ Section 30; Section 31 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 32–36.

T.28N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: S½ NW¼, SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 3; SW¼ SE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 4; Section 7 except N½ N½; SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 10; SW¼ SW¼ Section 11; W½, W½ SE¼ Section 14; Sections 15–23; SW¼ NW¼ Section 25; N½ Section 26; N½ Section 27; W½, NE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 28; Sections 29–32; W½, W½ E½ Section 33.



Map and description of WA–10–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Skykomish River, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.25N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 3–5; S½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 6; Sections 7–8; W½, W½ SE¼ Section 9; NE¼ Section 10; W½, S½ SE¼ Section 16; Section 17; N½, SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 18; NE¼ Section 20; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 21; W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, S½ Section 22; SW¼ SW¼ Section 23; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 25; NW¼, N½

SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼, S½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 26; NE¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 27.

T.25N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–4; Sections 9–12; N½, N½ S½ Section 13; N½, N½ S½ Section 14; Section 15; N½, SW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 16; SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 17; SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 19; NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 20; Section 22 except SW¼ SW¼; W½ W½ Section 23; NE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 27.

T.25N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–5; W½ Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except NE¼ NW¼; Sections 9–13; N½ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 14; Sections 16–20; NW¼, W½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 21; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 28; N½, N½ S½ Section 29; NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 30.

T.25N., R.13E. Willamette Meridian: W½ W½ Section 6; W½ Section 7; W½, W½ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 18; W½ Section 19.

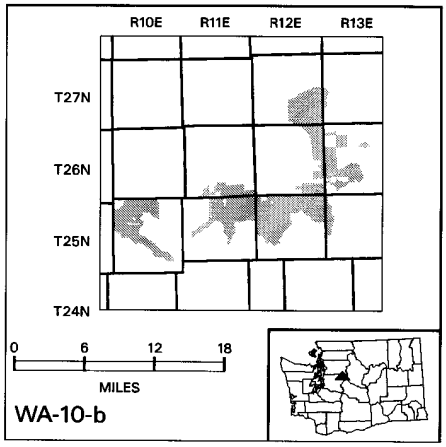
T.26N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼ Section 27; SE¼ SE¼ Section 28; S½ SW¼, E½ Section 32; N½ SW¼, NE¼ Section 33; Sections 34–35; S½ Section 36.

T.26N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; NW¼, E½ Section 2; N½ NE¼ Section 3; E½ E½ Section 11; Sections 12–13; E½ E½, NW¼ SE¼ Section 24; N½, N½ S½ Section 25; S½ NE¼ Section 34; Sections 35–36

T.26N., R.13E. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 6; Section 8; S½ Section 10; Sections 18–19; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 20; S½, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 21; W½ SW¼ Section 22; W½ Section 27; Section 28 except SW¼ SE¼; N½, NW¼ SW¼, S½ S½ Section 29; N½, SW¼ Section 30; E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 31; N½, N½ SW¼ Section 32.

T.27N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½ Section 13; NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 24–27; Section 34 except SW¼ SW¼; Sections 35–36.

T.27N., R.13E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 18; W½ Section 19; NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 30.



Map and description of WA–10-c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Cape Flattery, Skykomish River and Snoqualmie Pass, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.20N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: S½ N½, S½ Section 2.

T.21N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 36.

T.22N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½ Section 2; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 11; W½ NW¼, S½, NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 12.

T.22N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: S½, NE¼, S½ NW¼ Section 13; S½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 14; W½, SE¼ Section 18; Section 20; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 22; Sections 23–26; SE¼ Section 28; NE¼ NE¼ Section 34; N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 35; N½ N½ Section 36.

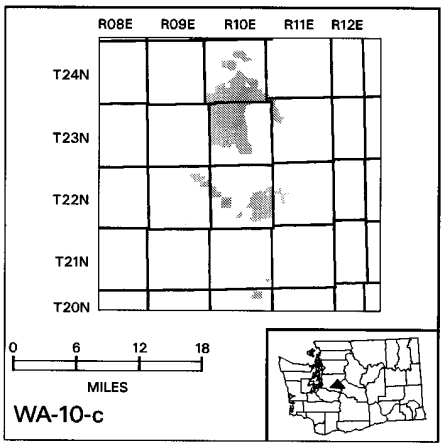
T.22N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 18; W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 20.

T.23N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ NW¼ Section 2; W½, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 3; Sections 4–9; W½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 10; W½, W½ E½ Section 15; Sections 16–21; Section 22 except NE¼ SE¼, E½ NE¼; Section 27; NW¼ NW¼, E½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 28; N½ N½ Section 29.

T.23N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: Section 6 except E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Section 7; SW¼ Section 8; W½ NW¼ Section 17; N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 18.

T.24N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 9; N½, N½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 10; SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 11; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 15; N½, N½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 16; E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 17; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 21; Section 22 except NE¼ NE¼; SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 23; SW¼ SW¼ Section 24; Section 25 except E½ SE¼, NE¼; NE¼ NW¼, S½, NE¼ Section 26; Section 27; Section 28 except NW¼; Section 29 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 31–36.

T.24N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 31.



Map and description of WA–11–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Snoqualmie Pass and Mt Rainier, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.17N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–3; E½ E½ Section 4.

T.17N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 6; NE¼ NW¼ Section 7.

T.18N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; NW¼, E½ Section 3; N½ Section 4; N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 10; Section 11 except S½ SW¼; Sections 12–13; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 14; E½ E½ Section 22; Sections 23–25; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 26; E½ NE¼ Section 27; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 36.

T.18N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–30; Section 31 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 32–36.

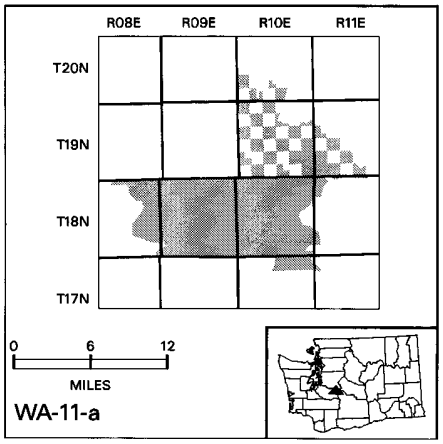
T.18N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–12; NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 13; Sections 14–23; SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, S½ S½ Section 24; Sections 25–35; Section 36 except SE¼ NE¼.

T.18N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ NW¼ Section 2; N½ N½ Section 3; N½ NW¼ Section 4; N½ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 5; Section 6; NW¼, N½ SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 7; W½ Section 30; N½ NW¼ Section 31.

T.19N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 4; Section 6; Section 8; W½, S½ SE¼ Section 10; S½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 12; Section 14; Section 16; Section 18; Section 20; Section 22; Sections 24–26; Section 28; W½, SE¼ Section 30; Section 32; W½, SE¼ Section 34; Section 36.

T.19N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: W½, SE¼ Section 18; Section 20; Section 28; Sections 30–32, Section 34 except NW¼ NE¼.

T.20N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 28; Section 30; Section 32 except NW¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼, N½ NE¼; Section 34 except SE¼ SE¼.



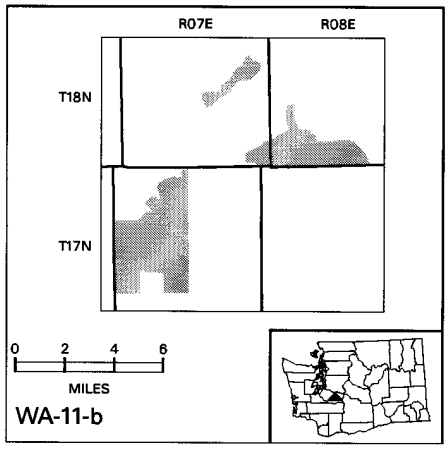
Map and description of WA–11–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Snoqualmie Pass and Mt Rainier, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.17N, R.07E. Willamette Meridian: S½ N½, S½, NE¼ NE/14 Section 4; E½ SE¼ Section 5; Section 8 except W½ NW¼; Section 9; Sections 16–21; Section 28; N½ N½ Section 29; Section 30.

T.18N, R.07E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 12; NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 13; SE¼ NW¼, SW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 14; E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 22; NW¼ NW¼ Section 23; Section 36 except W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼.

T.18N, R.08E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ Section 20; S½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 28; Section 29 except NE¼; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 30; Sections 31–34; SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 35.



Map and description of WA–11–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Tacoma and Centralia, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

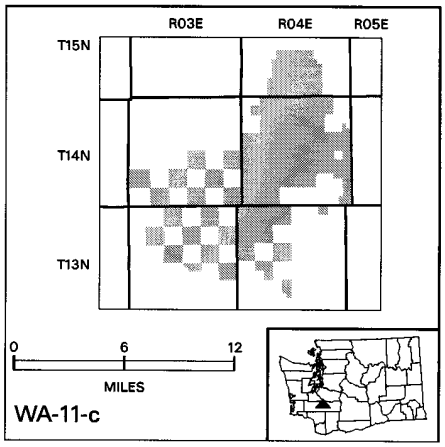
T.13N., R.03E. Willamette Meridian: Section 2; Section 4; Section 8; Section 10; Section 12; Section 14; Section 16; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.13N., R.04E. Willamette Meridian: NE¼ Section 2; Sections 4–8; Section 16; Section 18; N½, SE¼ Section 20; N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 28.

T.14N., R.03E. Willamette Meridian: Section 22; Section 24; Section 26; Section 28; Section 30; Section 32; Section 34; Section 36.

T.14N., R.04E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 2–5; SE¼ Section 6; Sections 8–10; W½ Section 11; W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 12; Sections 13–23; Section 24 except NW¼; Section 25 except SW¼; N½ N½ Section 26; Sections 27–32; E½ SW¼, E½ Section 36.

T.15N., R.04E. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 21; S½ Section 22; NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼ Section 26; Sections 27–28; E½ E½ Section 29; E1/2 Section 32; Sections 33–34; W½ Section 35.



Map and description of WA–11–d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Mt. Rainier, Washington; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.13N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Section 10; Section 12; Section 14; Section 22.

T.13N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–8; Section 9 except SE¼ SE¼; N½ N½ Section 10; N½ NW¼ NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 11; N½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 12; W½, NW¼ SE¼ Section 16; Section 17; Section 18 except S½ S½; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 20; NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 21.

T.13N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ NW¼ Section 3; Section 4 except S½ SE¼; Sections 5–6; N½, N½ S½ Section 7; N½, N½ SW¼ Section 8; N½ NW¼ Section 9.

T.14N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ NW¼, S½ Section 1; Section 2 except N½ NE¼; Section 3; S½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 4; E½ SE¼ Section 7; S½, S½ N½ Section 8; Sections 9–17; N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 18; Section 20 except SW¼, S½ SE¼; N½, N½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 21; Sections 22–24; Section 25 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 26 except S½ S½; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 27; NE¼ NE¼ Section 28; NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 36.

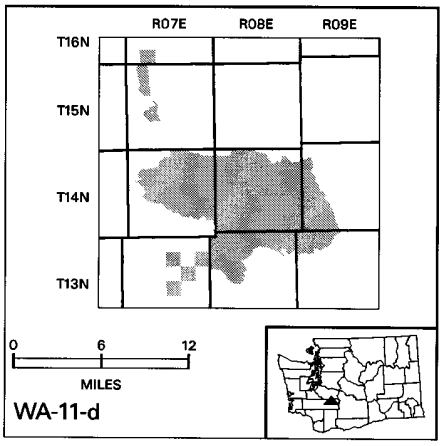
T.14N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼ Section 2; SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 3; Section 4; Section 5 except NW¼ NW¼; SW¼ NW¼, S½ Section 6; Sections 7–36.

T.14N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Section 7; W½ W½ Section 8; W½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 17; Sections 18–19; Section 20 except NE¼ NE¼; W½ SW¼ Section 21; W½, W½ SE¼ Section 28; Section 29–32; Section 33 except NE¼ NE¼; SW¼ SW¼ Section 34.

T.15N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: W½, W½ SE¼ Section 5; E½ E½ Section 6; E½ E½ Section 7; W½, W½ E½ Section 8; SW¼ SW¼ Section 16; N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 17; S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼,

E½ Section 20; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼ Section 21; S½ S½ Section 34.

T.16N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Section 32.



Map and description of OR–01-a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Astoria, Nehalem River, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.05N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼ Section 3; N½ NE¼ Section 10.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.08N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 17; Section 18 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 19; W½ W½ Section 20; W½ Section 28; E½ Section 29; NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 30; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 31; E½ Section 32; W½ Section 33.

T.08N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 13; E½ Section 14; Section 23 except NW¼; Section 24–26; Section 36.

T.07N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 2; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼ Section 3; Section 4; Sections 9–11; Sections 13–14; Section 16; Sections 25–36.

T.07N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 30–31; NW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 32.

T.07N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 22 except N½ N½; Section 23 except N½ NW¼; Section 24 except NE¼; Section 25; Section 26 except S½ SW¼; N½, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 27; NE¼ Section 28; S½, NE¼ NW¼ Section 35; Section 36.

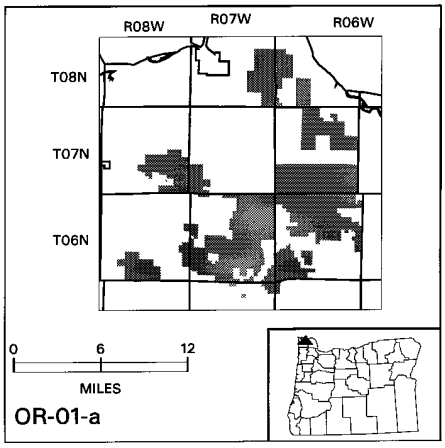
T.06N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except N½ NE¼; Sections 2–6; NE¼ NE¼ Section 7; Sections 8–10; S½, NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼ Section 11; W½ SW¼ Section 12; Section 13 except SW¼, NE¼ NE¼; Section 14 except S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼; Section 15; Section 16 except SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 17 except N½ NW¼; SE¼ NE¼ Section 18; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 19; E½ NE¼ Section 21; N½ N½ Section 22; N½ NW¼ Section 23; NE¼ NW¼, E½ Section 24; W½ Section 28; SW¼, W½ NW¼, E½ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 29; Sections 30–32; S½ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 33.

T.06N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–3; N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 4; NW¼ NW¼ Section 5; N½ NE¼ Section 6; E½ SE¼ Section 9; Sections 10–15; NE¼ NE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 16; S½ S½ Section 17; W½ Section 18; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 19; Sections 20–23; W½ SW¼ Section 24; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 25; Sections 26–28; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 29; Section 30; NE¼, N½ NW¼ Section 31; E½ SE¼, N½ Section 32; Section 33; NE¼, S½ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 34; N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 35; E½, SW¼ SW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 36.

T.06N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: NE¼ Section 13; SE¼, E½ SW¼, S½ NE1/4 Section 24; E½ Section 25; SW¼ Section 27; Section 28 except NE¼; Section 29 except NW¼; E½ Section 32; Sections 33–34.

T.05N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 6.

T.05N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: E½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 1; N½ NW¼ Section 3; NE¼ NE¼ Section 4.



Map and description of OR–01–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Nehalem River, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.03N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 6–7; Sections 16–17; Section 18 south of Foss River; Sections 19–21; Sections 27–28.

T.03N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except W½ NW¼; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 2; NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 3; E½, S½ SW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 4; Section 5 except W½ NW¼; Section 8 except SW¼ NW¼, NW¼

SW¼; Sections 9–16; Section 21 except W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼; Section 23 lying N of Foss River; E½, NW¼ Section 24 lying N of Foss River; Section 28.

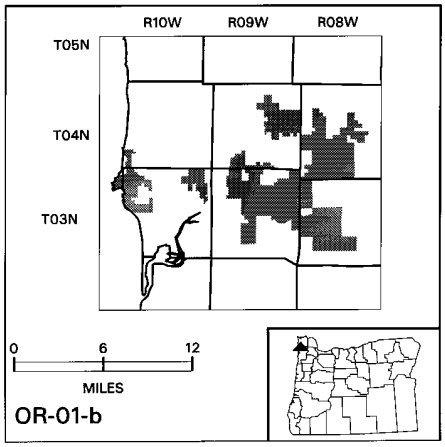
T.03N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: W1/2 Section 1; Section 2 except NW¼; SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 5; Section 6 except NW¼ NW¼, NE¼ NE¼; Section 7; N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 8; W½ NE¼ Section 11; Section 12 except E½ E½, W½ SW¼; NW¼ NE¼ Section 13; S½, E½ NE¼ Section 17; Section 18 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼.

T.03N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: S1/2 Section 1; Section 12.

T.04N., R. 08W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, S½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 8; SE¼ Section 10; S½ S½, W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 14; Section 15 except NW¼; Section 17 except NW¼ SW¼; Sections 19–20; Section 21 except N½ NW¼; Section 22 except S½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼; E½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 23; Section 27–29; SE¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 31; Sections 32–34.

T.04N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian Section 10 except NW1/4; SW¼ Section 11; Sections 13–14; NE¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 15; NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼; N½, NW¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 24; SW¼ SW¼ Section 28; Section 32 except W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼; W½ W½, S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 33; Section 34 except N½, NE¼ SW¼; SW¼ SW¼ Section 35.

T.04N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 30; E½ W½, NW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 31.



Map and description of OR–01–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Nehalem River and Yamhill River, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.01N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 25; SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 26; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 34; Section 35 except SW¼.

T.01S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 7 except E½ NE¼, SE¼; S½ Section 17; S½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 18; N½ N½, SW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 19; N½ N½, NE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 20; Section 21 except N½ NE¼, S½ SW¼; W½ Section 22; S½ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SW¼ NE¼, W½ SE¼ Section 27; S½ NW¼, S½ SE¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 28; S½ NE¼, N½ SE¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 29; NE¼, N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 30; N½ NE¼ Section 31.

T.01S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except E½ E½; E½ E½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 2; N½ SW¼ Section 3; Section 4 except SE¼ SE¼; NE¼, N½ SE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 5; S½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, E½ SW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 9; S½, S½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 10; Section 11 except N½ NE¼; NW¼, W½ SW¼, E½ NE¼, Section 12; E½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 13; W½ NE¼, NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 14; N½ NW¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 15.

T.01S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 13.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.02N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 3; E½, NW¼ Section 7; S½ Section 16; Section 18 except SW¼ NW¼, N½ NW¼; Sections 19–22; Sections 29–32.

T.02N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: E½ E½, NW¼ SE¼ Section 24; S½ SE¼ Section 25; Section 36 except NW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼.

T.01N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 9; Section 16 except SW¼; SW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 19; Section 20 except NE¼ NE¼; S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 21; Section 26 except SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 27; W½ Section 28; Section 29 except NW¼; Section 30; NE¼, N½ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 31; N½, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 32; S½ SW¼, SE¼, N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 33; Section 34 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼, S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; NW¼ NW¼ Section 35; Section 36.

T.01N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NE¼ Section 1; SW¼ SW¼ Section 2; SE¼ SE¼ Section 3; E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 10; W½, SE¼ SE¼ Section 11; Section 13 except N½ NE¼; S½ SE¼ Section 14; SE¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 22; Section 23 except W½ NW¼; Sections 24–26; E½, NW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 27; N½ NE¼ Section 34; NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 35; NE¼ Section 36.

T.01S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: N½ Section 6; SE¼ Section 7; SW¼ Section 16; N½ S½, SE¼ NW¼ Section 17; NW¼ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 18; Section 19 except SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ NE¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 20 except

S½ S½, N½ N½, NE¼ SW¼; S½ SW¼, Section 21; N½ N½, SW¼ NE¼ Section 28.

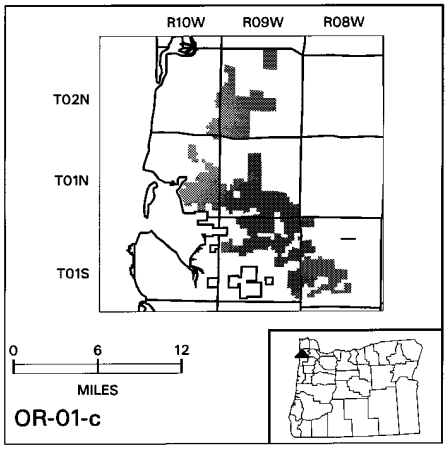
T.01S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: E½ E½ Section 1; Section 3 except N½ SW¼; SE¼ SE¼ Section 4; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 7; E½ SE¼ Section 8; W½ SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 9; Section 13 except N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼; S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 14; N½ NE¼, NW¼ Section 16; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 17; NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 18; NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 23; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 24; Section 25; NE¼, E½ NW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 36.

Critical Habitat includes only State owned and State managed lands described within the following areas:

NE¼, N½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 13.

Critical Habitat includes only County lands described within the following areas:

T.01N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ Section 16; N½, SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 21; E½ Section 28; NE¼ Section 33.



Map and description of OR–01–d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Nehalem River, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.04N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 4; Section 5 except SW¼; Section 30 except NE¼; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 31.

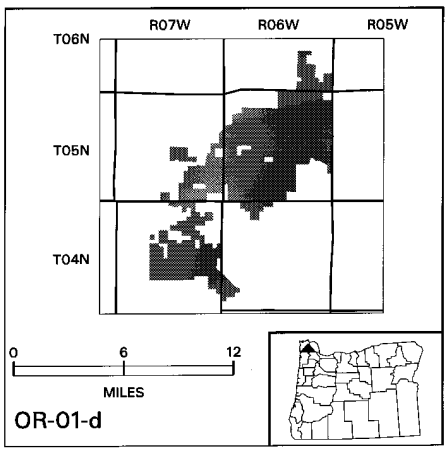
T.04N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, S½ NW¼ Section 1; Section 2 except NE¼, SW¼ NW¼; N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 3; SE¼, S½ NE¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 9; N½ N½, S½ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 10; Section 11 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 13 except NW¼ NE¼, SE¼ SE¼; Section 14 except NW¼ NE¼; Section 15; Section 16 except E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Sections 21–22; Section 23 except S½ SE¼; Section 24 except E½ NE¼, SW¼ SW¼; NE¼, E½ NW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 25.

T.05N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except NE¼; Sections 2–3; SE¼, S½ SW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 7; Sections 8–18; Section 19 except E½ NE¼; Section 20 except N½ NW¼; Sections 21–22; Section 23 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 24; E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 25; Sections 27–30; Section 31 except W½ W½; Sections 32–33; Section 34 except SE¼.

T.05N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 13; Section 22 except S½ S½; N½ SW¼ Section 23; Section 24 except NE¼, NW¼ NW¼; Sections 25–26; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 27; SE¼ Section 33; E½ Section 34; Section 35 except N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼; N½ Section 36.

T.05N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S½ NW¼ Section 25; SE¼ NE¼ Section 26.

T.06N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 23; Section 26 except NE¼; Section 35 except SW¼ NE¼; Section 36 except N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼.

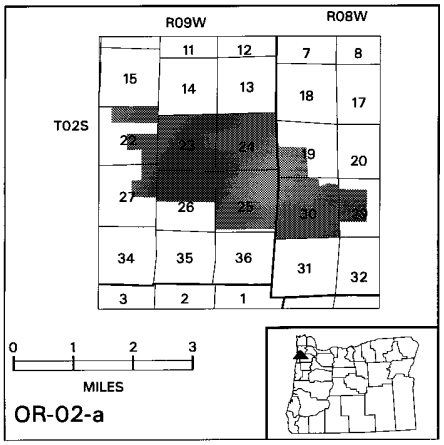


Map and description of OR–02–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Yamhill River, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.02S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 22 except SW¼, S½ NW¼, S½ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼; Sections 23–25; N½ Section 26; E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 27.

T.02S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ Section 19; N½ SW¼, NW¼ Section 29; Section 30.



Map and description of OR–02–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Yamhill River, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.03S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, W½ SE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 3; S½, SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ NE¼, W½ NE¼; Section 4; E½ SE¼ Section 8; Section 9; Section 10 except N½ SE¼; NW¼ Section 15; N½ Section 16; S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 19; S½ SW¼ Section 32.

T.03S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼, E½ SW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except N½ NW¼; S½, E½ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 24; W½ NW¼ Section 25; Section 26; Section 27 except SW¼ NE¼; E½, E½ W½ Section 28; Section 32 except N½ N½, W½ SW¼; Section 33; N½ NE¼, W½ SW¼, NW¼ Section 34; Section 35 except S½ S½, NW¼ SW¼.

T.04S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 4; W½, W½ E½, SE¼ SE¼ Section 5; Section 6 except W½ W½; Section 7 except W½ NW¼; Sections 8–9; SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, S½ NW¼ Section 10; NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 15; N½, SE¼ Section 16; N½ Section 17; N½ Section 18.

T.04S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, W½ E½ Section 3; E½, N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SE¼ Section 4; N½, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 5; E½ SW¼, E½ Section 6; N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 7; NE¼ Section 9.

T.05S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ Section 5; SE¼, SW¼ NE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 6; Section 7; W½, S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 8; NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, W½ NE¼, N½ SW¼ Section 17; Section 18; N½ Section 19; NW¼ NW¼ Section 20.

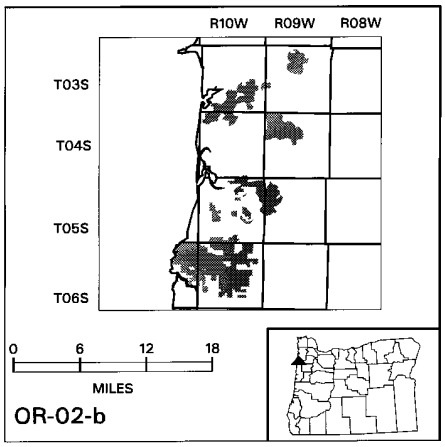
T.05S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except S½ S½, NE¼ NE¼; NE¼, E½ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 3; S½ NE¼ Section 4; N½ NE¼, E½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 10; NW¼ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 11; E½, E½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 12; NE¼ NW¼, E½ Section 13; SW¼ Section 14; SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 17; Section 20 except W½ W½, SE¼ NE¼; NW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 22; SE¼ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼, SW¼ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼, N½ N½ Section 23; NW¼ NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 24; N½ N½ Section 26; S½ Section 32; S½ S½, NE¼ SE¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 33; W½ SE¼ Section 34.

T.06S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 2; W½ W½, SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 3; Section 4; N½ S½, N½ Section 5; W½ W½, E½ SW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except N½ NE¼; Section 9 except NW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼; Section 10; Section 11 except NE¼, SE¼ SE¼; SW¼ Section 12; S½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 14; W½, SE¼ Section 15; Section 16 except N½ NE¼; Section 17–18; NW¼, W½ SW¼, W½ E½ Section 19; W½ NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 20; Sections 21–22; W½, W½ E½ Section 23; S½ NW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 26; W½ W½, NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 27; Section 28 except SW¼ NW¼; NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 30.

T.06S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1–2; Section 11; Section 12; Section 13 except SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼; NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 14; Section 24 except SE¼ SE¼, N½ NW¼.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.05S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: S½ NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 10; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 11.



Map and description of OR–02–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Yamhill River and Corvallis, Oregon; 1995.

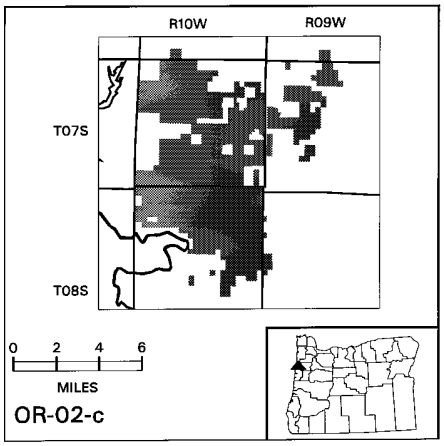
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.06S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ Section 32.

T.07S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 3; SE¼, E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 4; W½ NW¼ Section 5; Section 8 except S½ SW¼ SW¼ SE¼; Section 9 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 16 except E½ E½, NE¼ NW¼; S½, E½ NE¼ Section 17; Section 18 except NE¼ NE¼; SW¼, S½ NW¼ Section 19; NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 20; W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 21; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 28; SE¼ NE¼ Section 29; N½ NW¼ Section 30.

T.07S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 3; Section 4 except E½ NE¼; Section 5; Sections 7–9; Section 10 except E½ NW¼, NE¼; N½ S½, E½ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 11; Section 12 except S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, E½ NE¼; Section 13; Section 14 except N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, NE¼ NE¼; Section 15 except S½ S½; Section 16 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 17; N½ Section 18; S½ S½ Section 20; NE¼, SW¼ Section 21; Sections 22–23; Section 24 except NW¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼; Section 25 except NW¼; Section 26 except NW¼; Sections 27–29; Section 31 except N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Sections 32–35.

T.08S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–5; Section 6 except NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 7 except NW¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼, S½ SE¼ S½ NE¼; Section 8 except S½ S½; Sections 9–14; Section 15 except SE¼ SE¼; E½ E½, NW¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 16; SW¼ SE¼ Section 22; Sections 23 except SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 24 except SE¼ SE¼; NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 25; Section 26 except SE¼, E½ NE¼; W½ NE¼ Section 28.



Map and description of OR–02–d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Corvallis, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.07S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ Section 4; Section 5 except N½ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼; Section 6 except NE¼, N½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼; Section 7; S½ S½, NE¼ SW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 9; Section 17 except NW¼, W½ NE¼, NW¼ SW¼.

T.07S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except N½ NE¼; Sections 2–3; Section 4 except N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Section 5; Section 7; N½ Section 8; Section 9; Section 11 except SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 13 except NE¼ SE¼; Section 15; Section 17; N½ Section 18; Section 19; Section 21; Section 23; N½ Section 25; N½ Section 26; Section 27; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33; NW¼ Section 34.

T.07S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; SE¼ Section 12; Section 13; S½, S½ N½ Section 14; Section 15 except W½ W½; Section 17; Section 18 except W½ W½; Section 19 except W½ W½; W½ Section 20; Section 23; Section 25; Section 27; Section 28 except E½ SW¼, S½ NW¼; Section 29 except SE¼; Section 30 except W½ W½; Section 31 except W½ W½, E½ SE¼; Section 32 except NE¼; N½, N½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 33; Section 35.

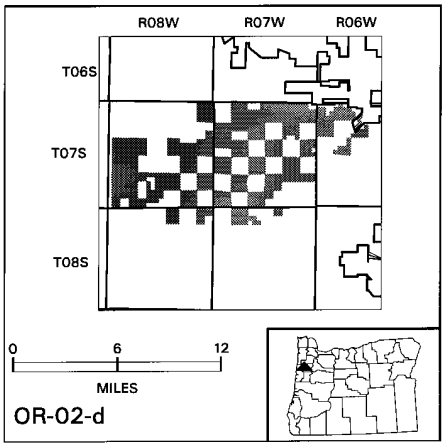
T.08S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: NE¼ Section 3; SW¼ SE¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 4; Section 5; NE¼ NE¼ Section 17.

T.08S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE¼; Section 3 except W½ W½.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.07S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 4; E½ NW¼ Section 9.



Map and description of OR–02–e taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Yamhill River, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.01S., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: Section 19 except NW¼.

T.02S., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: N½ N½ Section 3; SW¼ NE¼ Section 5; SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 7.

T.02S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: S½ NW¼ Section 25; S½ NW¼, NE¼, S½ S½ Section 26; Section 35.

T.02S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 31 except W½ NW¼, E½ SE¼; NW¼, SW¼ NE¼, SE¼, N½ SW¼ Section 32; Section 33 except NW¼ NW¼; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 34.

T.03S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼ Section 1; Section 7; SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 13; S½ SW¼ Section 16; Sections 17–20; W½, W½ E½ Section 21; SE¼ SE¼ Section 27; SW¼, S½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 28; Section 29; Section 30 except NE¼; Section 31; W½ Section 32; Section 33 except SW¼; SE¼ Section 36.

T.03S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 5; Section 7; S½ NE¼, W½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 8; Section 9; Section 10 except N½ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼; Section 11; Section 12 except E½ E½, SW¼ NE¼; Sections 13–15; S½ Section 16; Section 17; SW¼, N½ NE¼, W½ NW¼ Section 18; Section 19; Section 20 except W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼; Sections 21–25; E½ Section 26; Sections 27–29; E½ Section 30; Section 31; Section 32 except S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Section 33 except NW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼; N½, SE¼ Section 34; Section 35; W½ Section 36.

T.03S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 1; SW¼ SE¼ Section 2; Section 3; NW¼, S½ SE¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 4; Section 5 except NW¼, SW¼ NE¼; N½ NW¼, SE¼ Section 6; Section 7 except N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, E½ NW¼; Section 8 except S½ SE¼; Section 9; Section 10 except N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Section 11; Section 13; NE¼, N½ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 14; Section 15 except SW¼; W½ SW¼ Section 16; SW¼ SE¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 17; Section 18 except S½ SE¼; Section 19 except N½ NE¼; NE¼ Section 20; Section 21 except NW¼, N½ NE¼; Section 22 except SW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼; Section 23; Section 24 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 25 except NE¼ SW¼, SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, SE¼ NW¼; N½ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼; Section 26; Section 27 except NE¼ SW¼, SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, SE¼ NW¼; S½ S½, NW¼ NW¼ Section 29; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 31; Section 32 except SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SE¼; Sections 33–34; S½ Section 35; W½ NE¼ Section 36.

T.03S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SW¼ NW¼; SE¼ SE¼ Section 2; SE¼ SE¼ Section 10; Section 11 except NW¼; Section 12 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 13 except W½ NW¼, E½ NE¼; Section 14 except SW¼; NE¼ NE¼ Section 15; NE¼ Section 23; E½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 24.

T.04S., R05W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ SE¼ Section 19.

T.04S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Section 5 except E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼; Sections 6–7; S½ SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 18.

T.04S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except NE¼; W½, N½ NE¼ Section 2; Section 3 except NW¼; E½ E½, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 4; N½, E½ SE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 5; Section 6 except NE¼, W½ SE¼; Section 7; SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 8; Section 9; N½ Section 10; Section 11; Section 12 except SE¼ SW¼; Section 13; Section 14 except N½ NW¼, S½ NE¼, E½ SE¼; Section 15 except SW¼ SW¼; E½ E½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 16; Section 17 except N½ S½; Section 18 except NW¼.

T.04S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ NE¼, SE¼, Section 1; NW¼ NE¼, N½ NW¼, E½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 2; N½ N½, S½ S½ Section 3; Section 4 except S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Sections 5–8; Section 9 except NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW1/4; Section 10; Section 11 except SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Section 12 except NE¼ SE¼, E½ NE¼; Sections 13–14; Section 15 except N½ NE¼; Section 16;

Sections 17–25; Section 26 except W½ SW¼; Section 27 except E½ SE¼; Section 28–35; N½ Section 36.

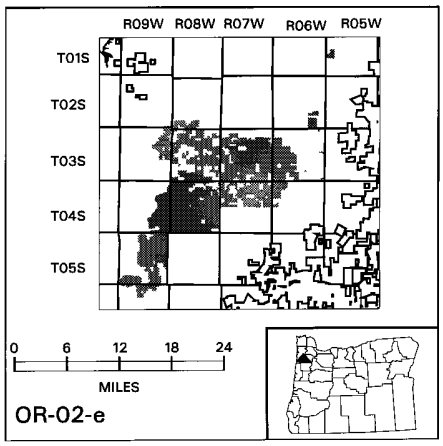
T.04S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 1; SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 11; Section 12 except NW¼; Section 13; E½, E½ NW¼ Section 14; SE¼ SE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Sections 24–26; SE¼, E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 27; NE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 34; N½ N½, S½ S½, SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 35; Section 36.

T.05S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; NE¼ NE¼, SW¼, SE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 3; Section 4 except N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼; W½, NE¼ NW¼ Section 9; Section 10–15; Section 16 except W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼; Section 21 except W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼ ¼; Section 22; Section 23 except SE¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 24 except SW¼; NE¼ NE¼ Section 25; Section 26 except E½ E½; Section 27 except E½ NE¼, SW¼, NW¼ NW¼; Section 31 except N½ NW¼; Section 32; Section 33 except E½ E½; Section 34 except W½; Section 35.

T.06S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: N½ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼, NW¼ Section 2; N½, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 3; Section 4 except SE¼ SE¼, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼; N½ Section 5; N½ N½ Section 6; NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 9.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

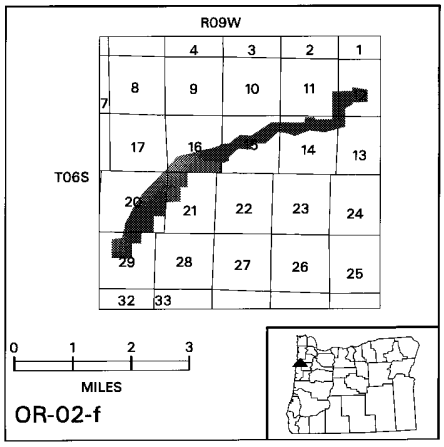
T.03S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: N½ Section 16.



Map and description of OR–02-f taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Yamhill River, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.06S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: E½ SE¼ Section 11; N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 12; NW¼ NW¼ Section 13; N½ NE¼, NW¼ Section 14; S½ NE¼, S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, NE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 15; S½ SW¼, SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 16; E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 20; W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 21; W½ NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 29.



Map and description of OR–03–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Corvallis, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.09S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 33; SW¼ SW¼ Section 34.

T.10S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ SE¼ Section 2.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.09S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: E½ SW¼, W½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 34.

T.10S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 16; N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 17.

Critical Habitat includes only County lands described within the following areas:

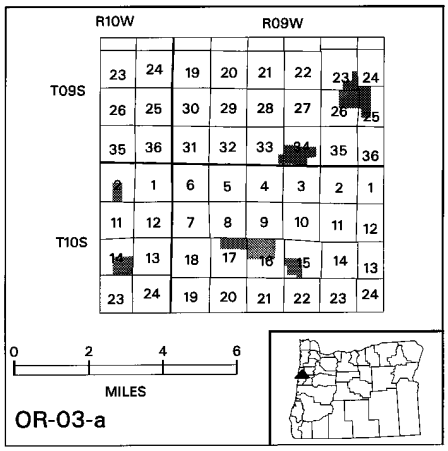
T.10S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian:SW¼ SE¼ Section 2.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.09S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 23; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 25; NE¼ Section 26; W½ SW¼ Section 34.

T.10S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ Section 15.

T.10S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ Section 14.



Map and description of OR–03–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Corvallis, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.10S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼ Section 30.

T.10S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 25; N½ Section 36.

T.11S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: S½ N½, SE¼ Section 16; N½ Section 21; S½, NW¼ Section 29; Section 31; Section 32 except E½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼.

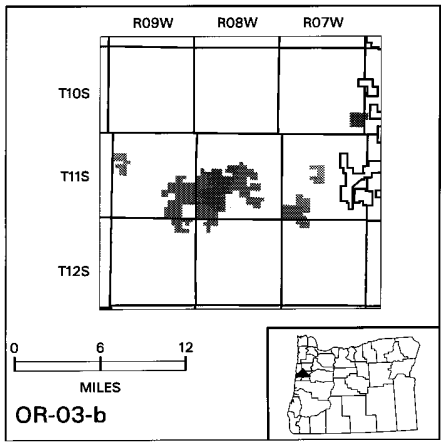
T.11S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼ Section 14; Section 15 except N½ NE¼; Section 16 except S½ SW¼; SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 17; S½ SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 18; Sections 19–21; W½, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 22; SW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 23; SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, S½ N½ Section 26; Section 27 except SW¼, NE¼ NE¼; N½ NW¼ Section 28; Sections 29–31; Section 32 except SE¼; N½ NW¼ Section 35.

T.11S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 7; NW¼ NW¼ Section 17; SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 18; Section 23 except NW¼; S½, NW¼ NW¼ Section 24; Section 25; Section 26 except S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼; NE¼ Section 27; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 34; Section 35.

T.12S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 5 except S½, SW¼ NW¼.

T.12S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ Section 5; E½ E½, SW¼ NE¼ Section 6.

T.12S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian S½ SW¼, N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 1; E½, E½ NW¼ Section 2.



Map and description of OR–03–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Corvallis, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.08S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, S½ SE¼, SW¼ Section 31; W½ NW¼ Section 33.

T.08S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 31 except S½ SE¼.

T.09S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NE¼, NW¼ Section 5; NE¼, NW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 7.

T.09S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 3 except NE¼; Section 9 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 11; Section 13; W½, W½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 15; SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 17; NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 21; E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 23; Section 29 except SE¼; Section 31; S½, SE¼ NW¼ Section 33; W½ W½, NE¼ NE¼ Section 35.

T.09S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 11; Section 27 except N½ NE¼; Section 35.

T.10S., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ NE¼, W½ SE¼, SW¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 29.

T.10S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: N½ Section 1; W½ NW¼ Section 4; N½ Section 5.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.08S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ Section 11; SE¼ ¼ Section 12; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 13; E½, SW¼ Section 14.

T.09S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 28 except N½ N½; S½, NW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 29; SE¼ Section 32; NE¼ Section 33; Section 34 except NW¼; Section 36 except N½ N½.

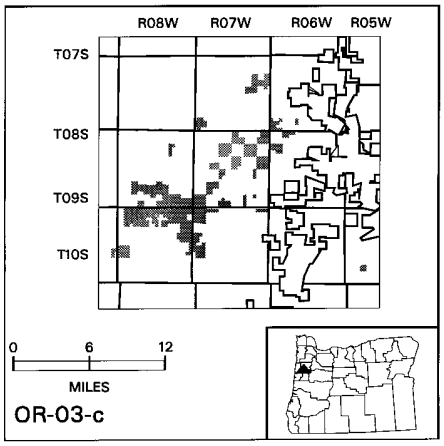
T.10S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 6; N½ N½ Section 7; NW¼, SW¼, SE¼

SE¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 18; Section 19 except W½ SW¼.

T.10S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE¼; Section 2; NE¼, NW¼, NW¼ SW1¼, SW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 3; Section 4 except SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 5; E½ Section 6; NE¼ Section 7; NE¼, E½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 8; NW¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 9; NW¼, NE¼ Section 10; N½ N½ Section 11; Section 12; Section 13 except S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 19; E½ NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 24.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.09S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼ Section 29.



Map and description of OR–04–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Corvallis, Waldport and Eugene, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.11S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 35.

T.12S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: N½ N½ Section 6; Section 7 except NW¼ NE¼; Section 8 except NE¼ NW¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼; SE¼ SE¼ Section 14; S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 15; S½, S½ N½ Section 16; Sections 17–18; Section 19 except W½ W½, NE¼ NE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 20 except SE¼ NW¼, S½ NE¼; Section 21; Section 22 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 23 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 26 except NE¼ NE¼, SE¼ SE¼; Sections 27–28; N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 29; W½ Section 33.

T.12S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; Section 3 except E½ NW¼, S½ NE¼; Section 4; S½, E½ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 5; SE¼ SE¼ Section 6; Sections 7–8; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 9; N1½ Section 10; Section 11 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 12; W½ NE¼, E½ NW¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 13; Sections 16–17; Section 18; Sections 19–21; Section 25 except S½ S½, N½ NW¼; S½ SE¼ Section 26; Section 28; Section 29 except SW¼, NW¼ SE¼; Section 30 except S½ S½; E½ SE¼ Section 31; Section 32 except W½ NW¼; Section 33 except SW¼ SE¼; N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 35.

T.12S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: S½ NW¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 9; SE¼, S½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 11; S½ Section 12; Section 13 except S½ S½; Section 14 except N½ SW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼; NE¼ Section 22; Sections 23–24; Section 25 except W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 26 except SE¼ NE¼; E½ Section 27; Section 35; Section 36 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼.

T.13S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 2 except SE¼; NE¼ Section 4; SW¼ Section 5; Section 6–7; W½ Section 8; Sections 18–19; N½ SW¼, E½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 20; SW¼ SW¼ Section 21; Section 28 except N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼; Section 29 except NW¼ SW¼; Section 30; Section 31 except N½ SW¼, S½ NW¼; Section 32–33; W½ W½, E½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 34; SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 35.

T.13S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 2; E½ E½ Section 3; S½ SW¼, SW¼ NE¼, W½ SE¼ Section 7; E½ SE¼ Section 9; Section 10 except SW¼ NW¼; Sections 11–15; Section 16 except N½ NW¼; Section 17 except N½, NW¼ SW¼; Section 18; Sections 19–25; Section 26 except SW¼ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼; N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, Section 27; SE¼ SW¼, NW¼ Section 28; Section 29; N½, N½ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 30; S½, E½ NE¼ Section 31; E½ SE¼, S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 32; W½ Section 33; E½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 34; Section 35 except SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼.

T.13S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 2; Section 11 except W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼; NW¼, W½ NE¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 12; Section 13 except W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼, S½ SE¼; N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼, S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 14; Section 15 except N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 22; NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 23; S½ NE¼, S½, NW¼ NW¼ Section 24; Section 25 except S½ N½, N½ SE¼; S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 26; E½, E½ W½ Section 34; Section 35; Section 36 except SE¼, E½ NE¼.

T.14S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 2 except NE¼ NE¼, S½ S½; Section 3 except S½ S½, N½ SW¼; Section 4 except S½ S½, N½ SE¼; Section 5 except S½ SE¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼; E½, S½ SW¼ Section 6; Section 7 except S½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼; N½ NW¼, SE¼, S½ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 10 except N½ NE¼; Section 11 except N½ NW¼, NE¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼; S½ S½ Section 12; SW¼, S½

SE¼, N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 13; Sections 14 except NW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼; Sections 15–16; S½ NE¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 18; N½ NW¼, NE¼, SW¼ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 19; S½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 20; N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 21; NW¼ NW¼ Section 22; E½, E½ NW¼ Section 23; W½ W½ Section 24; W½, W½ E½ Section 25; E½ Section 26; S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 36.

T.14S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except N½ SE¼, E½ NE¼; Section 2; Section 3 except SW¼; Section 4; Section 5 except W½ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼; Section 6; N½ Section 7; Section 8 except SW¼; Section 9 except S½ SW¼; Sections 10–13; Section 14; Section 15; N½, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 16; Section 17 except N½ NW¼; N½ Section 20; E½, E½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 23; Section 24 except E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; NW¼ Section 25.

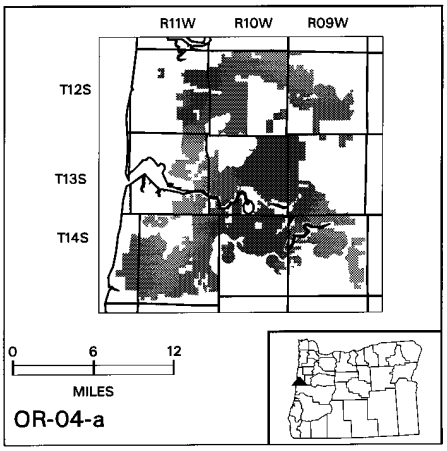
T.14S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 3; N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, W½ NW¼ Section 4; S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼, NE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 5; NE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except NE¼ NE¼; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 9; Section 10 except W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, NE¼ NE¼; Section 11; W½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 12; W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼ Section 13; Section 14; Section 15 except NE¼ SE¼; Section 16 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 17 except SE¼ NE¼; Sections 18–21; Section 22 except S½ N½, N½ SW¼, N½ NE¼; Section 23; Section 24 except NE¼; Section 25 except W½ NW¼; Section 26 except NE¼ NE¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼; Sections 27–30; N½, NE¼ SW¼ Section 31; NW¼, N½ NE¼, N½ SW¼ Section 32; N½ Section 33; N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼ Section 34; N½ NW¼ Section 35.

T.14S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 1; Section 12 except W½ W½; Section 13 except NW¼ NW¼; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 14; SE¼, E½ NE¼, W½ SW¼ Section 23; Sections 24–25.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.14S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: E½ NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 8.



Map and description of OR–04–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Waldport, Eugene, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.14S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼, S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 28; Section 29 except N½ NE¼; S½, S½ N½ Section 30; Section 31; Section 32; Section 33 except SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼; Section 34 except W½ NW¼, W½ NE¼; S½ S½, SW¼ NW¼, E½ NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 35.

T.14S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 25; Section 29 except NE¼ NE¼; Sections 30–32.

T.14S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 35; Section 36 except NW¼, N½ NE¼.

T.15S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: W½ W½ Section 1; Sections 2–5; Section 6 except S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼, W½ NW¼ Section 7; N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 8; Section 9 except S½ SW¼; Section 10 except SE¼; Section 11; N½ SW¼, S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 12; E½, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, NW¼ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 13; Section 14 except NE¼ SE¼; Section 15; E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 16; E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, W½ SW¼ Section 17; Section 18 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 19; SE¼, NW¼ NW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 20; Section 21; Section 22 except E½ SW¼; Sections 23–26; E½, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 27; Section 28; E½, E½ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section

29; N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 30; Section 32 except W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Sections 33–36.

T.15S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, SE¼; E½ SE¼ Section 2; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 4; Sections 5–8; W½, W½ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 9; NE¼ NE¼ Section 11; NW¼, E½ Section 12; E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 13; SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 14; SW¼ SW¼, E½ SW¼, E½ NW¼, E½ Section 15; S½ S½ Section 16; Sections 17–22; E½, SE¼ SW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 23; Section 24 except NE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼; SW¼ Section 25; Section 26 except NE¼; Sections 27–34; E½, N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 35; NE¼ NW¼ Section 36.

T.15S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 2; E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 3; Section 4 except N½ NW¼; NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 5; SW¼, W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, S½ NE¼, SE¼ Section 6; W½ Section 7; NE¼, S½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 8; Section 9 except SW¼ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼; Section 10–11; Section 12 except SE¼ SW¼; Section 13 except N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼; Section 14; Section 15 except SW¼; NE¼ NE¼ Section 16; E½ SE¼ Section 21; E½ E½, W½ SE¼, SW¼ Section 22; Sections 23–27; Section 28 except N½ N½; S½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 29; S½, S½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 30; Section 31 except N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 32 except S½ N½, NE¼ SE¼; Section 33 except S½ SE¼; Section 34 except S½ S½, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 35 except SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼; Section 36.

T.15S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except NW¼; Section 2; E½, E½ NW¼ Section 3; N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 10; Section 11 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 12 except S½ S½; SE¼ Section 22; Section 25 except NE¼ NE¼; S½, NE¼, S½ NW¼ Section 26; E½ E½ Section 27; E½ Section 34; Section 35; Section 36 except N½ N½.

T.16S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except N½ S½, SE¼ SE¼; Section 2 except E½ SE¼; Sections 3–5; Section 6 except N½ N½, SW¼ NE¼; Section 7 except E½ NE¼; Sections 8–15; Section 16 except SE¼; Section 17; Section 18 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 19; NW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 20; Section 21 except SW¼ SW¼; Sections 22–24; N½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, W½ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 25; Section 26 except S½ SE¼; Sections 27–28; Section 29 except N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Section 30; W½ Section 31; Sections 32–34; Section 35 except NE¼, S½ SW¼, E½ NW¼.

T.16S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 1; SW¼ SE¼, SW¼ Section 2; Section 3 except E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NW¼ SW¼; SW¼, NW¼ NW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 4; Section 5 except SE¼ NE¼; Sections 6–9; Section 10 except SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SW¼; N½, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 11; Section 12 except SW¼ NE¼, NW¼; Section 13 except S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 14; Section 15 except W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ NW¼; Section 16 except N½ NE¼, S½ SE¼; Section 17–21; Section 22 except W½ E½, NE¼ NE¼; Section 23; Section 24 except NW¼ NE¼, E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼; N½ NW¼, NE¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼, W½ SW¼ Section 25; Section 26 except S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 27 except S½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼; Section 28; Section 29 except SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 30 except NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼; Section 31; Section 32 except N½ N½; Section 33 except W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼; NW¼ NE¼, NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 34; NE1/4 Section 35.

T.16S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: E½, E½ NW¼ Section 1; Section 2 except SW¼ NW¼; W½ Section 3; Section 4–6; N½ N½, S½ NE¼ Section 8; N½ Section 9; Section 10 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 11 except S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 12 except NE¼ NW¼; Section 13; Section 14 except N½ NW¼; S½ NE¼, SE¼ Section 15; Section 19 except N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼, W½ SE¼ Section 20; S½ SE¼, SW¼ Section 21; Section 22 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 23–27; Section 28 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 29 except NE¼ NE¼; Sections 30–36.

T.16S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1 except S½ S½; Section 2; E½ Section 3; NE¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 10; N½ Section 11; S½ S½ Section 14; W½, SE¼ SE¼ Section 15; N½ NE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except N½ NE¼; Sections 24–26; Sections 35–36.

T.17S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: N½ SE¼ Section 18.

T.17S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 2 except E½ W½, S½ NE¼; Section 3 except S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 4 except S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 5; Section 6 except NW¼; Section 7; Section 8; W½ Section 9; N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 10; W½ NE¼, E½ NW¼, NE¼ NE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 11; SE¼ SE¼ Section 14; W½ W½ Section 16; Section 17 except W½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Sections 18–19; Section 20 except E½ E½, NW¼ NE¼; NW¼ NW¼ Section 21; S½ SW¼ Section 25; S½ SE¼ Section 26; W½ NW¼ Section 28; N½ Section 29; N½ N½, W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 30; Section 31 except S½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, S½ SE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 32; S½ SE¼ Section 33; S½ S½, N½ SE¼ Section 34; S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 35.

T.17S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 1; Section 3 except E½, NE¼ NW¼; Section 4; Section 5 except SW¼ NW¼; Section 6 except S½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼; Section 7–9; N½, NW¼ SE¼, W½ SW¼ Section 10; SW¼ NW¼ Section 11; E½ E½, NE¼

NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 12; Section 13; S½, SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 14; SE¼, NW¼ NW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 15; Section 16 except W½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Sections 17–18; Section 19 except SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼, S½ SW¼; Section 20–21; Section 22 except N½ NW¼; Section 23 except N½ SW¼, S½ SE¼; NW¼, N½ NE¼, N½ SW¼ Section 24; Section 25 except N½ NE¼; Section 26; Section 27 except SW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼; Section 28 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 29 except S½ SW¼; Sections 30–31; Section 32 except N½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼ ; Section 33 except NE¼ NE¼; NE¼, SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 34; Section 35 except SW¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼.

T.17S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼; Section 2; S½, E½ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼ Section 3; Sections 4–5; Section 6 except S½ SE¼; S½ NE¼, S½, NE¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼ Section 7; Sections 8–9; NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 10; Section 11 except SE¼ NW¼, W½ NW¼, SW¼; Section 12; SE¼ NE¼, N½ N½ Section 13; NE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 14; Section 16 except E½ E½; W½, S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 17; Section 18; Section 19 except NW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼; Section 20; W½, SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 21; E½ NE¼ Section 22; NW¼, W½ NE¼, N½ S½ Section 23; SE¼ SE¼ Section 24; Section 25 except N½ NW¼; E½ SE¼ Section 26; W½ Section 28; Section 29; S½ NW¼, NE¼, N½ SE¼, E½ SW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 30; Section 31 except NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 32; W½ Section 33; SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 34; Section 35 except N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Section 36.

T.17S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except W½ NW¼; SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 3; NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 10; N½ Section 11; Section 12 except S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼; E½ Section 13; E½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 24.

T.18S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: W½ NE¼, E½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 1; Section 2 except S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 3; Section 4 except W½ SW¼; N½ NE¼ Section 5; N½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 7; Section 8 except S½ S½, N½ NW¼; N½ N½, SW¼ NE¼ Section 9; E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 10; NE¼ NW¼ Section 11.

T.18S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 4; N½ NE¼, NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 5; Section 6; N½ NE¼ Section 7; NW¼ NW¼ Section 8.

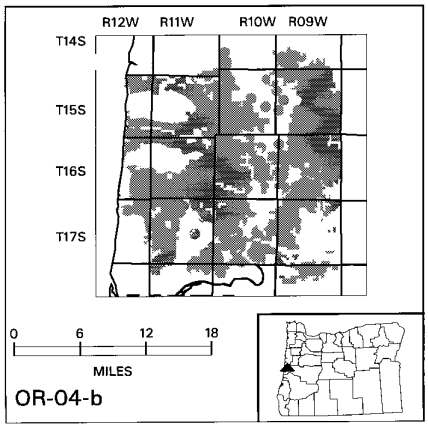
T.18S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SW¼ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼; N½, NW¼ SE¼ Section 2; NE¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 3; NW¼ NW¼ Section 4; W½ NW¼, NE¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 5; Section 6 except SW¼ SW¼.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.17., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 18; NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 19.

T.17., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: N½ SW¼, SW¼ NE¼, S½ NW¼ Section 25; SE¼ NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 26; Section 32 except N½ S½, E½ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼; S½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 33.

T.18S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼ Section 4; SE¼, S½ NE¼, N½ NW¼ Section 5; N½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 9.



Map and description of OR–04–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Reedsport, Eugene and Cottage Grove, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.18S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ Section 23; Section 25; S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 26; Section 27 except N½, NW¼ SW¼; S½ SE¼ Section 28; S½ Section 32; Section 33 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 34–36.

T.18S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except NE¼ SE¼, N½; NW¼ NW¼ Section 10; Section 15 except N1/2 NE¼, SE¼ NE¼; SW¼ SW¼ Section 16; Section 17 except NE1/4 NE¼; Section 18; Sections 19–20; E½ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 21; Section 22 except E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Section 23 except NE¼, N½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼; Section 25; Section 26; Section 27 except SE¼ SW¼, N½ SW¼; W½ W½, E½ E½ Section 28; Section 29–32; Section 33 except E½ W½, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 34 except SW¼, NE¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼; Section 35 except NE¼ NW¼.

T.18S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½ Section 11; S½ S½ Section 12; Section 13; Section 14 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 22 except N½ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼; Sections 23–26; E½, E½ NW¼ Section 27; S½ SW¼, W½ SE¼

Section 28; SE¼, NE¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 29; NE¼ NE¼ Section 32; Section 33–36.

T.19S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; Section 3 except S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 4; Section 5 except NE¼ SW¼; Section 6 except N½ NW¼, E½ SE¼, S½ SW¼; Section 7 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, W½ SW¼; Sections 8–9; E½ Section 11; E½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 12; Section 13; Section 15; Section 17; Section 18 except W½ SW¼; Sections 19–23; Section 24 except S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 25; N1/2 N1/2, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 26; Sections 27–33; N½ NE¼, W½ W½ Section 34; Section 35; Section 36 except E½ NW¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼.

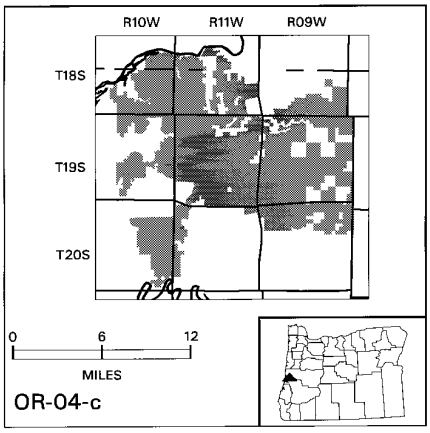
T.19S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except W½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 3; Section 4 except S½ SE¼; Sections 5–8; Section 9 except E½ NE¼; Section 10 except N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 11 except N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼; Section 12 except E½ SE¼; Section 13 except S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Sections 14–23; Section 24 except N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼; Sections 25–26; Section 27 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 28; Section 29 except W½ SW¼; N½ Section 30; E½ SE¼ Section 31; Section 32 except S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 33–36.

T.19S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; N½ N½, W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 2; Section 3 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 4; Section 9 except E½ NE¼, S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE¼, SE¼ SE¼; Section 10 except S½, W½ NW¼; Section 12 except N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼; Section 13; E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 14; SW¼ SE¼, SW¼ Section 15; SE¼ SE¼ Section 16; Section 21 except N½ NW¼; Section 22 except E½ NE¼; Section 23 except S1/2 SW¼; Section 24; NE¼, N½ NW¼ Section 25; NE¼ NE¼ Section 26; N½, W½ SW¼ Section 27; Section 28 except NE¼ SW¼; N½ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 33.

T.20S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE¼ SW¼; Section 2 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 3 except S½ SE¼; Sections 4–6; Section 7 except W½ W½; Section 8; Section 9 except SE¼ SE¼; SE¼, S½ NW¼ Section 10; Section 11 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 12 except NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 13; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 14.

T.20S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: N½ Section 1; N½ NW¼ Section 5; Section 6 except NW¼ NW¼; W½, N½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 7; Section 18 except SE¼ SW¼, E½ SE¼; SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 19; W½ Section 30.

T.20S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 10 except S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Sections 11–14; E½ Section 15; NE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except SW¼; Section 24–25; NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 26; N½ SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 35; NW¼, N½ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 36.



Map and description of OR–04-d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Reedsport and Cottage Grove, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.20S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 11; W½ SW¼ Section 12; NW¼ SW¼ Section 13; NE¼, N½ SE¼, N½ NW¼ Section 14; SE¼ SE¼ Section 22; W½, S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼ Section 23; SW¼ NW¼ Section 25; Section 26; Section 27 except W½ W½, E½ SW¼; NE¼ Section 34; Section 35.

T.21S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 2; Section 3 except NW¼ NE¼; E½ E½, NE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 5; SE¼, SW¼ NE¼, E½ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 6; Sections 7–8; Section 9 except S½ NE¼; SW¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 10; Section 11; Section 14 except E½ E½; Section 15; Sections 17–19; NW¼ Section 20; Section 21; W½ NE¼ Section 22; Section 23; Section 29; Sections 31–33.

T.21S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 2–3; NE¼ NE¼ Section 4; SW¼, S½ SE¼, S½ NW¼ Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except NE¼; W½ SW¼ Section 9; N½ E½ Section 10; Sections 11–14; Section 15 except W½ NW¼; NW¼ NW¼ Section 16; Sections 17–21; Section 22 except NW¼; Sections 23–35.

T.21S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 1; E½ NE¼ Section 12; S½ NE¼, S½ SW¼, NW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 23; Sections 24–25; Section 26 except N½ NW¼; Section 27 except N½ N½; Section 28 except N½ N½, N½ SW¼; NW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 33; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 34; Section 35 except S½ NW¼, SW¼, S½ SE¼; Section 36 except SW¼ SW¼.

T.22S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: NE¼ NE¼, N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ Section 4; Section 5 except SW¼, S½ NW¼; Section 6 except SE¼, S½ NE ¼; Section 7 except E½

SE¼; Section 9 W½ SW¼; NW¼ SW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 17.

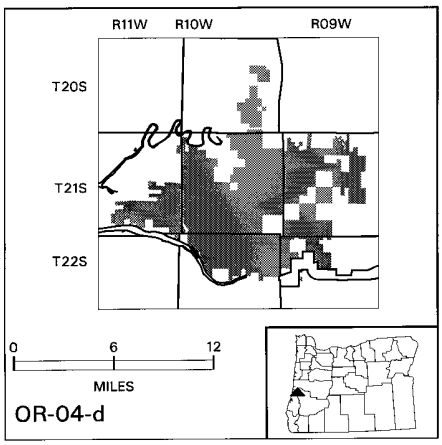
T.22S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–5; E½ Section 6; Section 8 except W½ W½; Sections 9–12; N½ Section 13; N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 14; NW¼, W½ NE¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 15; NE¼ Section 17.

T.22S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: NE¼ Section 1.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.22S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ NE¼ Section 1.



Map and description of OR–04-e taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Cottage Grove and Roseburg, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.23S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 3 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 5; S½, SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 6; Section 7; Section 9; NW¼, S½ S½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 11; Section 13 except N½ NE¼; Section 14 except N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼; Section 15; Section 17–19; Section 20 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Section 21; Section 23 except S½ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 27; Section 28 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼; Sections 29–33; Section 35 except E½ NE¼.

T.23S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 3 except NE¼; Sections 7–8; Section 13 except NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼; Sections 14–17; Section 20 except S½ N½; Sections 21–22; N½ Section 23; Sections 24–25; Section 26 except NW¼; Section 27; Section 28 except E½ SE¼; Section 29.

T.23S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1.

T.24S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ NW¼ Section 6; Section 7; E½ Section 18; Section 19 except E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼.

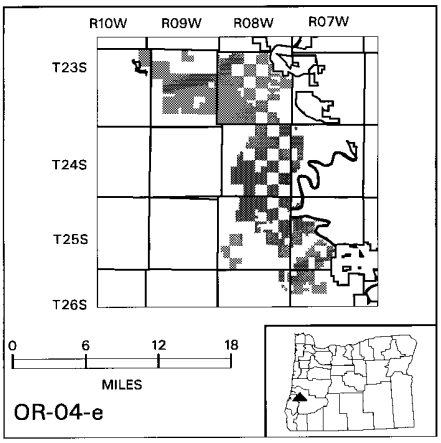
T.24S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 3; E½, E½ SW¼ Section 9; Sections 10–11; Section 13; Section 15; SW¼ NE¼, SE¼ Section 17; Section 20 except NW¼; Section 21; SE¼ Section 22; Section 23; Section 25; Sections 27–29; Section 33; Section 35.

T.25S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½, NW¼ SE¼ Section 6; S½ S½ Section 7; S½ SW¼ Section 9; NW¼ NW¼ Section 15; Section 17; Section 18 except W½ W½; Section 19; NE¼ NW¼ Section 20; S½ S½, NW¼ SE¼ NE¼ SW¼ Section 21; Section 27 except NE¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼; SW¼ Section 28; SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 29; NW¼ NW¼ Section 30; E½, E½ SW¼ Section 31; W½ Section 32; W½, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 33; NW¼ NW¼ Section 34.

T.25S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Sections 3–4; E½ E½ Section 5; Section 8 except W½; Section 9; N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 10; Section 11; NE¼ NE¼ Section 12; Section 13; S½ SW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 14; N½ N½, SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 15; Section 20; Section 23; Section 24 except SE¼, W½ NW¼; Section 25; Section 30 except SW¼, W½ NW¼; Section 32 except SE¼.

T.26S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 5; Section 6 except NW¼; Section 7 except NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼, N½ SW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 8; Section 9 except N½ NW¼.

T.26S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: W½, E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 1; NW¼ SE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 12.



Map and description of OR–04–f taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Cottage Grove and Roseburg, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

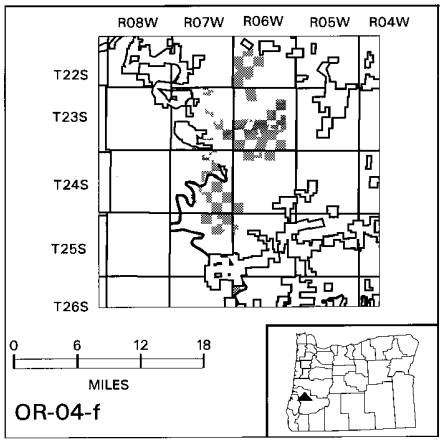
T.22S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: S½, S½ NE¼ Section 17; Section 19; Section 21; Section 29; Section 30 except W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 31; NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 32.

T.23S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: W½ W½ Section 4; Section 5; N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 8; NW¼ NW¼ Section 9; Section 19; Section 31; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 32.

T.23S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, S½ NE¼, N½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 3; NE¼ NE¼ Section 4; SE¼ SE¼ Section 14; E½ NW¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 15; Section 23 except N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, W½ NE¼, SW¼ SW¼; Section 25; S½ S½ Section 27; S½ S½ Section 33.

T.24S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼ Section 2; S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 3; Section 11 except NE¼, NE¼ NW¼; N½ N½, W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 15; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 21; Section 23; Section 25; Section 27 except SW¼, S½ NW¼; SE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 28; Section 35.

T.25S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; NE¼ Section 2; Section 3; Section 11 except N½ NW¼; NW¼ SW¼ Section 12.



Map and description of OR–04–g taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Cottage Grove, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.21S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Section 31.

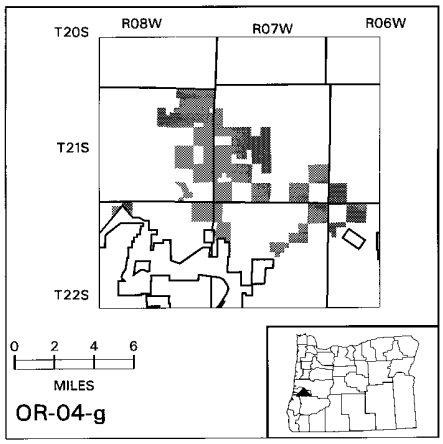
T.21S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: W½ Section 7; Section 16 except NW¼; Section 17; N½ Section 18; Section 19; NW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 20; Section 21; Section 25; NE¼ Section 28; Section 29; N½, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 30; Section 31; Section 33; Section 35.

T.21S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except W½ SW¼; Section 10 except N½ NE¼; Section 11; Section 12 except S½ SW¼, NE¼ NE¼; Section 13; Section 23; E½ Section 24; Section 25; N½ N½ Section 26; Section 35 except SW¼ NW¼, E½ NE¼, SE¼ SE¼, NW¼ SW¼.

T.22S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Section 5; NW¼, N½ NE¼, N½ SW¼ Section 7.

T.22S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; W½ Section 6; Section 7 except W½ NW¼; Section 11 except NW¼; NW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 15.

T.22S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; NE¼, S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 5; NE¼ SE¼ Section 12.



Map and description of OR–04–i taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Eugene and Cottage Grove, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.17S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 35; SW¼ SW¼ Section 36.

T.17S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 11; S½, SW¼ NW¼ Section 13; Section 15; NW¼, S½ S½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 19; SE¼ Section 25; Section 29 except E½ W½, W½ NE¼.

T.17S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 13 except N½ NW¼; Section 17 except SW¼, NE1/ 4 NE¼, NW¼ NW¼; Section 21; S½ SW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 22; Section 23; Section 25; Section 27; NE¼ SW¼ Section 28; E½ E½ Section 33; Section 35.

T.18S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Section 5 except SW¼ SW¼; SE¼ Section 11; Section 19; Section 21 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; SW¼ Section 23; Section 27 except S½

NE¼; Section 31; NE¼, W½ SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 35.

T.18S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; N½ Section 7; Section 17 except SE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 19; Section 21; Section 25; Section 27; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33 except NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼; Section 35.

T.18S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: E½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 1; E½ NE¼ Section 2; Section 3; Section 4 except NE¼, NW¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼; Section 9; Section 11 except E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 13 except N½ NE¼, E½ NW¼, W½ SW¼; N½ N½, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 15; Section 19; Section 21 except E½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼; S½, SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 23; Section 25; Section 27; SE¼ Section 28; Section 29 except E½ NE¼; Section 31; NW¼ NE¼ Section 32; Section 33 except NE¼; Section 35 except S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼.

T.19S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 3; Section 5; Section 7 except N½ NE¼; NW¼ SW¼, W½ NW¼ Section 8; E½, S½ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 15; Section 17 except NE¼ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 19 except SE¼ SE¼; E½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 20; Section 21; Section 23; Section 25; Section 27; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33; SE¼ NE¼ Section 34; Section 35.

T.19S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 3 except SW¼ SE¼, SW¼ SW¼; S½, E½ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 5; Section 7; Section 9 except N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 11 except N½ N½, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼; Section 13; Section 15; Section 17; Section 19 except N½ SW¼; Section 21; Section 23; N½ NE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 25; Section 27; Section 29; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 30; Section 31; W½ NW¼ Section 32; Section 33; Section 35 except NW¼ NE¼.

T.19S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 5; N½ NW¼ Section 6; Section 7; SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 8; W½ Section 9; NE¼, E½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 13; Section 17; N½ S½, SE¼ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 18; Section 19; Section 21; SE¼ SE¼ Section 22; Section 23; SE¼ SE¼ Section 24; Section 25; NW¼ Section 26; Section 27; SE¼ SE¼ Section 28; Section 29; SE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 30; Section 31; W½ W½ Section 32; Section 33; Section 35.

T.20S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except S½ SW¼; Section 3 except E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼; SE¼ NE¼ Section 4; Section 5; S½ S½ Section 6; Section 7; Section 9; Section 11 except W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 13; Section 15; Section 17; W½ W½, E½ SE¼ Section 18; Section 19; Section 21; Section 23; N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 26; Section 27; Section 29; Section 31; E½ NE¼ Section 32; SE¼, NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 33; Section 35 except S½ SW¼.

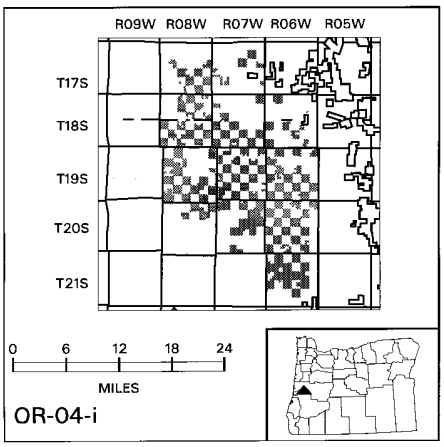
T.20S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; E½ E½ Section 2; Section 3 except NE¼ NW¼; Section 5; Section 6 except N½ N½; N½ N½ Section 7; Section 11; Section 12 except E½ E½, NW¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼; Section 13–15; Section 21; Section 22 except SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 23 except W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 33 except E½ NE¼; SW¼ Section 34.

T.20S. R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; SW¼ Section 2; Section 3; SE¼ SE¼ Section 4; N½ NE¼ Section 6; E½ E½ Section 8; Section 9; Section 11; W½ W½ Section 12.

T.21S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Section 3; Section 5; W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except SE¼; Section 9; Section 11; Section 14 except NE¼; Sections 15–17; Section 18 except NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼; Section 19; NW¼ NE¼ Section 20; Section 21; S½ NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 22; Section 23; Section 27.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.17S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ NW¼ Section 28.



Map and description of OR–04–j objective taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Eugene, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.13S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 31.

T.14S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 6; Section 7; W½ W½ Section 18; W½ W½ Section 19; W½ W½ Section 30; Section 31.

T.14S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 9; Section 11 except E½ SE¼; Section 12 except S½ SW¼; Section 13 except SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; SE¼ SW¼ Section 14; Section 17; Section 19; Section 20 except NW¼

NW¼, E½ NW¼, NE¼, E½ SE¼; Section 21 except W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼; Section 23 except SW¼ SE¼; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 24; Section 25; Section 26 except N½ N½, SE¼ SW¼; Section 27; S½ Section 28; Sections 29–34.

T.14S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 19 except N½ N½, SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼; E½ SE¼ Section 20; S½ SE¼, SW¼ Section 21; S½ SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 22; S½ SW¼ Section 23; E½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 25; NW¼ Section 26; Section 27; E½ SW¼ Section 28; Section 29 except N½ N½; Section 30 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, SE¼, NE¼ NW¼; Section 31 except N½ S½; Section 32; Section 33 except S½ S½; NW¼, N½ NE¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 34.

T.15S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Section 29; Section 31; Section 33 except NE¼, E½ SE¼, SW¼ NW¼; SE¼ SE¼ Section 34; SW¼ SW¼ Section 35.

T.15S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 3 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 4 except E½ NE¼, N½ SE¼; Sections 5–6; Section 7 except S½ SW¼, N½ SE¼; NW¼ NE¼ Section 8; Sections 18–21; Section 25 except SE¼ NE¼; Section 27; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33 except NE¼; SE¼ NW¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 35.

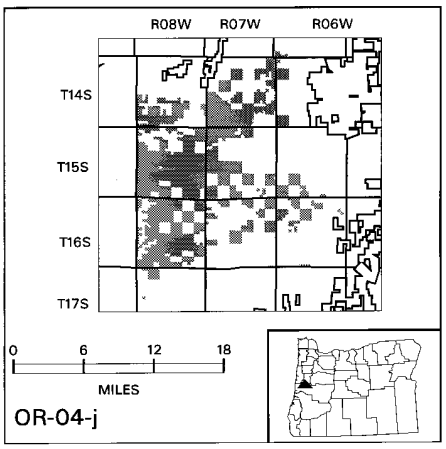
T.15S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; S½, NE¼ NE¼ Section 2; S½ SE¼ Section 3; SW¼ SW¼ Section 4; Section 5 except S½ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼, N½ SE¼; Section 6 except SE¼ NW¼, S½ SW¼, SW¼ NE¼, SE¼; Section 7 except N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼; Section 9 except E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼; Section 11; Sections 13–14; Section 15 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 16–20; Section 21 except SW¼ NW¼; Sections 22–27; N½ Section 28; Sections 29–31; N½, W½ SW¼ Section 32; Section 33; Section 35; W½ Section 36.

T.16S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼, E½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 3; Section 5 except S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 7 except S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Section 9; SW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 12; NW¼, N½ NE¼, W½ SE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 17; S½ S½ Section 33.

T.16S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 3 except S½ SW¼; Section 5 except W½ SW¼; S½ SW¼ Section 6; Section 7 except NE¼, S½ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼; NE¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 11; Section 13; E½, SW¼ Section 15; W½ NW¼ Section 18; S½ Section 19; Section 21.

T.16S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Sections 3–4; Section 5 except S½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SW¼; NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 6; Section 7 except W½, S½ NE¼, N½ SE¼; Sections 8–9; W½ W½ Section 10; Section 11; Section 13 except S½ SE¼; Section 15; Section 17 except SW¼ NW¼; Section 18 except NW¼, W½ E½, NE¼ NE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 19 except E½ SW¼, S½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼; Section 20 except W½ SE¼, S½ SW¼; Sections 21–23; SW¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 24; Section 25; N½ Section 26; Section 27; Section 28 except S½ SE¼; Section 29 except NW¼ NW¼; S½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 30; Section 31 except N½ NW¼; Section 32 except SE¼, Section 33; S½ Section 34; N½, NW¼ SE¼ Section 35.

T.17S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 5; N½ NE¼ Section 6.



Map and description of OR–04–k taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Corvallis, Eugene, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.12S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼, S½ SW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 10; Section 11 except N½ N½; W½ W½ Section 13; Sections 14–15; Section 16 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 19 except N½ N½; Section 20 except SW¼ SW¼; Sections 21–23; W½, S½ SE¼ Section 24; Section 25; Section 26 except SW¼; Section 27; Section 28 except NE¼ NW¼; Sections 29–31; Section 32 except NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Sections 33–35; W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼ Section 36.

T.12S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 3; NE¼, N½ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 5; N½ SE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except NE¼ NE¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, W½ SE¼; SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 10; Section 11 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ SE¼; S½ Section 12; E½, E½ SW¼ Section 13; N½ NW¼, NE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 15; N½ NE¼ Section 16; Section 17 except NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; SW¼, W½ SE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 18; W½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 19; S½ NE¼ Section 20; Section 21; Section 22 except NW¼ NW¼; SE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 23; W½ W½ Section 24; Section 25; N½ Section 26; Section 27; Section 29 except NE¼; W½ SW¼, N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 30; Section 31; Section 33 except SE¼, W½ NE¼; Section 35 except SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼.

T.12S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 13; E½ E½ Section 24.

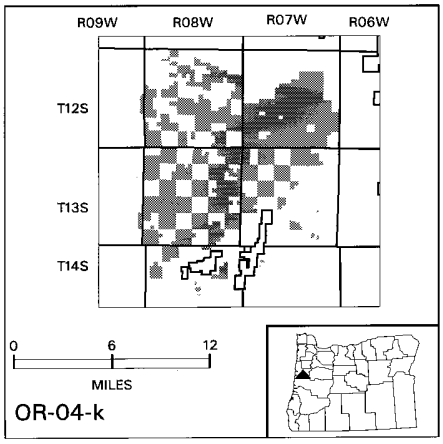
T.13S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 2 except N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Section 3; Section 5; W½ Section 6; Section 7; Section 9; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 15; Section 17; SW¼ SW¼ Section 18; Section 19 except NE¼ SE¼; E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 21; S½ SE¼ Section 23; SW¼, W½ SE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 27; N½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 35.

T.13S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; NE¼ Section 2; Section 3 except N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼; Section 5; S½ Section 6; Section 7; E½ SE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except NW¼ NE¼; Section 11; W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, E½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 12; Section 13; E½, NE¼ SW¼ Section 14; Section 15; Section 17; Sections 19–21; Section 23; W½ W½, SE¼ NW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 24; Section 25; W½ SE¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 26; Section 27; Section 29; NW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 30; Section 31; SE¼ SE¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 32; Section 33; SW¼ NW¼ Section 34; Section 35 except E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼.

T.13S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: E½ E½ Section 25.

T.14S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 5; NE¼ NE¼ Section 7.

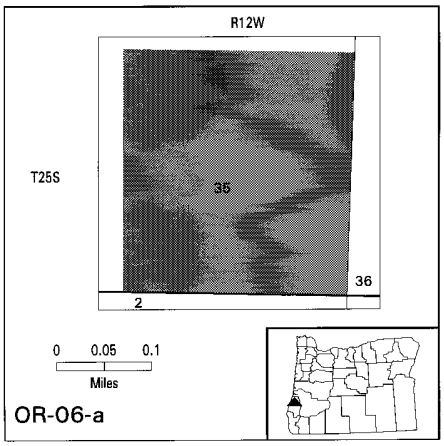
T.14S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 3; Section 5 except S½ SE¼; Section 7 except W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼, NE¼ NE¼; Section 11 except NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, N½ SW¼; N½ SW¼, W½ NW¼ Section 15.



Map and description of OR–06–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Coos Bay, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.25S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 35.



Map and description of OR–06–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Roseburg, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.25S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 31; Section 33.

T.26S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 9; Section 10 except NE¼; Section 17; S½ S½ Section 18; Section 19; SW¼ Section 20; Section 21; N½ N½, S½ S½ Section 28; Section 29; Section 31 except N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼; SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 32; Section 33.

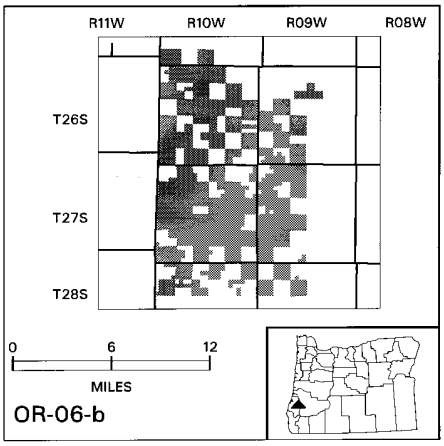
T.26S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 3–5; E½, SE¼ NW¼ Section 6; Section 7; SW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 8; Section 9; Section 11; Section 13; N½ Section 14; Sections 15–17; Section 19; SE¼ Section 20; N½ Section 21; W½ Section 22; Section 23; N½ N½, N½ S½ Section 24; Section 25; Section 27; NE¼ Section 28; Sections 29–31; E½ Section 32; Section 33; Section 35 except SE¼.

T.27S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 4–5; SE¼, NE¼ NE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 6; Section 7 except NW¼ SW¼; N½ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 8; Section 9; Section 17; Section 18 except SW¼, SE¼ SE¼; Sections 19–21; Sections 29–31; E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 33.

T.27S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: E½ E½, W½ SE¼ Section 1; Section 3; W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 4; Section 5; S½ SE¼ Section 6; Sections 7–9; NE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 10; Section 11; S½ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 12; Sections 13–15; N½ Section 16; Sections 17–20; Sections 21–23; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 24; Sections 25–29; NE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 30; Section 31; W½ W½, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 32; Section 33; SW¼ NW¼ Section 34; Section 35.

T.28S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ SW¼ Section 4; Section 5; Section 7; Section 9.

T.28S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 3 except E½ SE¼; N½ SE¼ Section 4; Section 5; N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 6; Section 7 except W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; S½ N½, NE¼ NW¼ Section 8; Section 9 except NE¼; N½ NE¼, E½ NW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 11; NW¼ NW¼ Section 12.



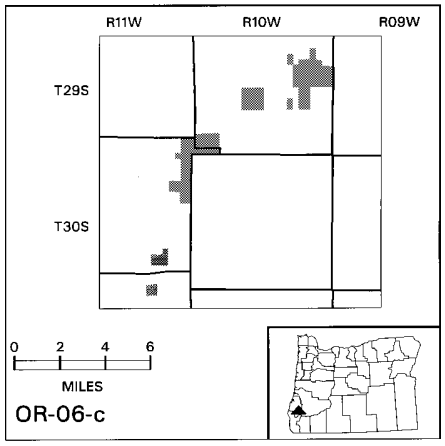
Map and description of OR–06–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Roseburg and Canyonville, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.29S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼, W½ SW¼ Section 11; SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 12; Section 13; E½ W½, E½ Section 14; NE¼ NE¼ Section 20; Section 21; E½, W½ SW¼ Section 23; Section 31.

T.30S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: E½, SE¼ SW¼ Section 1; E½ Section 12; E½, NW¼ Section 13; N½ SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 35.

T.31S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ Section 2.



Map and description of OR–06–d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Roseburg, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

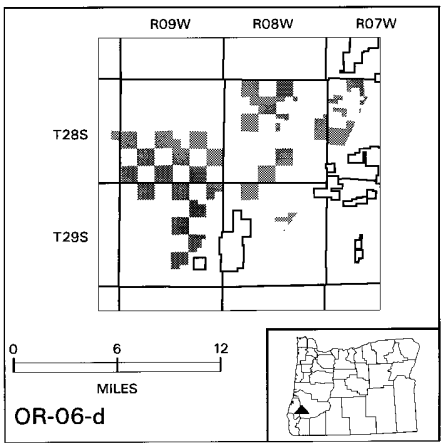
T.28S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 3; Section 5; NE¼ Section 8; Section 9; N½ NW¼ Section 10; NW¼ NW¼ Section 11; N½ NW¼, W½ NE¼, W½ SW¼ Section 15; Section 17; Section 27; Section 33.

T.28S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 19; Section 21; SW¼ Section 22; Section 23; Section 25; Section 27; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33; Section 35.

T.28S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: NE¼ Section 24.

T.29S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 5.

T.29S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE¼; Section 3; Section 5; Section 11 except N½ NE¼; Section 15; Section 23 except S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 27 except S½ SE¼.



Map and description of OR–07–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Port Orford, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.31S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 5; SE¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 15; Section 21; Section 22 except SE¼; Section 23 except E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼; W½ NW¼ Section 25; Section 27.

T.32S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 2 except E½ E½; Section 3 except E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, SW¼ SW¼; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 4; S½ Section 7; SW¼ SW¼, E½ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except SE¼, S½ NE¼; Section 10; Section 11 except E½ E½, W½ SE¼, E½ SW¼; N½ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 15; Sections 16–17; Section 18 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 19 except S½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 20–21; W½ NW¼ Section 22.

T.32S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ Section 1; N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼ Section 4; Section 5; N½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 6; NE¼ SE¼ Section 7; Section 8 except SW¼ NW¼; W½ Section 9; Section 12 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 13; SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 14; W½ Section 16; Section 17; Section 18 except N½ NW¼, E½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼; Section 19; Section 20 except S½ SE¼; SE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except SE¼ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼; Section 24 except S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼; Section 25 except E½ E½; Section 26; NE¼ Section 27; E½, NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 28; S½ S½, NW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 29; Sections 30–34; Section 35 except NE¼ NE¼; W½ W½ Section 36.

T.32S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: E½ NE¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 1; W½ NW¼ Section 2; Section 3; Section 10; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13; W½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 15; Sections 19–20; W½, W½ NE¼ Section 21; SE¼ SE¼ Section 23; E½ E½, S½ SW¼ Section 24; Section 25; Section 26 except N½ NW¼; S½ S½, NE¼ SW¼ Section 27; SE¼ SE¼ Section 28; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 29; Section 30 except SE¼ SE¼; W½, W½ E½, S½ SE¼ Section 31; E½, E½ SW¼ Section 33; Sections 34–36.

T.32S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: Section 4 except N½ N½; S½ Section 5; S½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 6; N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼, S½ S½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 7; Section 8; Sections 22–23; S½, S½ N½ Section 24; Sections 25–27; E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 31; Sections 32–36.

T.32S., R.14W. Willamette Meridian: N½ Section 17; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 19; NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except S½ S½, NE¼ SE¼; Section 24 except W½ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼; E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 25; S½ Section 29; SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 30; Section 31 except W½ W½, NE¼ SW¼, E½ NW¼; Section 32 except SE¼ SE¼.

T.33S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 7–8; Section 9 except E½ NW¼, W½ NE¼; Sections 10–11; W½ Section 12; N½ NE¼ Section 13; Section 14 except SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Sections 15–20; Section 21 except SE¼; Section 22 except SE¼ SE¼; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 23; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 27; S½ NE¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 28; W½, N½ NE¼ Section 29; Sections 30–31; Section 32 except N½ NE¼; NW¼ NW¼ Section 33.

T.33S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Section 7 except W½ SW¼; Section 8; W½ SW¼, SE¼, W½ NW¼ Section 9; Section 10 except N½ NW¼; Sections 11–32; Section 33 except E½ SE¼; Section 34 except N½ SW¼; Sections 35–36.

T.33S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: E½ Section 8; Sections 9–11; Section 12 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 13 except N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 14 except S½ S½, NE¼ SW¼; SW¼, E½ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 15; S½, S½ NW¼ Section 16; SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 17; Sections 19–20; Section 21 except SE¼; E½ NE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except SW¼ SW¼, N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Sections 24–25; S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 26; NW¼ Section 28; Section 29 except S½ SW¼, SE¼; Section 30 except S½ SE¼; NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 31; E½ NE¼, SE¼ Section 34; Sections 35–36.

T.33S., R.14W. Willamette Meridian: Section 7 except N½ N½, S½ NE¼, E½ SE¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; S½ SE¼ Section 13; SW¼ SW¼ Section 15; S½ SE¼, NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 17; SE¼ Section 18; NW¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 20; Section 21 except NW¼ NW¼, SW¼; Section 22 except SW¼, E½ NE¼; Section 23 except N½ N½, SW½ NE¼; Sections 24–28; Section 29 except NW¼; Sections 32–35; Section 36 except NW¼, E½ SE¼.

T.34S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 4; Sections 5–6; Section 7

except NE¼ SE¼; NW¼ NW¼, E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 8; W½ NW¼ Section 9; NE¼ Section 18; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 19; NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 30; W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 31.

T.34S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–3; Section 4 except W½ SW¼; Section 5 except S½ S½; Section 6 except N½ NE¼; Section 7 except E½ NE¼, SE¼; SE¼ Section 8; Sections 9–36.

T.34S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; NE¼, N½ SE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 3; Sections 11–14; E½ Section 15; SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 17; Section 20 except NW¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼; Section 21 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 22 except NW¼ NE¼; Section 23 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 24–26; N½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 27.

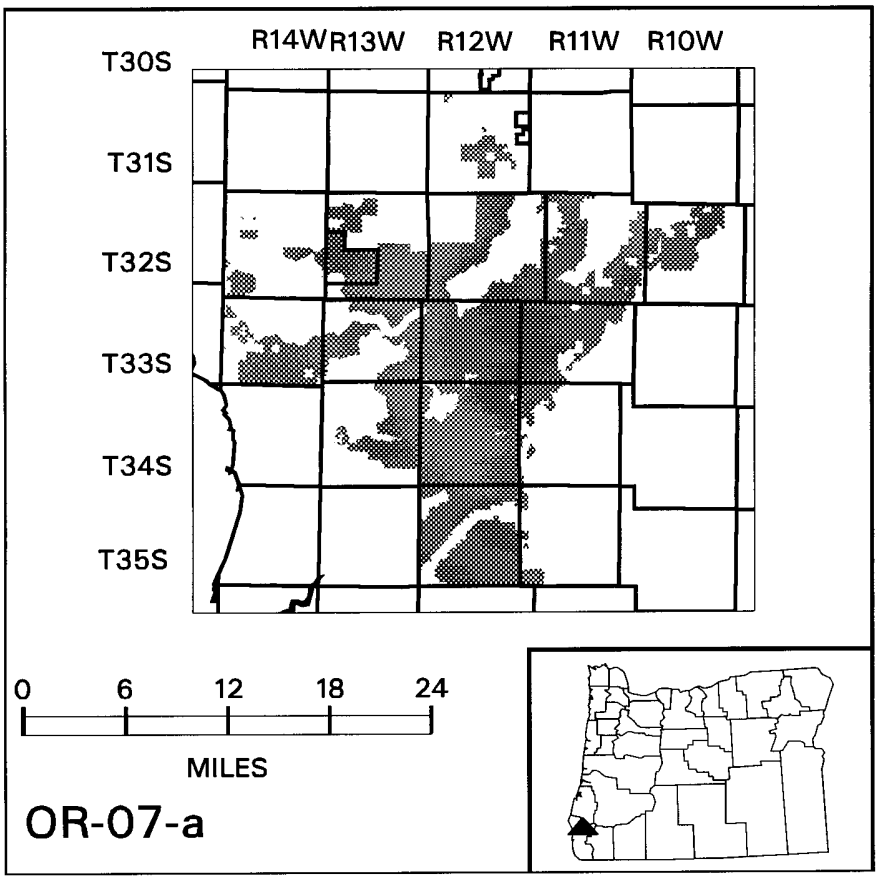
T.35S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, W½ NW¼ Section 6; NW¼ Section 7; S½ SW¼ Section 18; N½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 19; Section 31; W½ Section 32.

T.35S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–4; Section 5 except SW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼; Section 6 except SE¼ SE¼, SW¼ SW¼; SE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 7; Sections 8–9; N½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 10; N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 11; NE¼ NE¼ Section 12; Section 13 except SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, N½ N½; Section 14; Section 15 except NW¼; SE¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼, NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 16; Sections 17–19; Section 20 except E½ NE¼, N½ SE¼; Section 21 except NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SW¼; Sections 22–28; Section 29 except N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, W½ NE¼; Section 30 except SE¼ NE¼, SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 32 except SW¼ SW¼; Sections 33–36.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.32S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 18–21; Sections 28–29; N½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 30.



Map and description of OR–07-b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Port Orford and Gold Beach, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.35S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Section 31 except E½ E½, N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼.

T.35S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, N½ NE¼, S½ SE¼, S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 31; N½ N½ Section 32; N½ Section 33; N½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 34; Section 35; W½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 36.

T.36S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–4; NE¼, E½ SE¼, SE¼ NW¼, N½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 5; E½ E½, W½ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 8; Sections 9–17; S½ SE¼ Section 18; NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 19; Sections 20–23; Section 24 except SE¼ SE¼; N½ NW¼ Section 25; Section 26 except N1/2 SE1/4; Sections 27–29; NE¼, E½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 30; SE¼, E½ SW¼, E½ NE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 31; Sections 32–35; SW¼, W½ NW¼ Section 36.

T.36S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½, E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, N½ NW¼ Section 1; SW¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 2; Section 3; NE¼, N½ SE¼, N½ NW¼ Section 4; Section 5; NW¼, SE¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 6; N½, SW¼ SE¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 7; Section 8 except SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Section 9 except NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Sections 10–11; Section 12 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 13 except SE¼, E½ SW¼; Section 14 except SW¼; Section 15 except W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; N½ NE¼, SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 17; E½, E½ SW¼ Section 18; E½ SE¼, NE¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 19; NW¼, SW¼

NE¼ Section 20; E½, NE¼ SW¼ Section 22; Section 23; Section 24 except NE¼; Sections 25–26; Section 27 except N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼; SE¼ SE¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 28; Sections 29–32; W½ W½, E½ E½ Section 33; Section 34; N½, W½ SW¼ Section 35; N½ N½ Section 36.

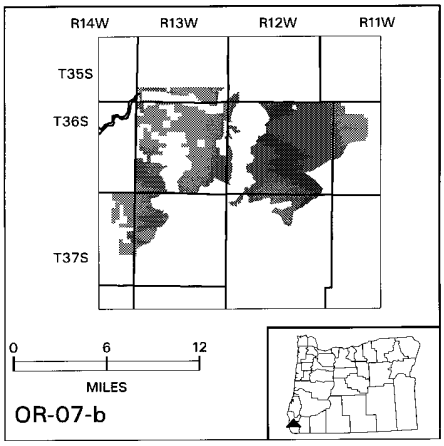
T.36S., R.12 ½W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE¼ NE¼, SE¼; S½, NW¼ Section 12; NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 13; W½ Section 24; W½ Section 25; W½ NW¼ Section 36.

T.37S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ NW¼ Section 1; Section 2 except SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 3 except NW¼ SW¼; Section 4 except NE¼ SE¼; N½ N½, S½ NW¼ Section 5; Section 6 except S½, SE¼ NW¼; NE¼, E½ SE¼, N½ NW¼ Section 9; W½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 10.

T.37S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: W½, N½ NE¼ Section 5; Sections 6–8; W½ W½, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 9; W½, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 17; Section 18; N½ NE¼, NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 19; NW¼ NW¼ Section 20; NW¼ NW¼ Section 30.

T.37S., R.14W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SW¼ SW¼; E½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 2; E½ Section 11; Section 12 except W½ NW¼, N½ SW¼; SE¼, N½ N½ Section 13; Section 24 except NW¼ NE¼.

T.37S., R.12 ½W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except N½ NW¼, S½ SW¼.



Map and description of OR–07–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Gold Beach, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.37S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: E½ SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 17; SE¼ SE¼ Section 18; Section 19 except N½ NW¼; Section 20; W½ W½ Section 21; S½ SE¼, SW¼, NW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 28; Sections 29–33; W½, NW¼ SE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 34; S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 35.

T.37S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼, E½ SW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 24; Section 25; Section 26 except NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; E½ E½ Section 27; SE¼, E½ NE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 34; Sections 35–36.

T.37S., R.12 ½W. Willamette Meridian: Section 24 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 24–25; Section 36.

T.37 ½S. R.11W. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 31.

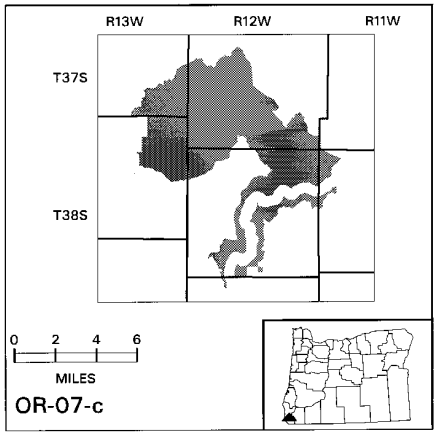
T.37 ½S. R.12.W. Willamette Meridian: Section 25 except E½; Section 26 except E½ NW¼; Sections 27–32; Section 33 except S½ SW¼; Sections 34–35; Section 36 except N½ NE¼.

T.38S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 6 except N½ NE¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼; W½, W½ SE¼, Section 7; NW¼, W½ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 18.

T.38S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; Section 3 except W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼; NE¼ NE¼ Section 4; NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 5; Section 6; N½ NW¼ Section 7; S½ S½, NE¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 9; Sections 10–12; N½ N½, S½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 13; N½, N½ S½ Section 14; Sections 15–16; E½ SE¼ Section 17; E½ E½ Section 20; Section 21; W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 22; W½ Section 27; Section 28; Section 29 except NW¼ NW¼; S½ SE¼ Section 30; N½ NE¼ Section 31; Section 32; Section 33 except S½ SE¼; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 34.

T.38S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–2; SE¼ SE¼ Section 3; E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 10; Sections 11–13; Section 14 except S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; NE¼ Section 15; N½ N½ Section 24.

T.39S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 5.



Map and description of OR–07–d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Gold Beach and Grants Pass, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.38S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 31.

T.39S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 4; S½, S½ NW¼ Section 5; E½, E½ W½ Section 6; Section 7 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 8 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 9; W½ W½, E½ SW¼ Section 10; NW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 15; Section 16 except NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; N½ NE¼, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 17; Section 18 except N½ NE¼; Sections 19–20; Section 21 except SE¼ SE¼; W½ NW¼ Section 22; NW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 29; Sections 30–32; SW¼, S½ NW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 33.

T.39S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½ Section 1; S½ S½, N½ SE¼ Section 2; S½ Section 3; Section 10 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 11 except S½ SW¼; Section 12; Section 13 except SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; NE¼ NE¼ Section 14; W½, W½ E½, E½ SE¼ Section 19; S½, E½ NE¼ Section 20; Section 21; S½ S½, NW¼ SW¼, W½ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 22; S½, S½ N½ Section 23; Sections 24–36.

T.39S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: Section 33.

T.40S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ Section 4; S½, S½ NW¼ Section 5; SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 6; Section 7 except S½ SE¼; Section 8 except S½ S½; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 9; W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 18; Section 19 except E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼; SW¼, S½ NW¼ Section 20; S½ SE¼ Section 21; Section 27 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 28; SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 29; Section 30 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 31; Section 32 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 33; Section 34 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼.

T.40S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 1; SE¼, S½ SW¼, E½ NE¼ Section 2; S½ SW¼ Section 3; SE¼ SE¼ Section 4; SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except N½ NW¼; Sections 10–11; Section 12 except NW¼ NE¼; Sections 13–16; Section 17 except N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 19 except NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Sections 20–36.

T.40S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 4; Sections 5–8; W½ NW¼, S½ SE¼, SW¼ Section 9; Section 16 except E½ E½; Sections 17–21; E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 25; Section 27 except E½, NE¼ NW¼; Sections 28–33; W½ Section 34; SE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 35; Section 36.

T.40S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–30; Section 31 except W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Sections 32–36.

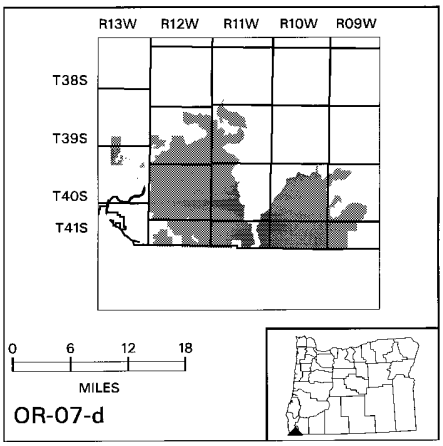
T.40S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: Section 4 except SE¼ SE¼; W½, NW¼ NE¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 9; W½, NE¼ Section 10; SE¼ SW¼ Section 12; N½ NW¼ Section 13.

T.41S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 4–8; Sections 17–18.

T.41S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–18.

T.41S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼; Sections 3–15; Sections 17–18.

T.41S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–4; Section 5 except W½, SW¼ SE¼; Section 7 except NW¼, W½ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼; W½, S½ SE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except S½ S½, NW¼ SW¼; Section 10; Section 11 except SE¼ SW¼, W½ SW¼; Sections 12–13; Section 14 except NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Section 15; Section 17; Section 18 except W½ W½.



Map and description of OR–07–f taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Port Orford, Canyonville, Gold Beach and Grants Pass, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.32S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 34.

T.32S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 25; E½, NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 26; Section 35 except W½ NW¼; Section 36 except SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼.

T.33S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 2; Sections 3–4; Section 5 except SE¼ NW¼, E½ SW¼; Section 6 except SE¼; Section 7 except E½ NW¼, W½ NE¼; Section 8 except NE¼ NW¼; Sections 9–10; Sections 17–19.

T.33S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except NE¼, N½ SW¼, S½ NW¼; Section 2 except NE¼ SE¼; Section 3 except NW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ SW¼, N½ SW¼; Section 9 except W½, N½ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 10; Section 11 except NE¼ NW¼; Section 12 except NW¼, SE¼ NE¼; Sections 13–14; Section 15 except W½ SW¼; Section 21 except W½; Sections 22–24; Sections 26–27; Section 28 except N½ NW¼; Section 29 except

NW¼ SW¼; SE¼ SE¼ Section 30; Section 31 except W½, W½ SE¼; Sections 32–34.

T.34S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 4–5; Section 6 except NW¼ NE¼, N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Sections 7–8; Section 18.

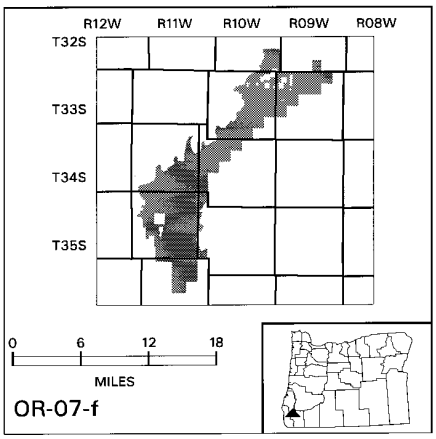
T.34S., R.10 ½W. Willamette Meridian:S½ Section 7; Section 18 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 19; Sections 30–31.

T.34S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 11; Section 12 except E¼; Section 13 except NE¼; E½ E½, SW¼ SW¼ Section 14; SE¼ SE¼ Section 15; Section 21 except N½, E½ SE¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 22 except NW¼, W½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼; Section 23 except NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; Sections 24–28; S½ NE¼, SE¼ Section 31; Section 32 except N½ NW¼; Sections 33–36.

T.35S., R.10 ½W. Willamette Meridian: Section 6; Section 7 except E½ E½, W½ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼; Section 18 except E½, E½ SW¼; NW¼, W½ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 19; W½ SW¼ Section 30; Section 31.

T.35S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1–4; Section 5 except SW¼ SW¼; E½ NE¼ Section 6; E½ E½ Section 7; Sections 8–15; Section 17; E½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 18; Section 20 except SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼; Section 21 except SW¼ NE¼; Sections 22–28; NE¼ NW¼, E½ E½ Section 29; Section 33 except W½ SW¼; Sections 34–36.

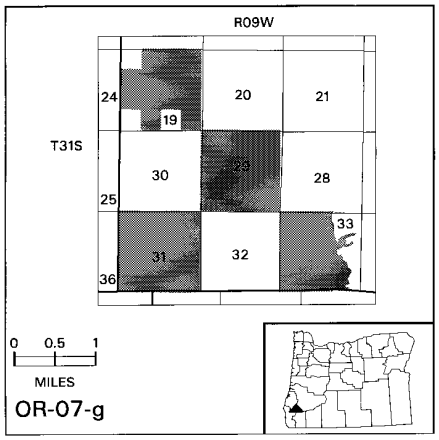
T.36S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 2–3; N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 4; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 5; E½ E½ Section 9; Sections 10–11; Section 15; E½ E½ Section 16.



Map and description of OR–07–g taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Canyonville, Oregon; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.31S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 19 except NW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33 except NE¼ NE¼.

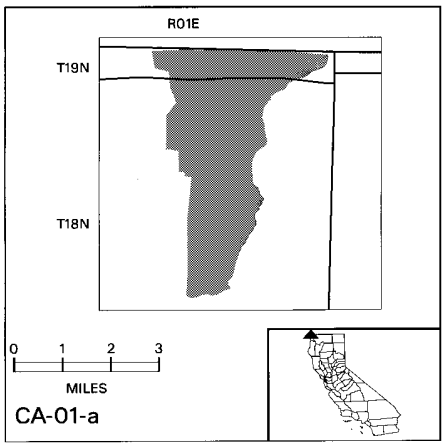


Map and description of CA–01–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Grants Pass, Oregon; Crescent City and Happy Camp, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.18N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: NW¼ NW¼ Section 1; W½, NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 2; Section 3; E½ Section 4; NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 9; Section 10; W½ NE¼, NW¼, SW¼, Section 11; W½ Section 14; Section 15; NE¼ NE¼ Section 16; Section 22; NW¼, NW ¼ SW¼ Section 23; N½, N½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 27.

T.19N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 33 except W½ SW¼; Sections 34–35; Section 36 except SE¼ SE¼.



Map and description of CA–01–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service

1:100,000 map; Crescent City and Happy Camp, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.17N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 29; Section 31 except N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼; W½, W½ NE¼ Section 32.

T.17N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ SW¼ Section 35; SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 36.

T.16N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 17; SE¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, S½ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 18; Sections 19–20; SW¼, S½ NW¼, Section 21; W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 27; Section 28 except NE¼ NE¼; Sections 29–33; S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 34.

T.16N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: W½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 5; Sections 6–8; W½ Section 9; W½ NW¼, SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 16; Section 17; Section 18 except W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼; Sections 19–21; Section 22 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼; SW¼ SW¼ Section 23; S½, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ Section 25; Section 26 except NE¼ NE¼; Sections 27–29; N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 30; Section 32 except SW¼; Sections 33–36.

T.16N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–2; SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 3; NE¼, SW¼ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 10; N½, SE½ SE¼, N½ S½ Section 11; Section 12; S½ SE¼ Section 13; NE¼ Section 24.

T.15N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 2–6; N½, N½ SW¼ Section 7; SE¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 8; Sections 9–10; W½, W½ NE¼ Section 11; SW¼ SW¼ Section 13; Section 14 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Sections 15–17; Section 18 except NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 19; Section 20 except SW¼; Sections 21–23; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 24; Section 27 except E½ E½, SW¼ SW¼; Section 28 except S½, SW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼; NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ NW¼ Section 29.

T.15N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–3; N½ NW¼, NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 4; NE¼ NE¼ Section 5; Section 10 except W½ SW¼; Sections 11–12; Section 13 except E½ NE¼, SE¼; Section 14; NE¼, E½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 15; E½ SE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼; SW¼ Section 24; Section 25 except E½ NE¼; Section 26 except NE¼ NE¼; S½, S½ N½ Section 27; SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 28; Section 33–34; Section 35 except E½ E½.

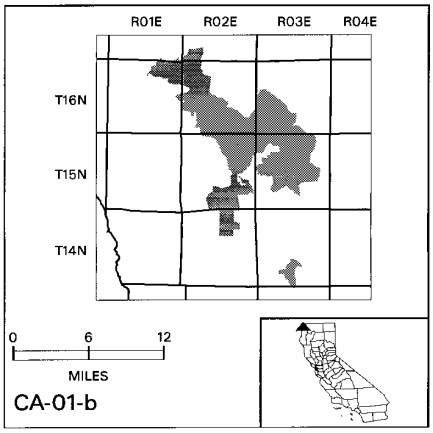
T.14N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: N½ NW¼, W½ W½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 2; Section 3; N½ N½, E½ E½ Section 4; E½ E½ Section 9; Section 10; NW¼, N½ SW¼, W½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 11; NW¼ NW¼ Section 14; N½ N½ Section 15.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.14N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 21; SW¼ SW¼ Section 22; W½ SW¼, W½ NE¼, NW¼ Section 27; Section 28 except NW¼; SE¼ SE¼ Section 29; E½ Section 33 except W½ W½, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; W½ W½ Section 34.

T.13N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: NW¼ NW¼ Section 3.



Map and description of CA–01–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Happy Camp and Hoopa, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T. 11N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 30.

T. 11N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ NE¼, NW¼, E½ SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 36.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T. 14N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ Section 7; Section 18 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; W½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 19; W½ SW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 30; Section 31 except NE¼, NE¼ NW¼; SW¼ SW¼ Section 32.

T. 14N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 12; Section 13 except W½ W½, Sections 24–25; E½ NE¼ Section 26; SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 35; Section 36.

T. 13N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼, W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 5; Sections 6–7; Section 8 except NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; S½ S½ Section 9; E½ SW¼, SW¼

SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 10; NW¼, N½ SW¼, W½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 15; Section 16 except SE¼ SE¼; Sections 17–21; Section 22 except SE¼ SE¼; N½ NW¼ Section 27; N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 28; Section 29 except E½ SE¼; Sections 30–31, Section 32 except E½ NE¼; S½ SE¼ Section 35; SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 36.

T. 13N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except NW¼; S½ SE¼ Section 3; SE¼ SE¼ Section 9; Section 10 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 11–15; E½ E½ Section 16; SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 21; Sections 22–28; Section 29 except N½ N½; Section 30 except N½ N½; Sections 31–36.

T. 13N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ Section 25; S½ SE¼ Section 26; Section 35 except W½ NW¼; Section 36.

T. 12N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: W1/2 SW¼ Section 6; SW¼ Section 7; W½, W½ SE¼ Section 18; N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 19.

T. 12N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; S½ S½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 3; Section 4 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Sections 5–11; Section 12 except S½ NE¼; Sections 13–23; Section 24 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 25 except E½ NE¼; Sections 26–36.

T. 12N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–36.

T. 12N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–2; Section 3 except NW¼, W½ SW¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼; Section 10 except W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼; Sections 11–14, Section 15 except W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; SW¼ SE¼ Section 22; Section 23 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 24; Section 25 except SW¼ SE¼; N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 26.

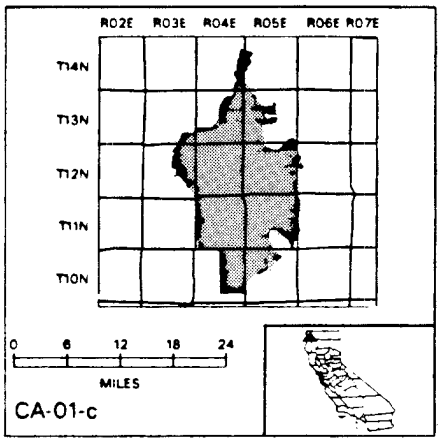
T. 11N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼, W½ NW¼, Section 6; W½ Section 7; NW¼ NW¼ Section 18; SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 19.

T. 11N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–25; Section 26 except SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; NE¼ NE¼, Section 27; Section 28 except SE¼ SE¼; Sections 29–32; Section 33 except NE¼, E½ NW¼; W½ SW¼ Section 34.

T. 11N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–30, Section 31 except SW¼, S½ NW¼; Sections 32–36.

T. 10N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ SW¼ Section 2; Section 3 except NE¼, Sections 4–9, Section 10 except S½, SW¼ NW¼; N½ NW¼ Section 11; Section 16 except SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 17–18; Section 19 except SE¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼; N½ NW¼ Section 20; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼ Section 30.

T. 10N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–3; Sections 10–15; Sections 22–27.



Map and description of CA–01-d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Happy Camp California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.17N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 24; E½ NE¼, SE¼, Section 25; N½, E½ SE¼ Section 36.

T.16N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ SW¼, SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 1; E½ E½ Section 11; Section 12; Section 13 except W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; NE¼, E½ NW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 24; SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 25; Section 36 except SW¼, NW¼ NW¼, W½ SE¼.

T.15N., R.07E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 7.

T.15N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: NW¼ Section 13.

T.15N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: E½ E½ Section 1; E½, SE¼ Section 12.

T.14N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 4; Section 5; Section 8; SW¼, S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 9; W½ Section 16; Section 17; N½ Section 20; Section 21 except S½ SW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 21.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.18N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 33; E½ SE¼ Section 35; SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, S½ NW¼ Section 36.

T.17N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 14; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 15; S½ SE¼ Section 16; E½ Section 21; Section 22; Section 23 except NE¼ NE¼; W½ SW¼ Section 24; Section 26 except

E½ SE¼; Section 27 except SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ NW¼; NE¼ NE¼ Section 28.

T.17N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 4; Section 5 except N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼; Section 6 except NE¼; Section 7 except S½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 8 except SE¼ SE¼; W½ NW¼ Section 9.

T.17N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1 except SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 2 except NE¼ NE¼, N½ NW¼, E½ SE¼; Section 3 except N½ N½; Section 4; SE¼ NE¼, SE¼ Section 5; Section 8 except NW¼; Sections 9–10; NE¼, NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 11; NE¼ Section 12; Sections 16–17; W½, W½ E½ Section 20; SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 21; S½, S½ N½ Section 22; S½, S½ N½ Section 23; W½ SW¼ Section 24; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 25; Section 26; Section 27 except SW¼; NE¼, SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 28; Section 29 except E½ NE¼; SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 32; Section 33; N½ NE¼, SW¼, SE¼ Section 34; N½, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 35.

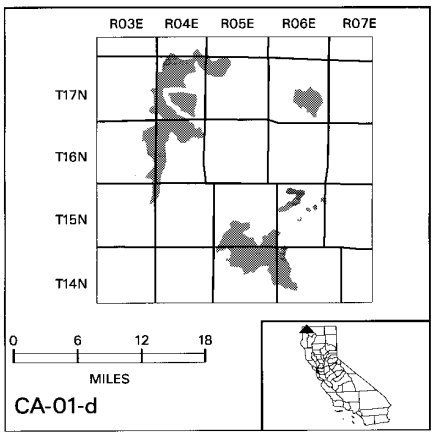
T.16N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 1; Section 2 except NE¼; Sections 3–4; Section 5 except N½ NW¼; Section 8; W½ W½, NE¼ NE¼ Section 9; Section 10 except W½ SW¼; Section 11 except SE¼, S½ SW¼; S½ Section 12; E½ E½ Section 17; E½ E½ Section 20; Section 29 except SE¼, E½ NE¼; W½ Section 32.

T.15N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ SW¼ Section 2; S½ Section 3; N½, E½ Section 4; SE¼ Section 9; Section 10 except W½ NW¼, E½ SE¼, S½ NW¼ Section 11; NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 12; NW¼ Section 13; SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 14; N½ NW¼ Section 15; NW¼, N½ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 16; NE¼ NE¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 17; SW¼, S½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 29; S½ SW¼ Section 30.

T.15N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ Section 20; S½ Section 21; S½ SW¼ Section 22; S½ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 25; NW¼ Section 27; Section 28 except E½ SE¼; NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 29; SE¼ SE¼ Section 30; E½ NE¼, SE¼ Section 31; Sections 32–33; Section 34 except N½ N½, E½ NE¼ Section 34; E½, SW¼ SW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 35; Section 36.

T.15N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ Section 6; W½ NW¼ Section 7.

T.14N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–4; E½ SE¼, NE¼, N½ NW¼ Section 5; NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 6; NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 10; Section 11 except S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 12 except W½ SW¼; W½, NE¼ NW¼ Section 13; N½ NE¼, NW¼ Section 15; NE¼ Section 24.



Map and description of CA–01–e taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Grants Pass, Oregon; Happy Camp, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.41S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 6; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 7; SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 8; S½ SE¼, W½ Section 9; Section 16; E½ E½ Section 17.

T.41S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼; Section 2 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 4; Section 9 except W½ W½; Section 11 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 12 except E½ SE¼; Section 13 except NE¼; Sections 14–16; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 17.

T.19N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 31; Section 32 except NW¼ NW¼; NW ¼, W½ NE¼, N½ SW¼ Section 33.

T.19N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 32 except S½ SW¼; Section 33; Section 34 except E½ SE¼; Section 35 except S½ SW¼; W½ NW¼ Section 36.

T.19N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 32–34; SW¼ SW¼ Section 35.

T.18N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 5 except NW¼, W½ NE¼; SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 6; Section 7 except S½ S½, NW¼ SW¼; Sections 16–17; SE¼, S½ N½, NW¼ NW¼, Section 18; N½ Section 19.

T.18N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ NW¼ Section 2; Section 3 except SE¼ SE¼, Section 4; N½ N½, SW¼ NE¼ Section 9.

T.18N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1; SE¼, E½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 2; SE¼ SE¼ Section 10; Section 11 except NW¼ NW¼; NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 12; W½ NW¼ Section 14; E½, E½ SW¼ Section 15; W½, NW¼ SE¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 22; W½ Section 27; SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 28; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 32; Section 33; W½ Section 34.

T.17N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 3; Section 4 except S½ S½, NW¼ SW¼; NE¼ NE¼ Section 5.

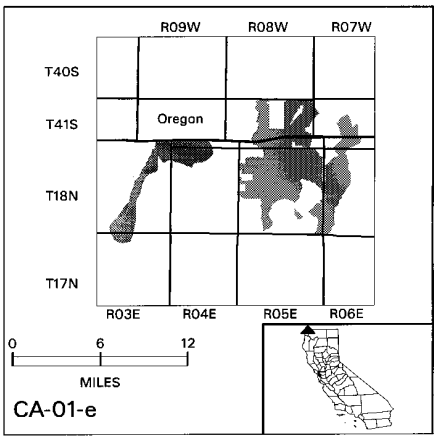
Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.18N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 5 except E½ E½; E½ NE¼; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except E½ NE¼; Section 17 except E½ SE¼; Sections 18–19; W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 20; Section 30 except E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; Section 31 except E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼.

T.18N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1 except N½ NE¼; Sections 2–4; Sections 8–12; Section 13 except SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Section 14 except SE¼, S½ NE¼; Section 15; Section 20 except SW¼; Section 21 except S½ SE ¼; Section 22 except SW¼ SE¼, S½ SW¼; NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 23; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 24; Section 25 except S½ SW¼, NW¼ NW¼; W½ SW¼, NW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 28; E½ Section 29; E½ Section 32; NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 33; E½, SE¼ SW¼ Section 36.

T.18N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 5; N½ N½ Section 8.



Map and description of CA–02–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Crescent City, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.14N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ NE¼, S½, SE¼ NW¼ Section 21; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 22; NW¼, NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 27; Section 28 except W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼.

T.17N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 21; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 28; E½ NE¼ Section 29.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.14N., R.01W. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1 above Mean High Water (MHW).

T.14N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ Section 6; W½ Section 7; Sections 18–19 above MHW.

T.15N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ Section 7; W½ Section 8; NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 17; Sections 18–19; W½, N½ NE¼ Section 30; W½ Section 31.

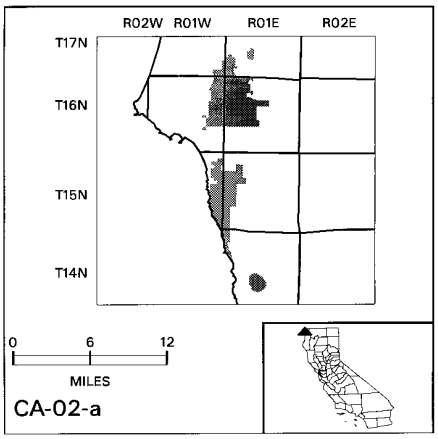
T.15N., R.01W. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 1; Section 12 except W½ NE¼; S½, NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 13; Section 23 above MHW, Section 24, Sections 25–26 above MHW; Section 36 above MHW.

T.16N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: NW¼ Section 4; Sections 5–7; Section 8 except NE¼ SE¼; SW¼ NW¼ NW¼ SW¼ Section 9; NW¼ Section 15; W½, NE¼ Section 16; Sections 17–20; W½, W½ SE¼ Section 21.

T.16N., R.01W. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1; SE¼ SE¼ Section 2; E½ NE¼ Section 11; Sections 12–13; E½ E½ Section 14; SE¼, E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, S½ NW¼ Section 23; Section 24.

T.17N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 30, Section 31 except E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼.

T.17N., R.01W. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 25; S½, E½ NE¼ Section 36.



Map and description of CA–02–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service

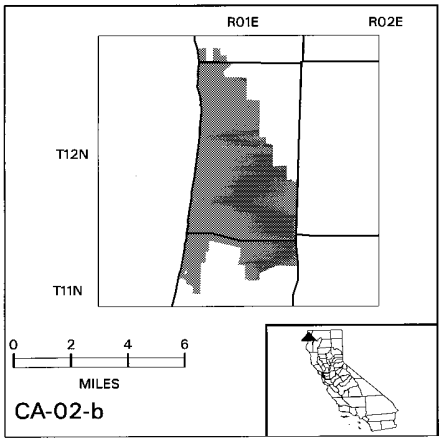
1:100,000 map; Orick and Hoopa, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.11N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–2 N½ N½ Section 3; Section 4 except E½ SE¼; Section 9 except E½ E½, SW¼ SW¼; N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 11; NW¼ NW¼ Section 12.

T.12N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, S½ Section 3; Section 4 above MHW; Section 9 above MHW; Section 10 except SE¼ NW¼; S½ NW¼, SW¼ Section 11; W½, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 14; Section 15; Section 16 above MHW; Section 21 above MHW; Sections 22–23; SW¼ Section 24; Sections 25–27; Section 28 above MHW; Section 33 above MHW; Section 34–36.

T.13N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 33; SW¼ SW¼ Section 34.



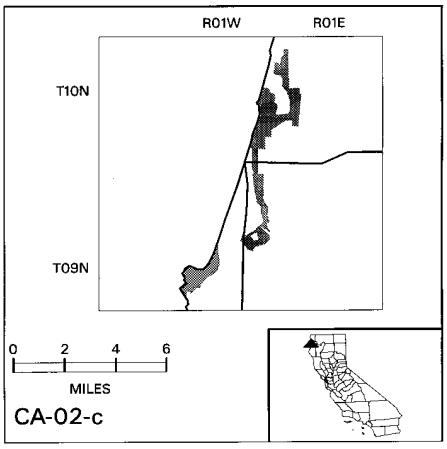
Map and description of CA–02–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Orick, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.09N., R.01W. Humboldt Meridian: Section 23 above Mean High Water (MHW); Section 26 except SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 27 above MHW; NE¼ Section 34; NW¼ NW¼ Section 35.

T.09N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: E½ NW¼, E½ SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 6; W½ NE¼, E½ NW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 7; E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 18.

T.10N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 8; W½ Section 17; Section 19 above MHW; E½ W½ W½ Section 20; Section 29 except SE¼, SW¼ NE¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼; Section 30 above MHW; W½, N½ NE¼, E½ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 31.



Map and description of CA–03-a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Eureka and Hayfork, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

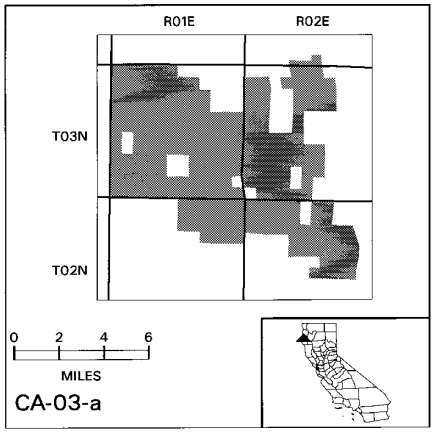
T.02N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1–3; N½ Section 10; Section 11–12.

T.02N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 3; W½ Section 4; Section 5–6; N½ Section 7; N½ Section 8; Section 9–11; Section 14; Section 15 except SW¼; N½ Section 16; N½ Section 22; N½ Section 23.

T.03N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ Section 3; Section 4–10; W½ Section 11; Section 13–18; W½ Section 19; Section 20–26; E½ Section 27; W½ Section 28; Section 29–35; Section 36 except NE¼.

T.03N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 3 except NE¼; Section 4; SE¼ Section 5; S½ Section 6; Section 7; Section 9; Section 10; W½ Section 16; Section 18–20; Section 21 except NE¼; SW ¼ Section 22; W½ Section 27; Section 28 except SW¼; Section 29–30; Section 31 except SW¼; Section 32; Section 33 except NW¼.

T.04N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ S½ Section 33; SW¼ Section 34.



Map and description of CA–04-a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Cape Mendocino and Garberville, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.01N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼ Section 23; S½ Section 24; SW¼ NW¼, N½ N½ Section 25; NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 26.

T.01N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: E½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 11; NW¼ Section 12; S½ Section 19; W½ W½ Section 29; N½, N½ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 30; NW¼ NW¼, S½ SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 32.

T.01S., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ S½ Section 13; S½ NW¼, S½ Section 14; E½ SE¼ Section 15; E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 22; Sections 23–27; Section 28 except W½ NW¼; Section 33 except SW¼ NW¼, SW¼; Sections 34–36.

T.01S., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 3; Section 4 except SW¼ NW¼; NE¼ NE¼ Section 9; NW¼, W½ NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 10; SW¼ SW¼ Section 11; W½ Section 14; SE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 15; S½ NW¼, SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 16; S½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 17; S½ S½ Section 18; Sections 19–22; W½ Section 23; W½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 26; Sections 27–34; W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NE¼, S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 35.

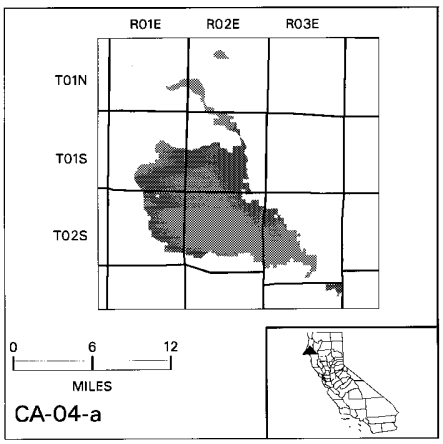
T.02S., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–3; E½ E½ Section 4; E½ E½ Section 9; Sections 10–14; Section 15 except W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 22 except SW¼, W½ NW¼; Sections 23–25; Section 26 except, SW¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼.

T.02S., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼ Section 1; Section 2 except NE¼, E½ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼; Sections 3–24; Section 25 except SW¼ SW¼; N½ Section 26; Section 27 except S½ S½; Section 28 except S½ S½, NW¼ SW¼; Section 29 except NE¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼; Section 30 except S½ SW¼; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 36.

T.02S., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 7 except N½; SW¼ SW¼ Section 8; Section 17 except NE¼, E½ SE¼; Sections 18–20; Section 21 except NW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼; S½ S½, NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 27; Section 28 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 29 except W½ NW¼; Section 30 except SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Section 31 except S½ S½, NW¼ SE¼; Section 32 except SE¼ NE¼, S½; N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 33; E½, NW¼ Section 34; SE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 35.

T.03S., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: NW¼ Section 3; E½ NE¼ Section 11; N½, NW¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 12; SE¼ SE¼, Section 13.

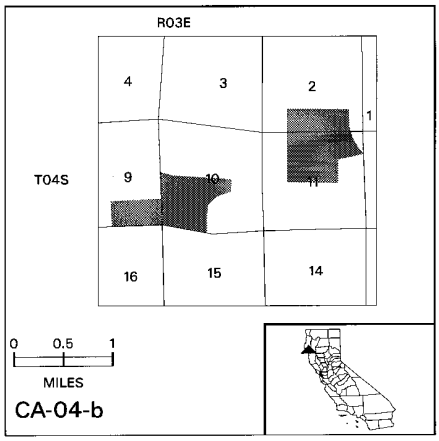
T.03S., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 18; NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 30.



Map and description of CA–04–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Garberville, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.04S., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 2; S½ SE¼ Section 9; SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 10; E½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼, N½ NE¼ Section 11.



Map and description of CA–05–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Cape Mendocino, Garberville and Covelo, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.02S., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 31; S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 32.

T.03S., R.02W. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ NW¼, E½ SW¼, S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 12; Sections 13–14; Section 15–16 East of Mean High Water (MHW); Section 22–23 East of MHW; Section 24 except SE¼; N½ NE¼ Section 26 East of MHW.

T.03S., R.01W. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 9; NE¼ SE¼ Section 10; S½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 11; SW¼ NW¼, S½ Section 12; Sections 13–18; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 19; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼, N½ SE¼, Section 20; Sections 21–26; N½, E½ SE¼ Section 27; N½ NE¼ Section 28; NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 35; N½ NW¼, NE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 36.

T.03S., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 12; N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13; SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 18; W½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 19; SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 24; W½ SW¼ Section 29; Section 30 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 31; W½ W½, NE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 32.

T.03S., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ SW¼, NW¼, SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 5; E½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 6; Section 7 except SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼; W½ W½, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼, W½ NE¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 8; S½ SW¼ Section 9; E½ SW¼ Section 18; NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 19; SE¼ NE¼ Section 20; NW¼ NE¼ Section 22; NW¼ NW¼ Section 28; NW¼ NE¼ Section 30.

T.04S., R.01W. Humboldt Meridian: S½ S½, Section 1; SE¼ SE¼ Section 2; SE¼ SE¼ Section 10; S½, NE¼ Section 11; N½, W½ SW¼ Section 12; Section 14 east of MHW.

T.04S., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 4; Section 5; Section 6 except S½ SW¼; NE¼, E½ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 7; N½ Section 8; Section 9 except N½ NW¼, NE¼ NE¼; S½, E½ NE¼ Section 10; SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 11; Section 15; Section 16 except SW¼ SW¼; S½ SW¼ Section 20; E½, S½ SW¼ Section 21; Sections 22–23; S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, SW¼ Section 24; W½ Section 25; Section 26–27; Section 28 except NW¼ NW¼; N½, SE¼ SE¼ Section 29; N½ N½ Section 33; E½ Section 34; Section 35; W½ Section 36.

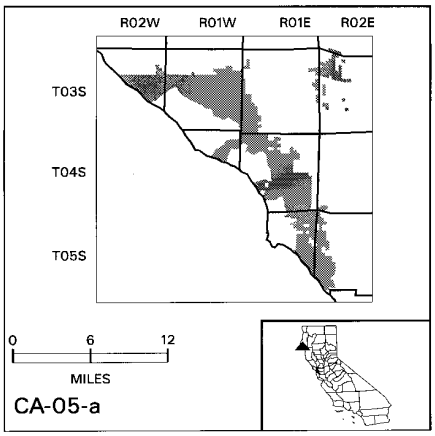
T.04S., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 31.

T.05S., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except N½ SW¼; E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 3; NE¼, S½ SE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 11; Section 12 except N½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼; Section 13 except W½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; E½ Section 14; Section 23 East of MHW; Section 24; Section 25 East of MHW.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.05S., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: Western ½ of the Western ½ of the Township T.05S., R.02E.



Map and description of CA–05–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Covelo, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.24N., R.19W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: W½ W½ Section 2; Section 3 except E½ NW¼; Section 4 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 5; Section 9 above MHW; Section 10; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼ Section 11; W½ Section 14; Section 15 above MHW; Section 22 above MHW; Section

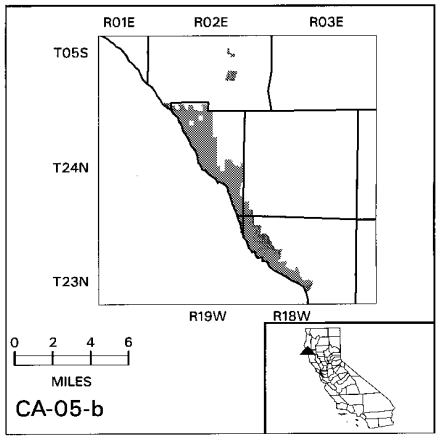
23 except NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; Section 24 except NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼; Section 25 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 26 above MHW; Section 36 above MHW.

T.24N., R.18W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 31.

T.23N., R.19W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 1 above MHW.

T.23N., R.18W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 5; Section 6 except E½ NE¼ ; Section 7 above MHW; Section 8 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼; W½ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 15; Section 16 except NE¼ NW¼, NE¼, Section 21 above MHW; N½ Section 22.

T.05S., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: NW¼ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 22; NE¼ Section 27.



Map and description of CA–06–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Garberville and Covelo, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.05S., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 10; SW¼ SW¼ Section 11; Section 13 except NE¼; Section 14 except NW¼ NE¼; Section 15 except SW¼; NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 24.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.24N., R.15W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW¼ NW¼, W½ SE¼, SW¼ Section 4; Section 5 except W½ SW¼; S½ NE¼ Section 6.

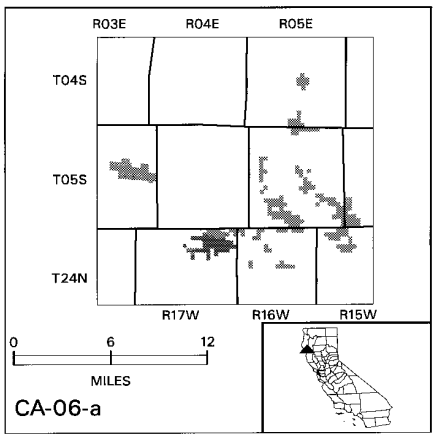
T.24N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 3; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ NW¼, S½ SE¼, Section 5; SE¼ NE¼, N½ NW¼, Section 6; W½ SE¼ Section 7; SE¼ SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 9; S½ SW¼ Section 10.

T.24N., R.17W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 1 except S½ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼; Section 2 except SE¼ SW¼; S½ S½, NE¼ SE¼, S½ N½, NE¼ NE¼ Section 3; SE¼ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 4; W½ NW¼ Section 10; NW¼ NE¼, W½ NW¼ Section 11.

T.05S., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: N½ NW¼ Section 2; N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼ Section 3; E½ NE¼ Section 4; SE¼ SE¼ Section 7; SW¼ SW¼ Section 8; SW¼ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼, Section 15; NW¼ SW¼ Section 17; E½ E½ Section 18; NE¼ NE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 19; NW¼ SW¼ Section 20; W½ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 22; NW¼ SW¼ Section 23; S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 25; NE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 26; W½ W½, NE¼ SW¼ Section 28; S½ N½, E½ SW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 29; NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 32; NW¼ NE¼, S½ NE¼, NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 33; SW¼ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 34; NE¼ NE¼ Section 36.

T.05S., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ NW¼, SW¼ Section 30; Section 31 except NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼.

T.04S., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ SW¼ Section 15; NW¼, W½ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 22; SE¼ Section 33; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼ Section 34.



Map and description of CA–06–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Covelo, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.21N., R.15W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: W½ NW¼ Section 5; Sections 6–7; NW¼ NE¼, N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, N½ S½, SW¼ SW¼ Section 8; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 17; Section 18.

T.21N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 1; N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 2; E½ NE¼ Section 11; Section 12 except NW¼ SW¼ and S½ SW¼; NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 13.

T.22N., R.14W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: NW¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 6; Section 7; Section 18 except E½ SE¼; ; SE¼ SE¼ Section 20;

SW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 21; E½ NE¼, W½ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 28; NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 29; S½ NE¼, N½ NW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 32.

T.22N., R.15W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW¼ NE¼, S½ Section 1; N½ Section 12; E½ Section 13; NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 19; NW¼ NE¼ Section 24; SW¼ NE¼, W½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 30; SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, S½ Section 31.

T.22N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, W½ W½ Section 3; Section 4; Section 5 except S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; E½, E½ W½, S½ SW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 6; E½ NE¼, N½ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 7; N½ NE¼, E½ W½, S½ SE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 8; Section 9 except N½ NW¼ and SE¼ NW¼; SW¼ NE¼, W½, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 10; W½ Section 17; Section 18 except N½ NW¼, W½ SW¼; S½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 19; NW¼ SW¼ Section 20; SE¼ SE¼ Section 21; S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 22; SE¼ SE¼ Section 23; Section 26; Section 27 except NE¼ NE¼, W½ SW¼, S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; SE¼ Section 34; Section 35.

T.22N., R.17W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: NE¼ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 12; S½ SE¼ Section 13; N½ NE¼ Section 24.

T.23N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: W½ NW¼ Section 3; NE¼ NE¼ Section 4; SE¼ SW¼, E½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 5; W½ W½ Section 6; Section 7 except NW¼; NE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 8; W½ Section 17; Section 18 except, N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼; S½ SE¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 19; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 20; NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 28; Section 29; Section 30 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 31 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 32 except SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼, E½ SE¼; Section 33 except NE¼ NE¼, S½ NW¼; S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 34.

T.23N., R.17W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 1 except S½ SW¼; NE¼ SE¼ Section 2.

T.24N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SE¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 17; W½ SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 18; Section 19 except SW¼ SE¼; W½ NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 20; S½ NW¼, SW¼ Section 27; Section 28 except N½ N½ and SE¼ SW¼; Section 29 except N½ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼; Section 30 except N½ NE¼; Section 31; Section 32 except SE¼ NE¼ and E½ SE¼; N½ NE¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 33; NW¼ Section 34.

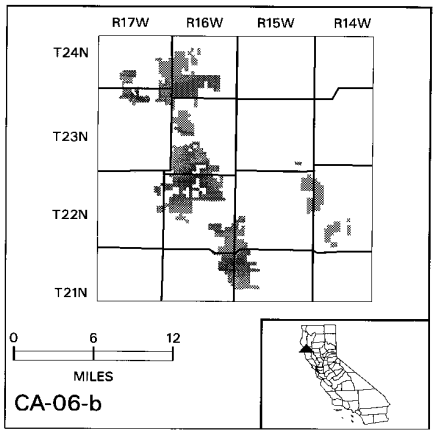
T.24N., R.17W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: NE¼ NE¼ Section 23; Section 24 except NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; E½, E½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 25, N½ SE ¼ Section 26, Section 36.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.21N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW¼ NE¼, S½ NW¼ Section 26.

T.23N., R.17W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: N½ SW¼, S½ NW¼ Section 2; Section 3 except NE¼, S½ SE¼; E½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 4.

T.24N., R.17W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 28 except SW¼ SW¼; NW¼ Section 27; W½ Section 33; SE¼ SW¼ Section 34.



Map and description of CA–07–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Ukiah, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.17N., R.14W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: W½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 6; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 7.

T.17N., R.15W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: W½, SE¼ Section 2; Sections 3–8; Section 9 except SE¼ SE¼ ; Section 10 except S½ S½; Section 11; Section 12 except SW¼ SE¼; N½ NE¼ Section 14; Section 18 except SE¼, W½ SW¼.

T.17N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: N½ N½ Section 1; Section 3 except W½ W½; Sections 4–6; NE¼, SW¼ Section 7; N½, N½ SW¼ Section 8; N½, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 9; Section 10 except NE¼ NE¼; Section 18 except SE¼ SE¼; NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 19; W½ NW¼ Section 30.

T.17N., R.17W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Sections 1–3; NE¼, SW¼ NW¼, S½ Section 4; NE¼, N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼, S½ S½ Section 5; N½ NE¼ Section 6; Section 8 except W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9–15; SE¼ NE¼, N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, S½ Section 16; S½ Section 17; S½, S½ NE¼ Section 18; NW¼ Section 19; N½ NE¼ Section 20; Section 21 except SE¼ SW¼; Section 22 except E½ SW¼ ; Section 23 except NW¼ SW¼; Section 24; NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 26; Section 27 except SW¼ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼, N½ NE¼; Section 28 except NE¼ NE¼, SW¼, S½ SE¼, W½ NW¼.

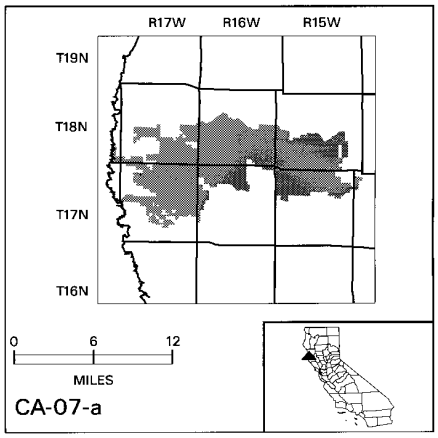
T.17N., R.18W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SE¼ SE¼ Section 13.

T.18N., R.15W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW¼ Section 18; Section 19; SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 20; Section 21; Section 22 except NE¼; Section 23 except N½ NW¼; W½ W½, SE¼ SW¼ Section 24; W½ Section 25; Section 26 except E½ E½; Sections 27–34; Section 35 except NE¼ SE¼.

T.18N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: S½ Section 13; SE¼ Section 14; SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 15; S½ N½, NW¼ NW¼, S½ Section 16; Section 17 except NW¼ NW¼; S½ Section 18; Sections 19–33; Section 34 except E½ SE¼; Section 35 except W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 36.

T.18N., R.17W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 20 except N½ N½, SW¼ SW¼; Section 21 except NW¼ NE¼, N½ NW¼; NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 23; Section 24; Section 25 except S½ S½, N½ SE¼ ; Section 26 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 27; NE¼ NE¼ Section 28; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 29; NW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼, S½ S½ Section 31; S½ NE¼, S½ Section 32; S½ N½, N½ S½, SE¼ SE¼ Section 33; Sections 34–36.

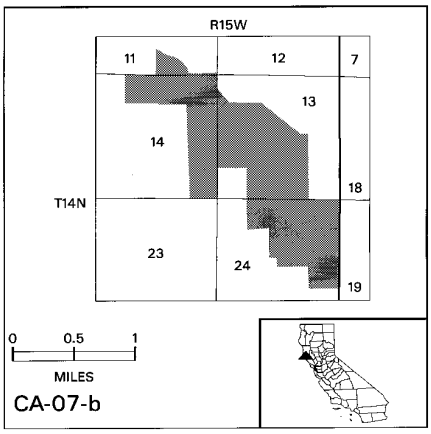
T.18N., R.18W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW¼ Section 25; W½, SE¼ Section 36.



Map and description of CA–07–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Ukiah, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

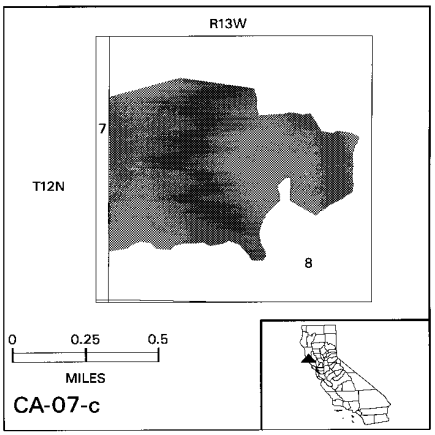
T.14N., R.15W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: E½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 11; Section 13 except E½ E½, NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; E½ E½, NE¼, NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 14; NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 24.



Map and description of CA–07–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Point Arena, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

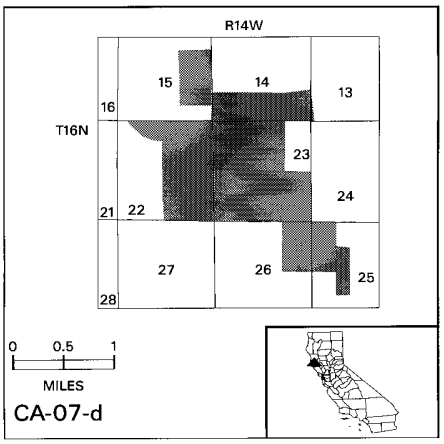
T.12N., R.13W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: S½ NW¼, SW¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 8.



Map and description of CA–07–d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Ukiah, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.16N., R.14W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: S½ S½ Section 14; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 15; E½ Section 22; Section 23 except E½ NE¼; W½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 25; E½ NE¼ Section 26.



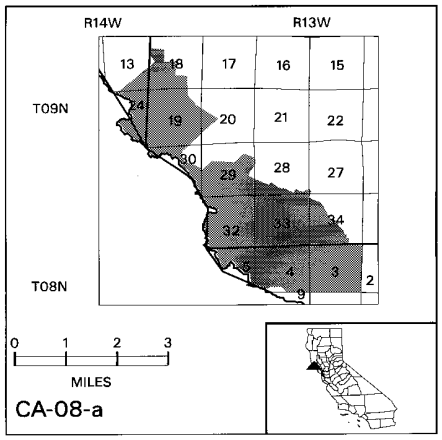
Map and description of CA–08–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Point Arena, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within areas bounded by the following descriptions:

(a) starting at Station H–34 on the easterly line of the German Rancho, South 33° 50′ West for 3,200 feet, South 86° 20′ West for 1,927 feet, North 53° West for 1,372 feet, North 37° West for 1,550.5 feet, North 48° East for 1,720 feet, South 86° 45′ East for 2,203.5 feet, North 55° East for 1,110.1 feet, South 8° 50′ East for 653 feet; and (b) starting at the westernmost point of Kruse Rhododendron State Reserve proceeding North 48° East along the Kruse Rhododendron State Reserve boundary to the intersection with Kruse Ranch Road, west on Kruse Ranch Road to the intersection with State Highway 1, north on State Highway 1 to Cannon Gulch, northeast along Cannon Gulch to the Rancho de German Spanish Land Grant boundary, northwest along the Rancho de German Spanish Land Grant boundary to the western edge of Range 13 West, South 29° 30″ from this point to Mean High Water (MHW), southwest along the shoreline at MHW to the south boundary of the Rancho de German Spanish Land Grant, east along the Spanish Land Grant boundary to the southeast corner of the land grant, north on the eastern boundary of the land grant to the eastern corner of the Kruse Rhododendron State Reserve, south along the Kruse Rhododendron State Reserve boundary to the westernmost point of the reserve.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.09N., R.13W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 18; NW¼ Section 19.



Map and description of CA–08–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Point Arena and Healdsburg, California; 1995.

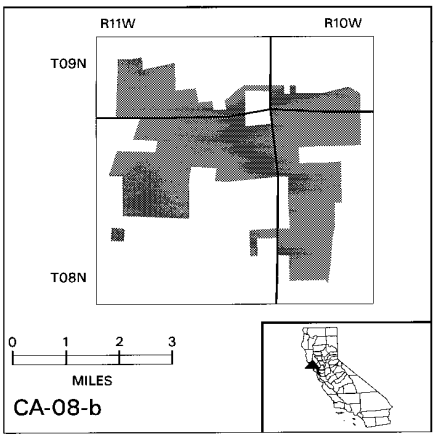
Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.08N., R.10W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: NW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 5; Section 6 except N½ SE¼; Section 7 except W½ W½; W½ W½ Section 8; W½ W½ Section 17; Section 18 except W½ SW¼.

T.08N., R.11W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 1 except N½ NE¼; Section 2 except SW¼ SE¼; Section 3 except S½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼; NE¼, N½ SE¼, E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 10; NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 11; N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 13; NW¼ NW¼ Section 15.

T.09N., R.11W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 27; SE¼ SE¼ Section 28; E½ E½ Section 33; Section 34; SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 35.

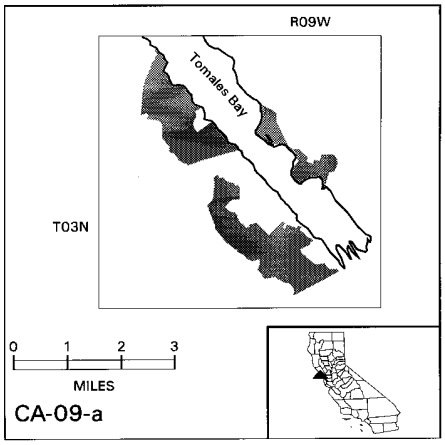
T.09N., R.10W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 31; SW¼ Section 32.



Map and description of CA–09–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Napa, California; 1995.

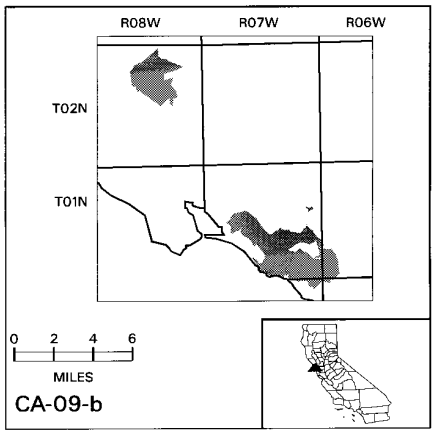
Critical Habitat includes only State lands bounded by the following descriptions:

(a) on the west by Point Reyes National Seashore, on the east by the shoreline of Tomales Bay at Mean High Water (MHW), on the south by a line beginning at the intersection of Pierce Point Road with Sir Francis Drake Highway proceeding North 75° 07′ 03″ East for 4,734.31 feet to the shoreline of Tomales Bay at MHW; (b) on the east and north by Sir Francis Highway, on the west by Point Reyes National Seashore, on the south by the southern boundary of the Punta De Los Reyes (Randall) Spanish Land Grant; (c) State lands within the Nicasio (Halleck) Spanish Land Grant west of State Highway 1 and east of the shoreline of Tomales Bay at MHW; and (d) State lands within the Nicasio (Frink and Reynolds) Spanish Land Grant.



Map and description of CA–09–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Napa and San Francisco, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands bounded by the following descriptions: (a) portions of Ranchos Nicasio, San Geronimo, and Tomales Y Baulines Spanish Land Grants bounded on the north, west, and south by Golden Gate National Recreation Area and on the east by a line 122° 41′33″ West; and (b) portions of Ranchos Tomales Y Bolinas, Las Baulines, and Sausalito Spanish Land Grants bounded by a line starting at the intersection of the Rancho Las Baulines Spanish Land Grant boundary line with McKinnan Gulch, west along McKinnan Gulch to the Pacific Ocean, south east along the Pacific Ocean at Mean High Water (MHW) to the intersection with Cold Stream, east along Cold Stream to the intersection with State Highway 1, south on State Highway 1 to the intersection with the south end of the Panoramic Highway, following the Panoramic Highway to the intersection with Rattlesnake Creek, north along Rattlesnake Creek to the intersection with the Rancho Sausalito Spanish Land Grant line, southwest along the Spanish Land Grant boundary to the intersection with the Rancho Las Baulines Spanish Land Grant line, north along the Rancho Las Baulines Spanish Land Grant boundary to the intersection with McKinnan Gulch.



Map and description of CA–10–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Grants Pass, Oregon; Happy Camp, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.17N., R.07E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except NW¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼; N½ Section 3; NE¼ NE¼ Section 4; NE¼ SW¼,

E½ Section 11; N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 12; NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 13; NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 14.

T.17N., R.08E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 6 except E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼.

T.18N., R.07E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 30 except NW¼; NE¼, N½ NW¼, Section 31; N½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 32; Section 36.

T.18N., R.08E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 31 except SE¼ SE¼.

T.41S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Section 4 except N½ NE¼; Section 5 except N½ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; SE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 6; Sections 7–8; Section 9 except N½ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼; NW¼ SW¼, W½ NW¼ Section 10; S½, NW¼ Section 16; Sections 17–18.

T.41S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 10 except W½ NW¼, NE¼ NE¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 11 except NW¼; Section 12 except NE¼ NW¼, W½ NE¼; Sections 13–15.

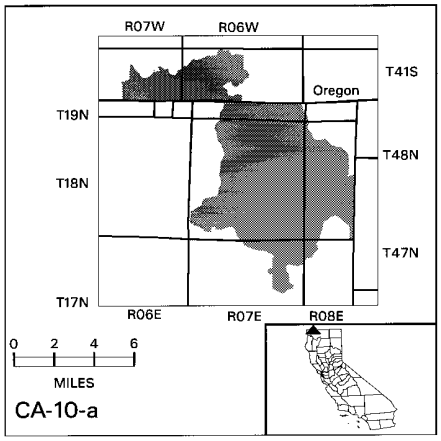
Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.18N., R.07E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1–4; E½ Section 5; NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 8; Sections 9–16; E½ Section 17; SE¼ SE¼ Section 19; E½, S½ SW¼ Section 20; Sections 21–29; E½, N½ NW¼ Section 33; Sections 34–35.

T.18N., R.08E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼, W½ NW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except N½ NE¼, N½ NW¼; W½ SW¼ Section 9; W½, S½ SE¼ Section 16; Sections 17–21; Section 28; Section 29 except SW¼ SE¼; Section 30; NW¼ NW¼ Section 32; N½ NW¼, E½ Section 33.

T.19N., R.07E. Humboldt Meridian: E½ Section 32; Sections 33–36.



Map and description of CA–11–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Hoopa and Hayfork, California; 1995.

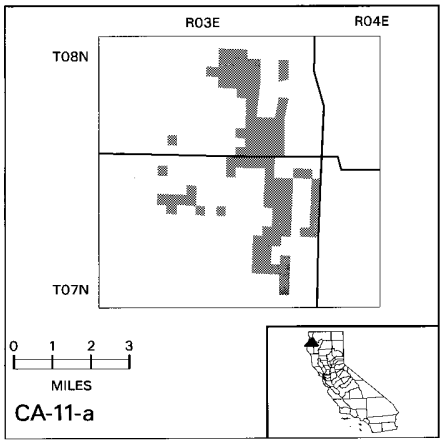
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.07N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: E½ SE¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 1; E½ NE¼, N½ NW¼, SE¼ Section 2; N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 3; SW¼ SE¼ Section 4; SE¼ NE¼ Section 5; NE¼ NE¼ Section 8; W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 9; SE¼ NW¼ Section 10; E½ E½, NW¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 11; W½ W½, E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 12; W½ SW¼ Section 13; E½ W½, W½ E½, NE¼ NE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 14; W½ NW¼ Section 24.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.08N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼, S½ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 22; SW¼, SW¼ NW¼, E½ SE¼ Section 23; W½, E½ SE¼ Section 26; NE¼ NW¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 27; NW¼ SW¼ Section 33; SE¼ NE¼, SE¼ SE¼, Section 34; Section 35.



Map and description of CA–11–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Hayfork, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.03N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼, N½ N½ Section 1; NE¼, E½ NW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 2.

T.03N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: N½ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ SE¼, Section 6.

T.03N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ NE¼, NW¼ Section 1; Section 2 except SE¼ SE¼; E½ NE¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 3;

W½ NE¼, NW¼ Section 5; E½ NE¼ Section 6.

T.03N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 6; SW¼ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 7; NW¼ NW¼ Section 18.

T.04N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ SE¼ Section 25.

T.04N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 31.

T.04N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: NE¼ Section 1; E½ E½ Section 12; S½ Section 25; SE¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 26; S½ NE¼, NW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 27; N½, S½ S½, NE¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 28; SW¼ NW¼ Section 29; S½ NE¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 30; W½ NE¼, NW¼, N½ SE¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 31; SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ Section 32; N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 33; Section 34 except N½ NE¼, S½ SW¼; Section 35 except N½ N½.

T.04N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–7; S½ S½ Section 8; Sections 9–12; Section 13 except E½ NE¼, E½ SE¼; Section 14; Section 15 except W½ NW¼ and SW¼; NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 16; NW¼ SW¼ Section 17; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 18; Section 19 except W½ W½; Section 20; NE¼ NW¼, SW¼ Section 21; NE¼, N½ SE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 22; Section 23; Section 24 except SE¼ SE¼; N½ NW¼ Section 25; NW¼ NE¼, NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 26; NW¼ NW¼ Section 28; Section 29 except S½ NE¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼; Section 30; Section 31 except SW¼ SW¼; NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 32.

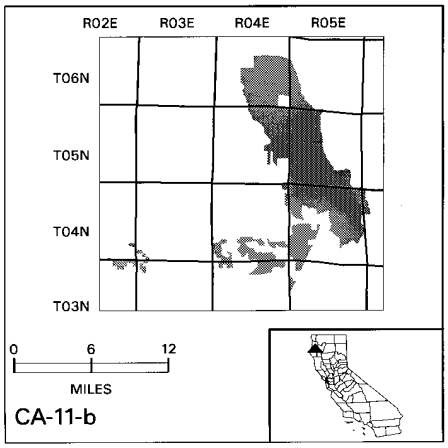
T.04N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ W½ Section 6; W½ Section 7.

T.05N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–3; E½ NE¼ Section 4; NE¼, N½ NW¼, E½ E½ Section 10; Sections 11–13; Section 14 except SW¼, SW¼ NW¼; Section 23 except W½ SW¼, W½ SE¼; Section 24; N½ NW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 25; E½ NW¼ Section 26.

T.05N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 4 except E½; Sections 5–8; Section 9 except E½; Section 16 except E½ E½; Sections 17–20; Section 21 except E½ NE¼; W½ SW¼ Section 22; W½ SW¼ Section 25; S½ Section 26; Section 27 except NE¼, N½ SE¼; Sections 28–35; W½ W½, S½ S½ Section 36.

T.06N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 13–15; Sections 21–27; Section 28 except SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 33 except W½ NW¼, SW¼; Sections 34–35.

T.06N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: W½, W½ SE¼ Section 18; Section 19 except E½ NE¼; SW¼ SW¼ Section 29; Sections 30–31; Section 32 except NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ NW¼.



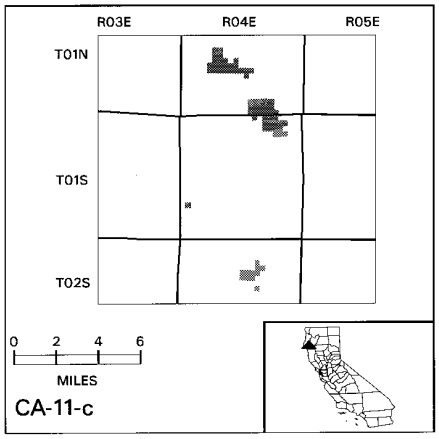
Map and description of CA–11–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Garberville, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.02S., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: E½ NE¼, SW¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 10; SW¼ NW¼ Section 11; SE¼ NE¼ Section 15.

T.01S., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 1; Section 2 except NE¼ NE¼ and S½ SW¼; NW¼ NE¼ Section 3; SE¼ NW¼ Section 30.

T.01N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ SE¼ Section 17; E½, E½ SW¼ Section 20; SW¼ NE¼, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 21; S½ SW¼ Section 22; SW¼ NW¼ Section 23; NW¼ NW¼ Section 27; S½ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, E½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 34; S½ NW¼, SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 35.



Map and description of CA–11–d taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Hoopa and Hayfork, California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.07N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: N½ NE¼ Section 8; NE¼, E½ SE¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 9; Section 24 except W½ W½; NW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 25 ; SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, NW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 34.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.06N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ W½ Section 1; Sections 2–3; Section 4 except W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼; NE¼ NE¼ Section 9; SE¼, N½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 10; Section 11 except E½ E½, S½ SE¼; NW¼ NE¼, SW¼ SW¼, N½ SW¼, NW¼ Section 14; NE¼ NE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 15.

T.07N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1–3; Section 4 except NW¼ NW¼; E½, Section 5; Sections 10–13; N½ N½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 14.

T.07N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ NE¼, N½ SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 2; Section 3 except S½ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Sections 4–8; NW¼, S½ Section 9; SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 10; SW¼ SW¼ Section 11; SE¼ SE¼ Section 12; Section 13 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 14–23; Section 24 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 25 except SE¼ SE¼; Sections 26–30; E½ E½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 31; Section 32 except SE¼ SW¼; Sections 33–35; W½ SW¼, NW¼ Section 36.

T.07N., R.07E. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼ SE¼, SW¼ Section 6; SW¼, NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 7.

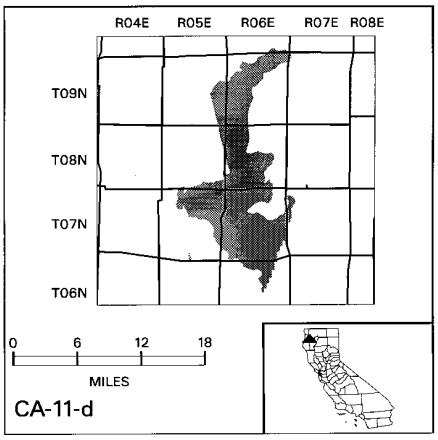
T.08N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: E½, E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼ Section 1; E½ E½, E½ NW¼ Section 12; NE¼ NE¼ Section 13; SE¼ SE¼ Section 25; SE¼ SE¼ Section 33; SE¼ NE¼, S½ Section 34; S½, S½ N½ Section 35; Section 36 except NW¼ NW¼.

T.08N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ W½ Section 4; Sections 5–8; W½ W½ Section 9; S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 14; SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 15; S½ Section 16; Sections 17–18; Section 19 except W½ W½; Sections 20–22; W½, W½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 23; Sections 27–29; Section 30 except W½ NW¼; Sections 31–34; W½ SE¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ Section 35.

T.09N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 12; Section 13; E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 14; E½ E½, W½ NE¼, Sections 23–25; E½ NE¼ Section 26; Section 36 except SW¼ SW¼.

T.09N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: N½ SW¼ Section 1; Section 2 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 3 except N½ NW¼; N½ Section 4; SE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 5; SE¼, SE¼ NE¼, E½ SW¼ Section 7; Sections 8–9; N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, W½ SE¼, W½ Section 10; Section 16 except SE¼; Sections 17–20; W½ E½, W½ Section 21; NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 28; Sections 29–32; W½ W½ Section 33.

T.10N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ S½, NE¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 35; S½ S½ Section 36.

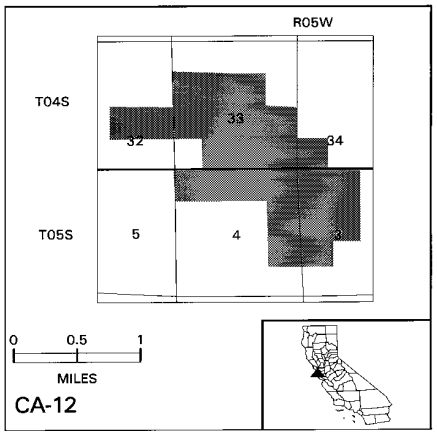


Map and description of CA–12 taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only City lands described within the following areas:

T.04S., R.05W. Mount Diablo Meridian: N½ SE¼ Section 32; S½ NW¼, SE¼, SW¼ NE¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 33; SW¼ SW¼ Section 34.

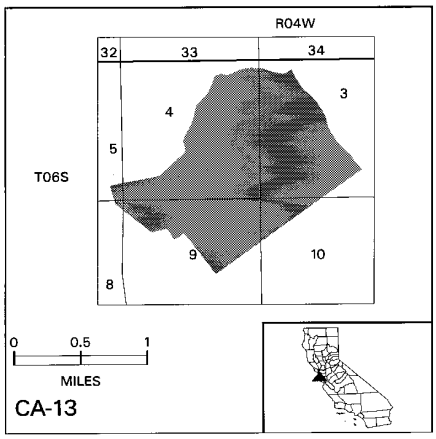
T.05S., R.05W. Mount Diablo Meridian: NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 3; SE¼ NE¼, N½ N½, NE¼ SE¼ Section 4.



Map and description of CA–13 taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only County lands bounded by the following description within Spanish Land Grant Canada de Raymundo:

Starting at the intersection of West Union Creek with the San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge boundary, west along the San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge boundary to the intersection with State Highway 35, southeast on State Highway 35 to the intersection with the San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge boundary, southeast along the San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge boundary to Woodside City boundary, northeast along Woodside City boundary to the intersection with Greer Road, northwest on Greer Road to the intersection with West Union Creek, north along West Union Creek to the intersection with the San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge boundary.



Map and description of CA–14–a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only County lands described within the following areas:

T.07S., R.03W. Mount Diablo Meridian: S½, SE¼ NE¼ Section 31; W½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 32.

T.07S., R.04W. Mount Diablo Meridian: S½ NE¼, SE¼ Section 22; S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 23; SW¼, W½ SE¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 25; Section 26 except SW¼, NE¼ NE¼, S½ SE¼, W½ NW¼; E½, SE¼ NW¼ Section 33; S½, SW¼ NW¼ Section 34; Section 35 except N½ N½; Section 36 except E½ NE¼.

T.08S., R.03W. Mount Diablo Meridian: Sections 6–7; S½ S½ Section 8; SW¼ SW¼ Section 9; NW¼ Section 16; N½ N½, SW¼ NW¼ Section 17; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 18.

T.08S., R.04W. Mount Diablo Meridian: Sections 1–2; SE¼ Section 3; NE¼ NE¼, N½ NW¼ Section 10; NE¼, N½ NW¼ Section 11; Section 12 except SW¼ SW¼.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.07S., R.04W. Mount Diablo Meridian: N½ NE¼ Section 35.

T.08S., R.04W. Mount Diablo Meridian: S½ Section 4; SE¼ Section 5; Sections 7–8; N½ Section 9; Section 16–18; Section 20 except NW¼, SE¼ SE¼; NW¼ Section 21.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

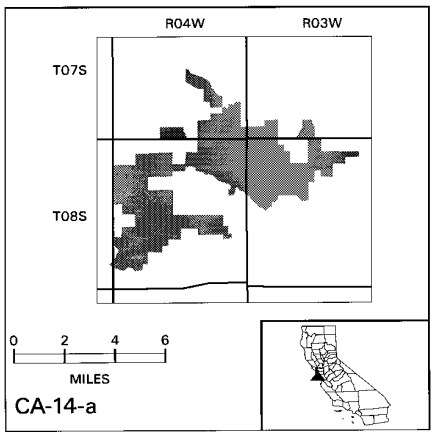
T.07S., R03W. Mount Diablo Meridian: W½ SE¼, SW¼, SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ Section 33.

T.08S., R03W. Mount Diablo Meridian: N½ SW¼ Section 2; S½ Section 3; E½ Section 4; S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 5; Section 8 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 9 except S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; NW¼ Section 10.

T.08S., R04W. Mount Diablo Meridian: Section 19; S½ SE¼ Section 20; Section 21 except NW¼; Section 22 except SE¼, E½ SW¼; Section 23 except S½ S½; W½ SW¼ Section 24; NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 28; Sections 29–30; N½ Section 32.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands within Rancho Punta del Ano Nuevo Spanish Land Grant bounded by the following description:

Starting at the intersection of Butano Park Road with Cloverdale Road, south along Cloverdale Road to the intersection with Gazos Creek Road, east along Gazos Creek Road to the intersection with Punta del Ano Nuevo Spanish Land Grant boundary, north along the Punta del Ano Nuevo Spanish Land Grant boundary to the intersection with Butano Park Road, west along Butano Park Road to the intersection of Butano Park Road with Cloverdale Road.



Map and description of CA–14–b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; California; 1995.

Description of Lands Using Protracted Public Land Survey Lines

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.08S., R.03W. Mount Diablo Meridian: SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 19; S½ SW¼ Section 20; NE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 26, Section 29 ; Section 30 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 31–33.

T.08S., R.04W. Mount Diablo Meridian: SE¼, S½ SW¼ Section 25; S½ Section 35; Section 36.

T.09S., R.03W. Mount Diablo Meridian: NW¼ Section 3; Sections 4–8; SE¼ NW¼, SW¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 9; S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, Section 10; NW¼ Section 15; NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 16; W½ NW¼ Section 17; Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 19; S½ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 30; S½ N½, NE¼ NE¼ Section 31.

T.09S., R.04W. Mount Diablo Meridian: Sections 1–2; Section 3 except N½ NW¼, E½ SW¼; NW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 4; SE¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, S½ NE¼ Section 9; Section 10 except NW¼; Sections 11–12; Section 13 except SW¼ SE¼; Section 14; Section 15 except SE¼ SE¼; Section 16; NE¼ NE¼ Section 21; Section 22 except SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼; Section 23; Section 24; N½ NW¼, SE¼ SE¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 25; W½, W½ E½ Section 26; Section 27 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 34; NE¼ NW¼, W½ W½ SE¼ SW¼ Section 35.

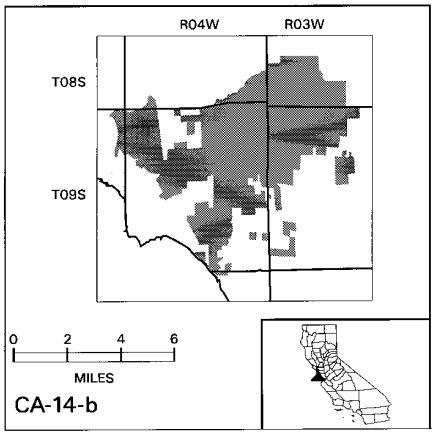
T.10S., R.04W. Mount Diablo Meridian: Sections 2–3.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.09S., R.04W. Mount Diablo Meridian: Section 16; Section 21 except S½, E½ NE¼.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands bounded by the following description within Spanish Land Grant Punta de Ano Nuevo:

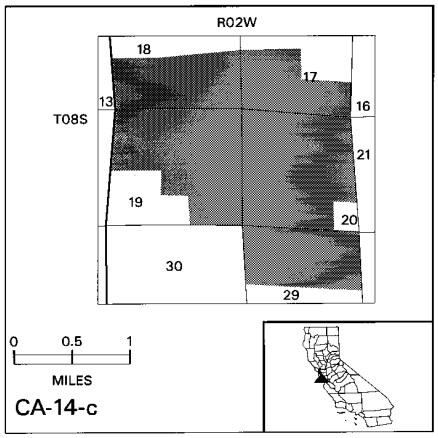
Starting at the intersection of the Spanish Land Grant boundary with Green Oaks Creek, north along the Spanish Land Grant boundary to the intersection with Gazos Creek, west along Gazos Creek to the intersection with State Highway 1, south on State Highway 1 to the intersection with Green Oaks Creek, and east along Green Oaks Creek to the Spanish Land Grant boundary.



Map and description of CA–14–c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.08S., R.02W. Mount Diablo Meridian: SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 17; S½ Section 18; Section 19 except S½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼; Section 20 except SE¼ SE¼; N½ Section 29.



Map and description of CA–15 taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; California; 1995.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

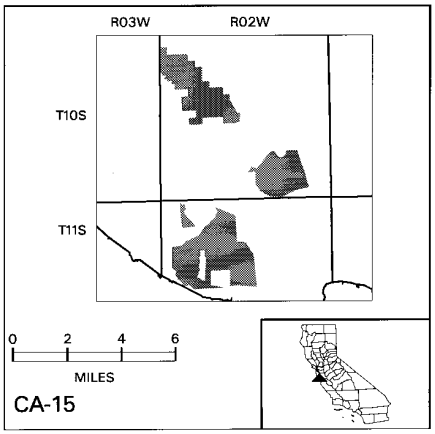
T.10S., R.02W. Mount Diablo Meridian: S½ S½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 6; Section 7 except S½ SW¼, ; SW¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼, NW¼ NW¼ Section 8; SW¼, S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, S½ SE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 16; Section 17 except SW¼ SW¼; SE¼ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 18; N½ NW¼ Section 20; NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 21.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands within the following area:

Spanish Land Grant Canada del Rincon en el Rio de San Lorenzo de Santa Cruz west of Graham Hill Road.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands bounded by the following description within Spanish Land Grant Rancho Refugio:

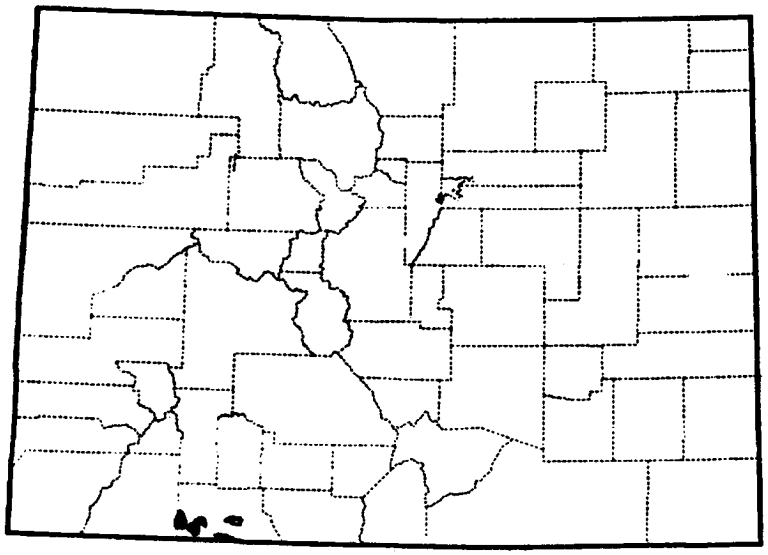
Starting at the intersection of State Highway 1 with the western boundary of the Rancho Refugio Spanish Land Grant, proceeding east on State Highway 1 to its intersection with Moore Creek, north along Moore Creek to the intersection with Empire Grade Road, northwest on Empire Grade Road to the intersection with the eastern boundary of the Rancho Refugio Spanish Land Grant, west and then southwest along the Rancho Refugio Spanish Land Grant boundary to the intersection with State Highway 1.



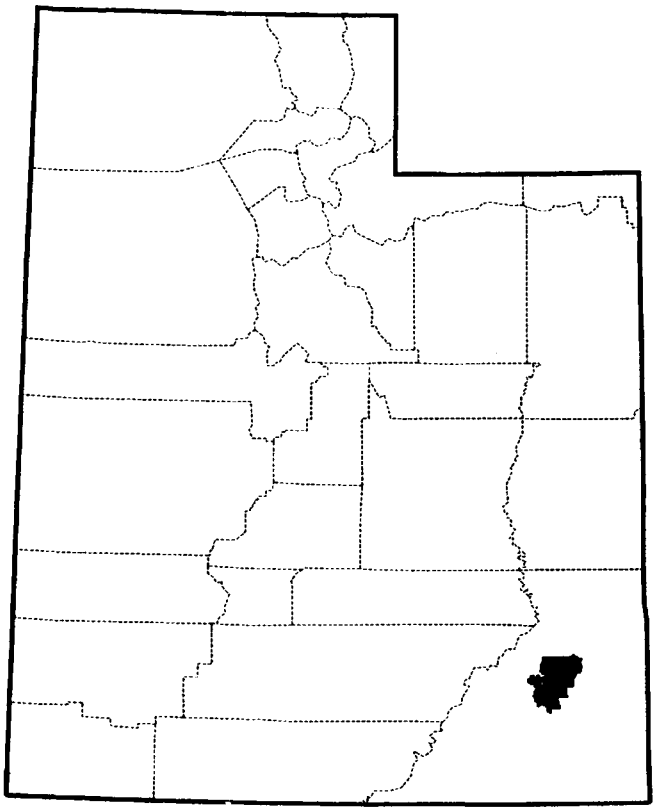
MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL *(Strix occidentalis lucida).*

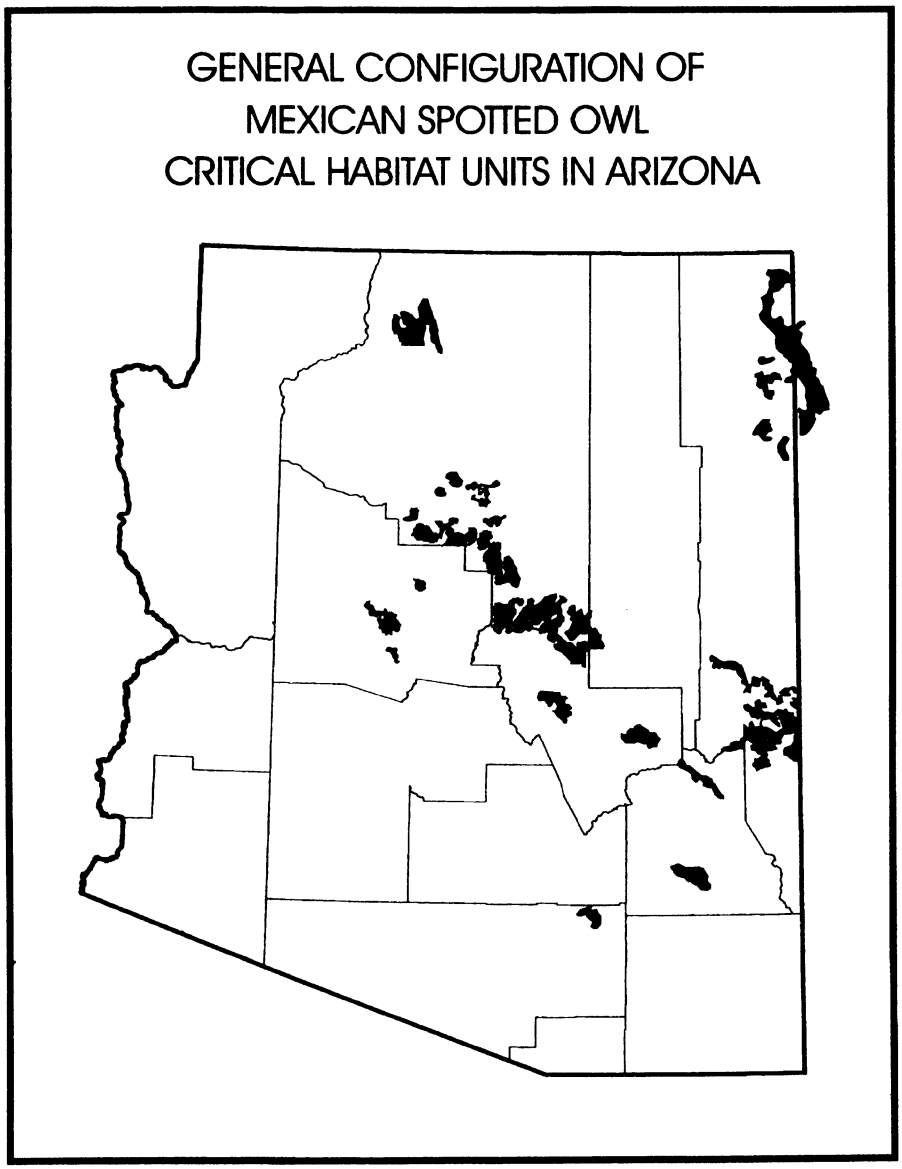
For the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, critical habitat units are depicted on maps on file and are available for inspection by appointment at: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Arizona Ecological Services State Office, 2321 West Royal Palm Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85021, telephone (602) 640–2720; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Colorado State Sub-Office, 764 Horizon Drive, South Annex A, Grand Junction, Colorado 81506, telephone (970) 243–2778; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, New Mexico Ecological Services State Office, 2105 Osuna N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87113, telephone (505) 761–4525; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Ecological Services Field Office, Lincoln Plaza, 145 East 1300 South, Suite 404, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115, telephone (801) 524–5001.

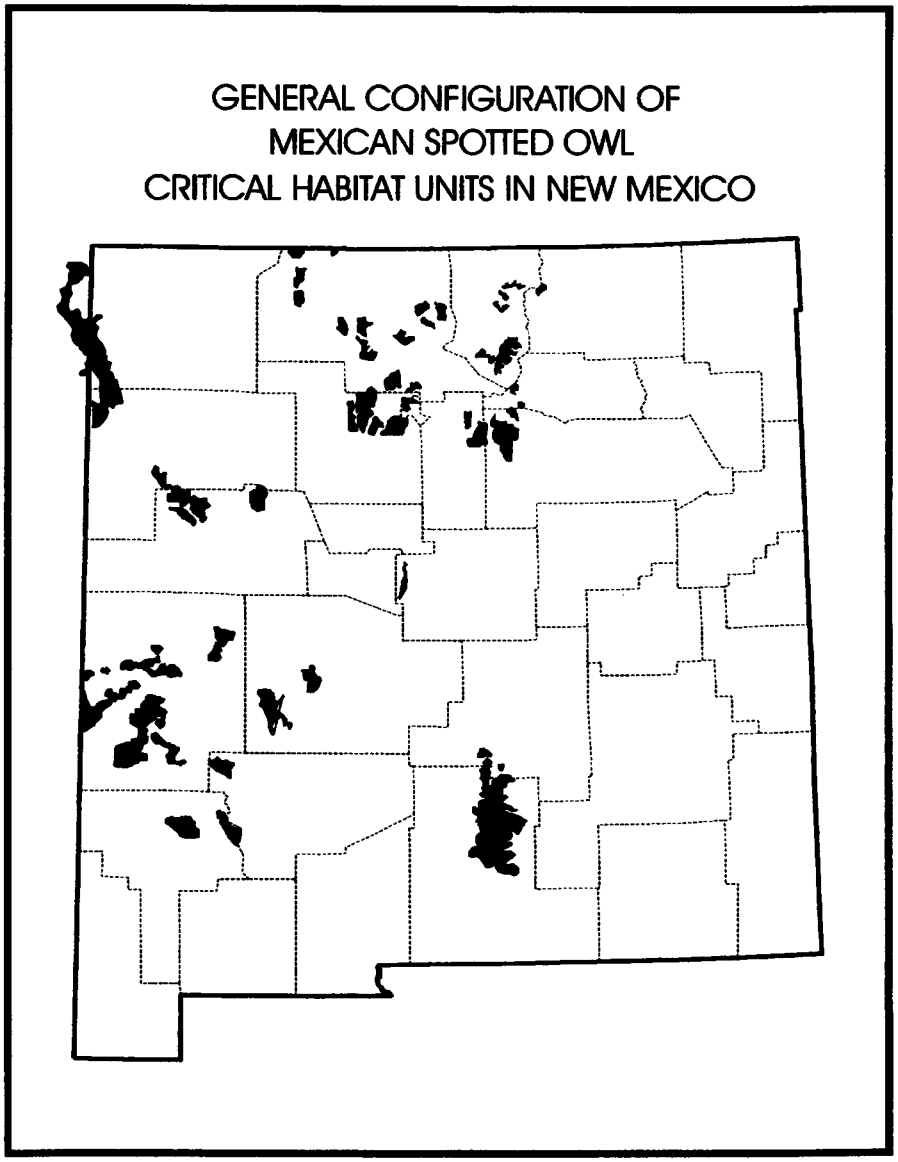
GENERAL CONFIGURATION OF
MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL
CRITICAL HABITAT UNITS IN COLORADO



GENERAL CONFIGURATION OF
MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL
CRITICAL HABITAT UNITS IN UTAH




GENERAL CONFIGURATION OF
MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL
CRITICAL HABITAT UNITS IN ARIZONA

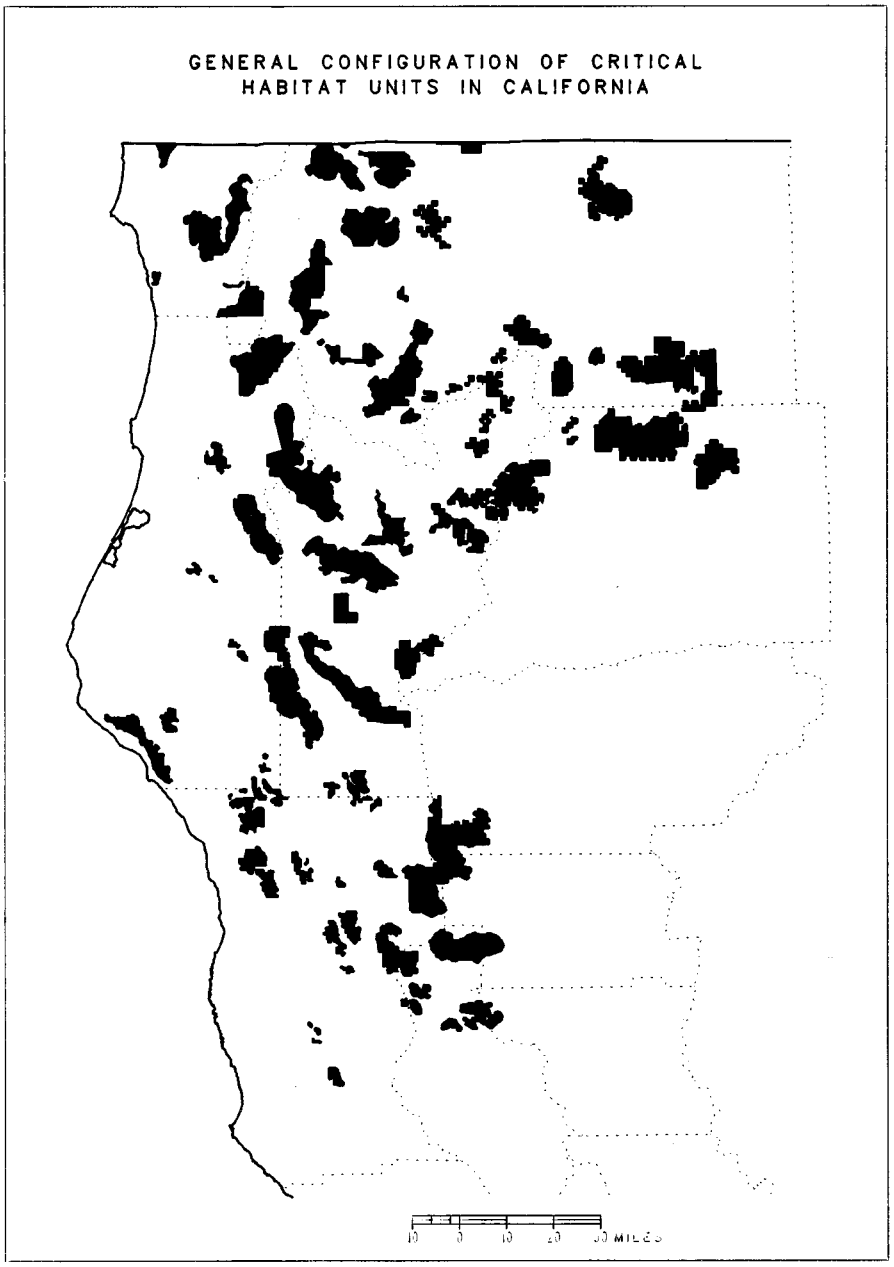


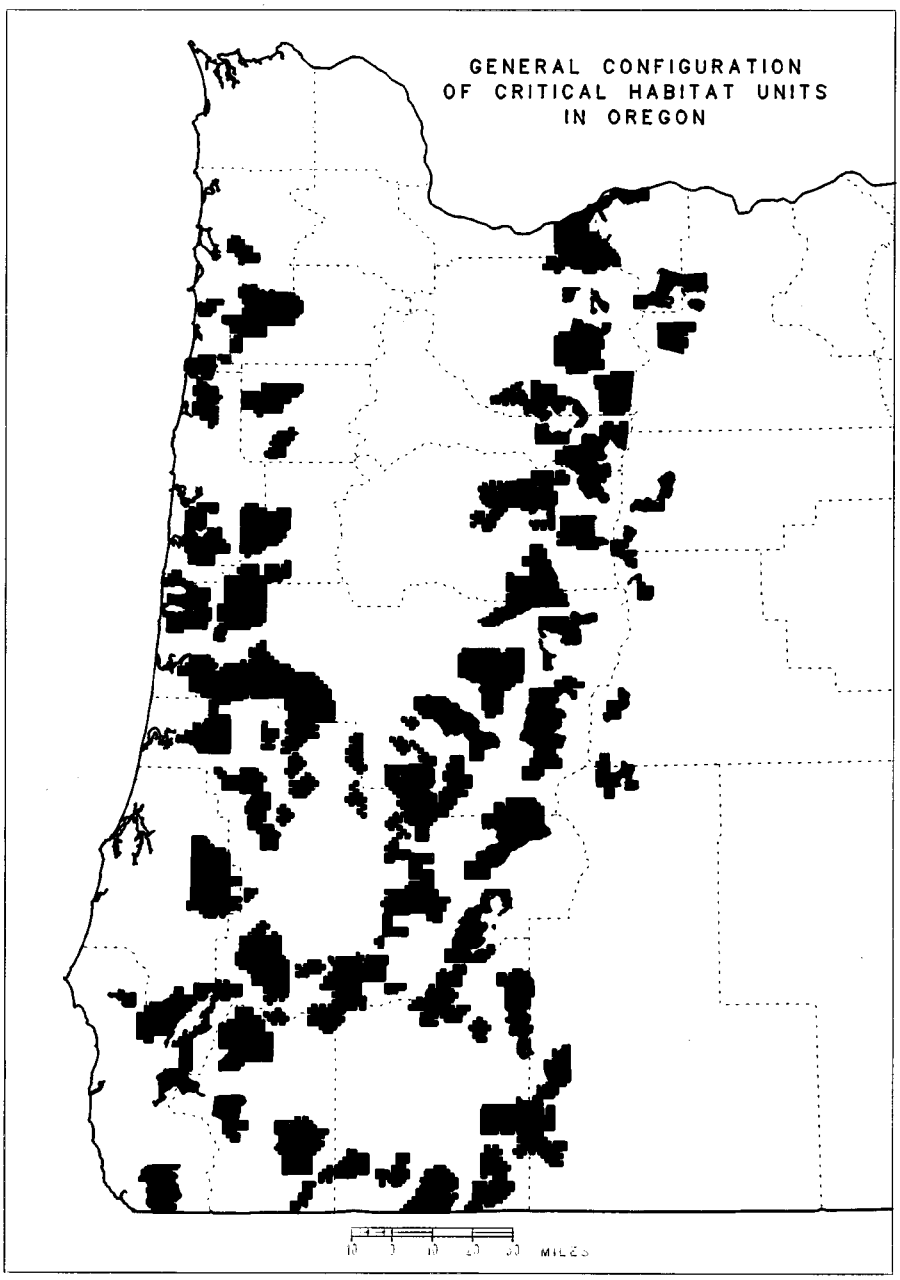
Primary constituent elements: Mexican spotted owl habitat that includes, but is not limited to, those habitat components providing or with the potential to provide for nesting, roosting, or foraging. Forested habitats used for nesting and roosting are characterized as supporting mature stand attributes including high canopy closure, multi-layered canopies, coniferous vegetation (sometimes including a hardwood understory), large diameter trees, high basal areas of live trees and snags, and high volumes of large logs. Nesting and roosting habitat also supports owl foraging activity; however, a wider array of habitat attributes may be found in areas used solely for foraging, including fairly

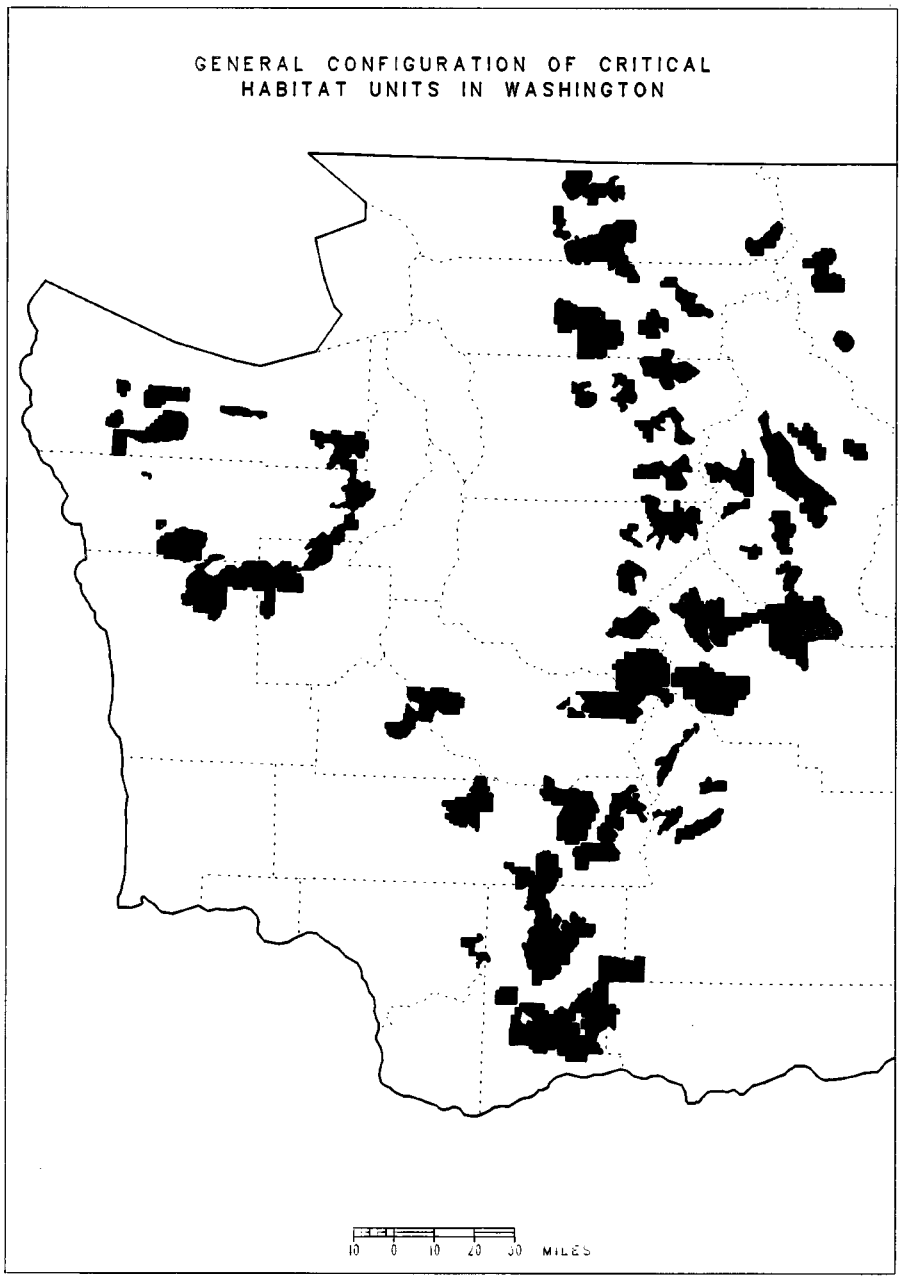
open and non-contiguous forest, small openings, woodland, and rocky slopes. Canyon habitat is typically characterized by the cool, humid conditions found in deep, steep-walled, fractured structures. Canyons frequently contain patches or stringers of riparian and conifer forest, and adjacent slopes and mesa tops are vegetated by a variety of plant associations. Owl habitat may exhibit a mixture of attributes between the forested and canyon habitat types.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL *(Strix occidentalis caurina)*

For the States of California, Oregon, and Washington, critical habitat units under Federal jurisdiction are depicted on maps maintained on file at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fish and Wildlife Enhancement, 911 Northeast 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232–4181 (503/231–6131). Copies of these maps are available upon request at the requester's expense.


GENERAL CONFIGURATION OF CRITICAL
HABITAT UNITS IN CALIFORNIA


GENERAL CONFIGURATION
OF CRITICAL HABITAT UNITS
IN OREGON
MILES

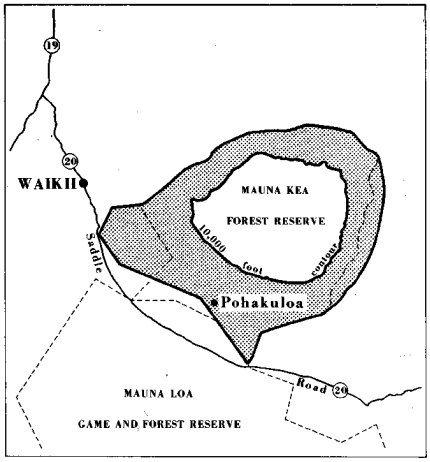


Primary constituent elements: forested lands that are used or potentially used by the northern spotted owl for nesting, roosting, foraging, or dispersing.

PALILA *(Psittirostra bailleui)*

Hawaii. An area of land, water, and airspace on the island of Hawaii, Hawaii County, with the following components: (1) The State of Hawaii Mauna Kea Forest Reserve, except (a) that portion above the 10,000 foot contour line, (b) that portion south of the Saddle Road (State Highway 20), (c) lands owned by the United States in the Pohakuloa Training Area north of the Saddle Road (State Highway 20) established by Executive Order 1719 (Parcel 6, State of Hawaii Tax Map Key 4–4–16, Third Division). (d) that portion (Parcel 10, Kaohe IV, State of Hawaii Tax Map Key 4–4–16, Third Division) lying north of the Saddle Road (State Highway 20) and south of the Power Line Road; (2) that portion of the State of Hawaii Kaohe Game Management Area (Parcel 4, State of Hawaii Tax Map Key 4–4–15, Third Division) to the north and east of the Saddle Road (State Highway 20); (3) that portion of the Upper Waikii Paddock (Parcel 2, State of Hawaii Tax Map Key 4–4–15, Third Division) northeast of the Saddle Road (State Highway 20); (4) that portion of the lands of Humuula between Puu Kahinahina and Kole lying southeast of the Mauna Kea Forest Reserve fence (portions of Parcels 2, 3, and 7, State of Hawaii Tax Map Key 3–8–1, Third Division) which are included in the State conservation district.

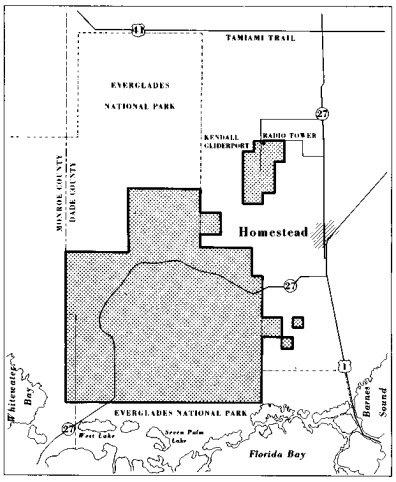
NOTE: Map follows:



CAPE SABLE SPARROW *(Ammospiza maritima mirabilis)*

Florida. Areas of land, water, and airspace in the Taylor Slough vicinity of Collier, Dade, and Monroe counties, with the following components (Tallahassee Meridian): Those portions of Everglades National Park within T57S R36E, T57S, R36½E, T57S R37E, T58S R35E, T58S R36E, T58S R37E, T58½S R35E, T58½S R36½E T59S R35E, T59S, R36E, T59S R37E. Areas outside of Everglades National Park within T55S R37E Sec. 36; T55S R38E Sec. 31, 32; T56S R37E Sec. 1, 2, 11–14, 23–26; T56S R38E Sec. 5–7, 18, 19; T57S R37E Sec. 5–8, T58S R38E Sec. 27, 29–32; T59S R38E Sec. 4.

NOTE: Map follows:



INYO BROWN TOWHEE (*Pipilo fuscus eremophilus*)

California, Inyo County: lands within and adjacent to the China Lake Naval Weapons Center identified as follows:

(1) Approximately 2.0 miles of streambed and ⅛ mile on either side of the wash from Margaret Ann Spring and proceeding downstream to the eastern boundary of Section 3 near Snooky Spring. The above includes portions of Sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, T23S R42E. (Map location A)

(2) A circle ⅛ mile in radius with the spring in T23S R42E W½ NE¼ Section 8 as the center. (Map location B)

(3) Approximately 2 miles of streambed and ⅛ mile on either side of the wash from Ruby Spring (T23S R42E, Section 22) and proceeding downstream to the boundary between Sections 25 and 26. The above includes portions of Sections 22, 23, 25, and 26, T23S R42E. (Map location C)

(4) A circle ⅛ mile in radius with Quail Spring as the center in T23S R42E, NE¼ Section 28. (Map location D)

(5) A circle ⅛ mile in radius with Benko Spring as the center in T23S R42E, Sections 34 and 35. (Map location E)

(6) A circle ⅛ mile in radius with Bench Mark 5485 (some USGS maps report this as 5484) near the common boundary of Sections

31 and 32, T23S R42E, as the center and lying within Sections 31 and 32. (Map location F)

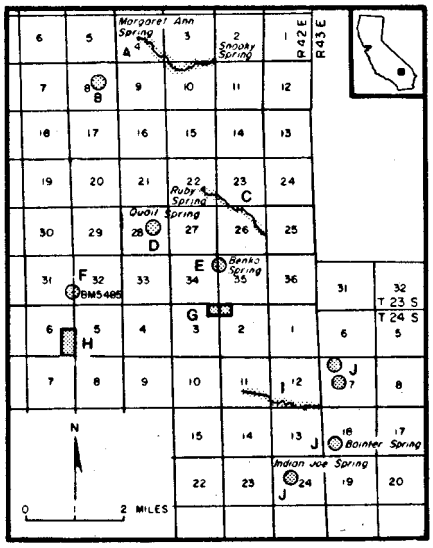
(7) T24S R42E, NW¼ NW¼ Section 2 and NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 3. (Map location G)

(8) T24S R42E, E½ SE¼ Section 6. (Map located H)

(9) Approximately 1.8 miles of streambed and ⅛ mile on either side of Great Falls Basin Wash commencing from the western boundary of E½ Section 11, T24S R42E, and proceeding downstream along the streambed to the eastern boundary of Section 13. The above includes portions of Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, T24S R42E. (Map location I)

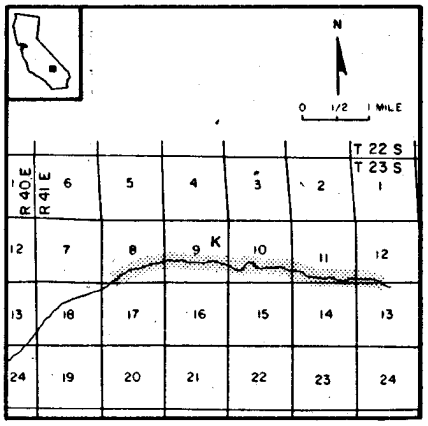
(10) Circles with ⅛ mile radii around Mumford and Austin Springs in T24S R43E, Section 7 and Bainter Spring in Section 18 and around Indian Joe Spring in T24S R42E Section 24. (Map locations J)

NOTE: Map follows:



(11) Approximately 5 miles of streambed and ⅛ mile on either side of Mountain Springs Canyon commencing from the southern border of Section 8 and continuing along the streambed to the point at which Mountain Springs Canyon Wash intersects the eastern boundary of SW¼ Section 12. The above includes portions of Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 17, T23S R41E. (Map location K)

NOTE: Map follows:



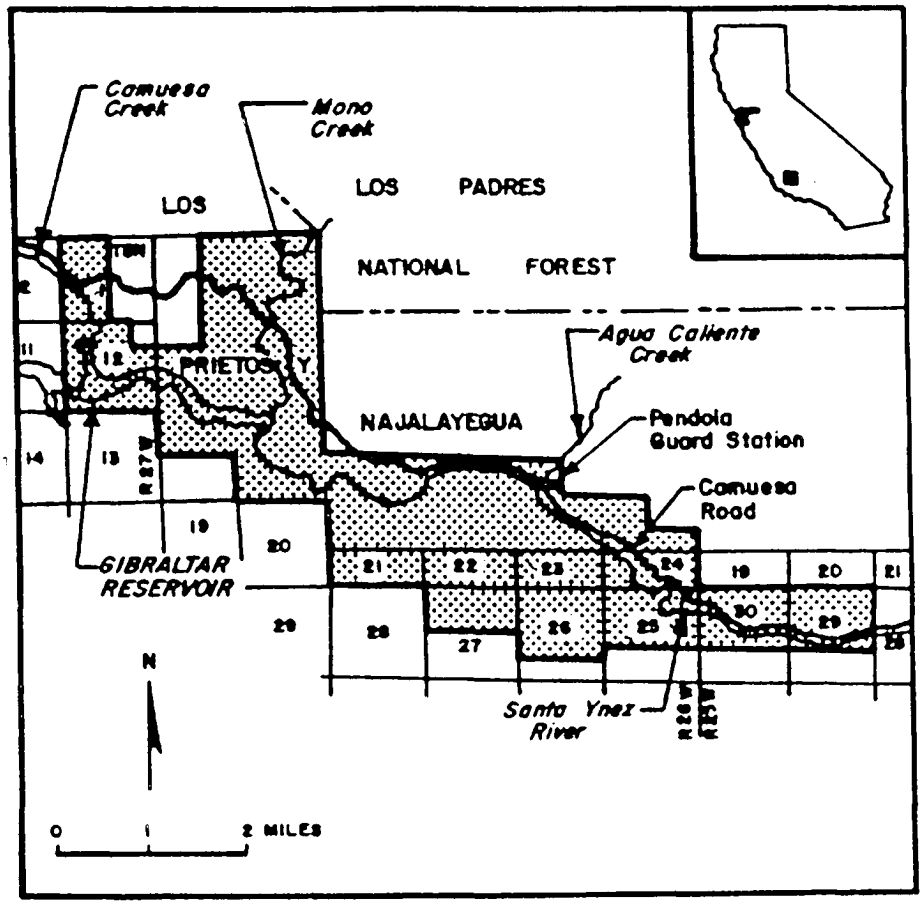
Major constituent element: desert riparian scrub vegetation.

LEAST BELL'S VIREO (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)

California: Areas of land and water as follows:

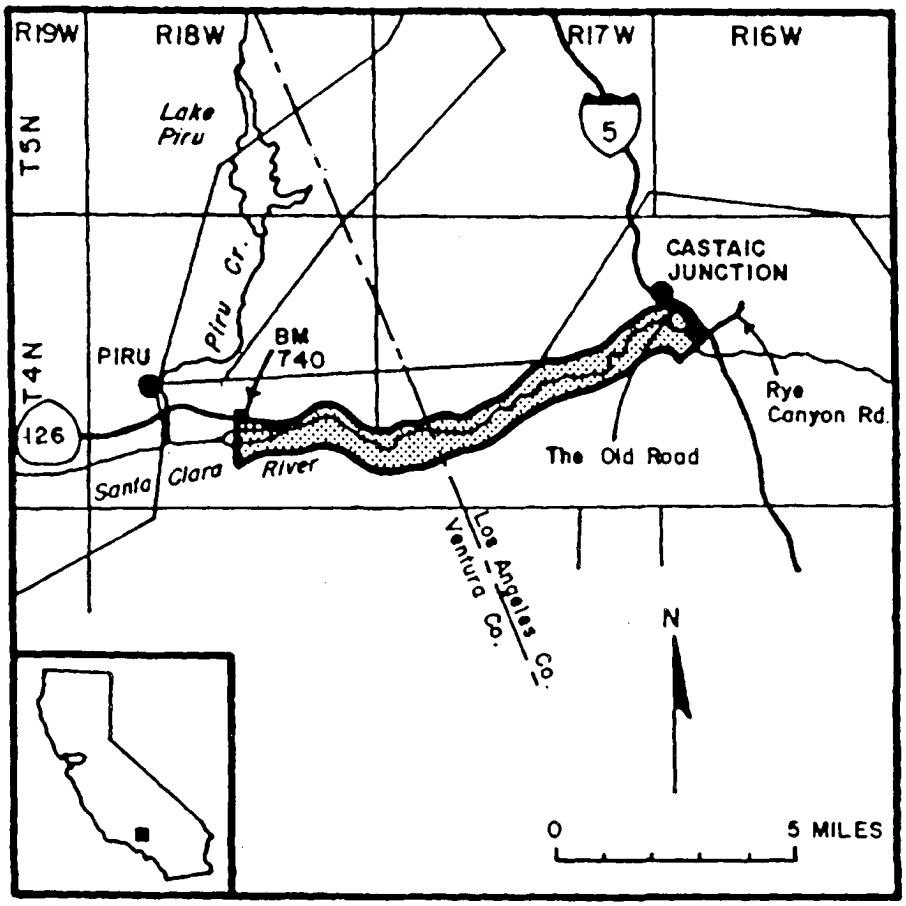
1. Santa Ynez River, Santa Barbara County (Index map location A).

T. 5 N., R. 27 W.: secs. 1, W½, and 12, all except NE¼. In addition, all adjacent lands within the following circumscribed area: beginning at a point 0.25 mi south of the northeast corner of sec. 12, T. 5 N., R. 27 W.; thence east about 0.5 mi; thence north about 1.25 mi; thence east approximately 1.3 mi to the intersection of Mono Creek and the Los Prietos Y Najalayegua land grant boundary; thence south about 2.5 mi; thence east approximately 2.6 mi to Agua Caliente Creek (at a point about 0.4 mi north and 0.1 mi east of the Pendola Guard Station); thence south about 0.5 mi; thence east about 1.0 mi; thence south about 0.25 mi; thence east about 0.5 mi; thence south about 0.75 mi to the southwest corner of T. 5 N., R. 25 W., sec. 19; thence east to the southeast corner of T. 5 N., R. 25 W., sec 20; thence south about 0.63 mi; thence west to western boundary of T. 5 N., R. 26 W., sec. 25; thence south about 0.16 mi; thence west to eastern boundary of T. 5 N., R. 26 W., sec. 27; thence north about 0.25 mi; thence west to western boundary of T. 5 N., R. 26 W., sec. 27; thence north to the northeastern corner of T. 5 N., R. 26 W., sec. 27; thence north to the northeastern corner of T. 5 N., R. 26 W., sec. 28; thence west to the northwest corner of T. 5 N., R. 26 W., sec. 28; thence north to the northeast corner of T. 5 N., R. 26 W., partially unsurveyed sec. 20; thence west to the northeast corner of T. 5 N., R. 26 W., unsurveyed sec. 19; thence north about 0.5 mi; thence west to the southeast corner of T. 5 N., R. 27 W., sec. 13, NE¼; and thence north to the southeast corner of T. 5 N., R. 27 W., sec. 12.



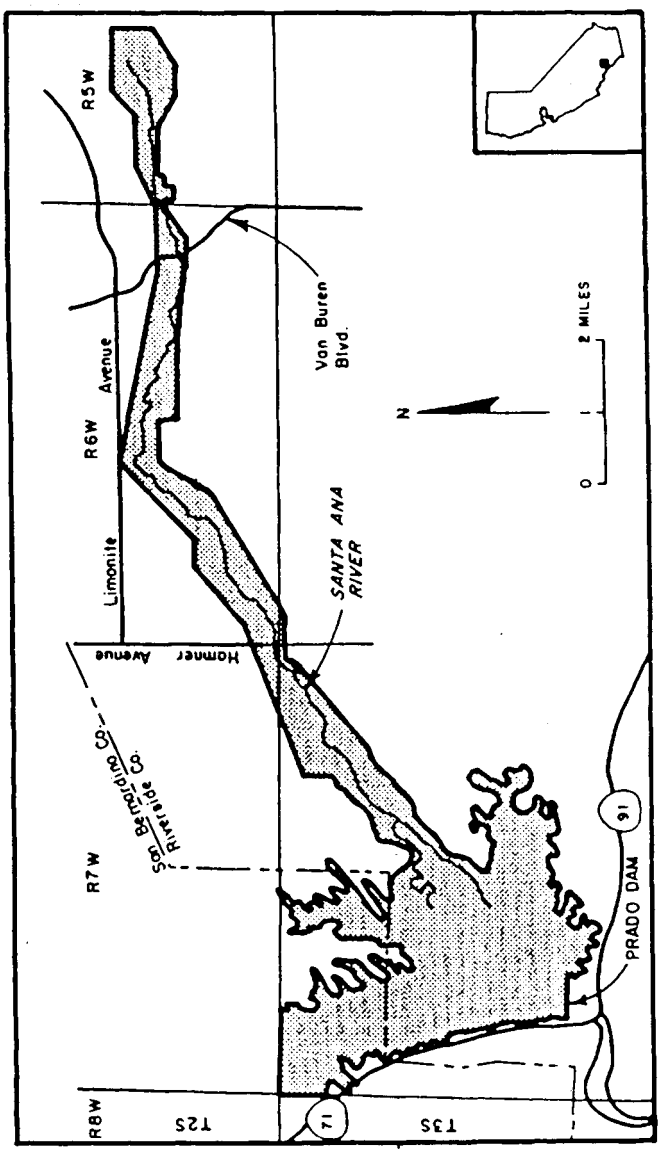
2. Santa Clara River, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Index map location B).

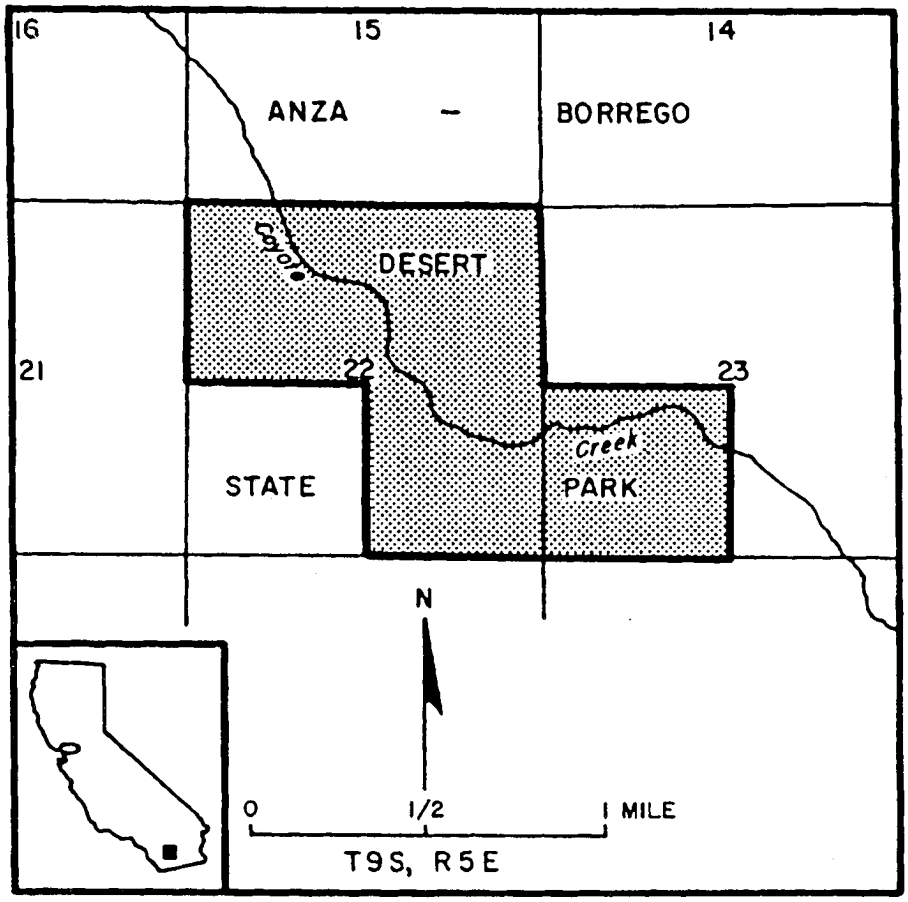
T. 4 N., Rs. 17 and 18 W.: all land within 3,500 feet perpendicularly and generally southward or westward of a line commencing at a point 100 yards west of BM 740 (a point about 2.3 mi east of the intersection of Main Street and State Highway 126 in Piru); thence east along State Highway 126 to its intersection with The Old Road at Castaic Junction; and thence eastward and southward along The Old Road to its intersection with Rye Canyon Road.



3. Santa Ana River, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties (Index map location C).

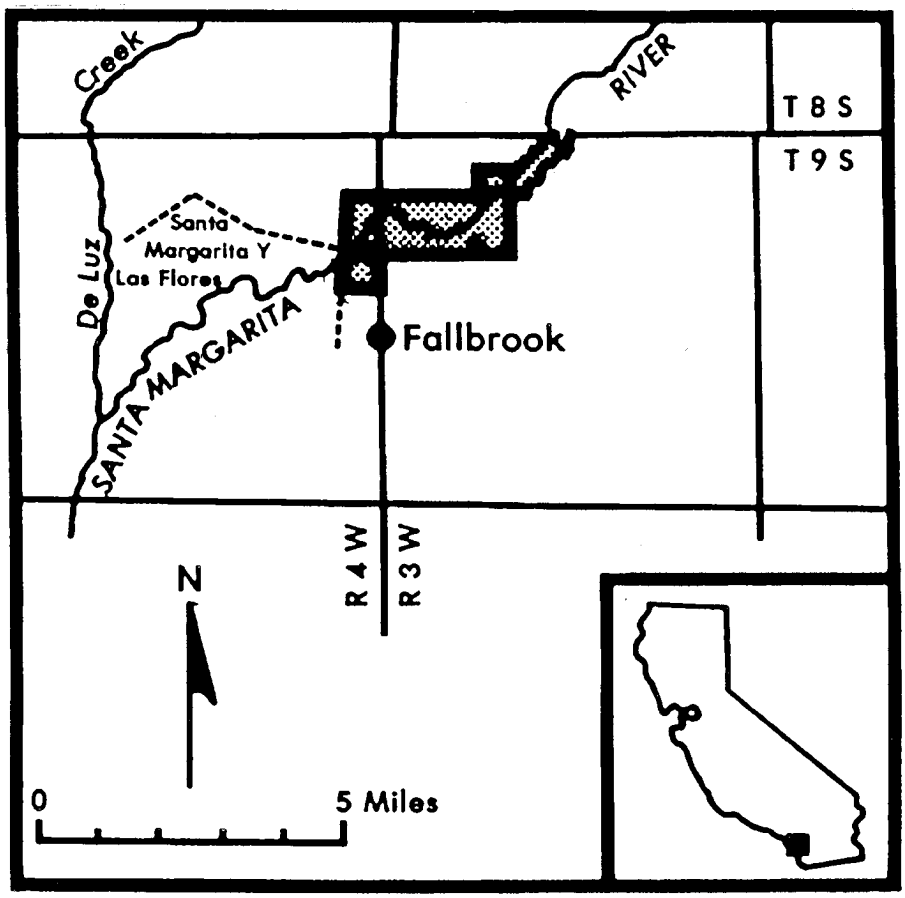
All lands below the 543-foot contour in partially surveyed T. 3 S., R. 7 W., within the Prado Flood Control Basin (upstream from Prado Dam). In addition, the following adjacent lands above the 543-foot contour in the Santa Ana River bottom and within the following boundaries: commencing at a point 0.1 mi east and 0.2 mi north of the southwest corner of sec. 2, T. 3 S., R. 7 W.; thence north about 0.4 mi; thence to a point 0.25 mi east and 0.4 mi north of southwest corner of sec. 31, T. 2 S., R. 6 W.; thence to the northeast corner of sec. 31, T. 2 S., R. 6 W.; thence east 0.35 mi; thence to midpoint of southern section line of sec. 21, T. 2 S., R. 6 W.; thence to a point 0.6 mi south of the northwest corner of sec. 25, T. 2 S., R. 6 W.; thence east about 0.6 mi; thence to a point 0.2 mi north of the center of sec. 30, T. 2 S., R. 5 W.; thence east about 0.7 mi; thence to a point 0.6 mi east of the southwest corner of sec. 20, T. 2 S., R. 5 W.; thence east about 0.8 mi; thence 0.6 mi south; thence to a point 0.3 mi north of the southwest corner of sec. 28, T. 2 S., R. 5 W.; thence to a point 0.45 mi north of the southwest corner of sec. 29, T. 2 S., R. 5 W.; thence generally westward and southward along the Riverside Corporation Boundary (as shown on USGS Riverside Quadrangle 1980) to its intersection with Van Buren Blvd.; thence to a point 0.2 mi east and 0.75 mi south of the northwest corner of sec. 27, T. 2 S., R. 6 W.; thence 0.25 mi north; thence 0.7 mi west; thence to a point 0.85 mi north of the southwest corner of sec. 32, T. 2 S., R. 6 W.; thence to a point 0.75 mi west and 0.1 mi south of the northeast corner of sec. 6, T. 3 S., R. 6 W.; thence 0.5 mi west; and thence to the 543-foot contour at a point 0.3 mi west of the southeast corner of sec. 2, T. 3 S., R. 7 W.


R5W
R6W
R7W
R8W
T2S
T3S
Avenue
Limonite
Hamner Avenue
San Bernardino Co.
Riverside Co.
Van Buren Blvd.
SANTA ANA RIVER
PRADO DAM
71
91
N
0
1
2 MILES



4. Coyote Creek, San Diego County (Index map location D).

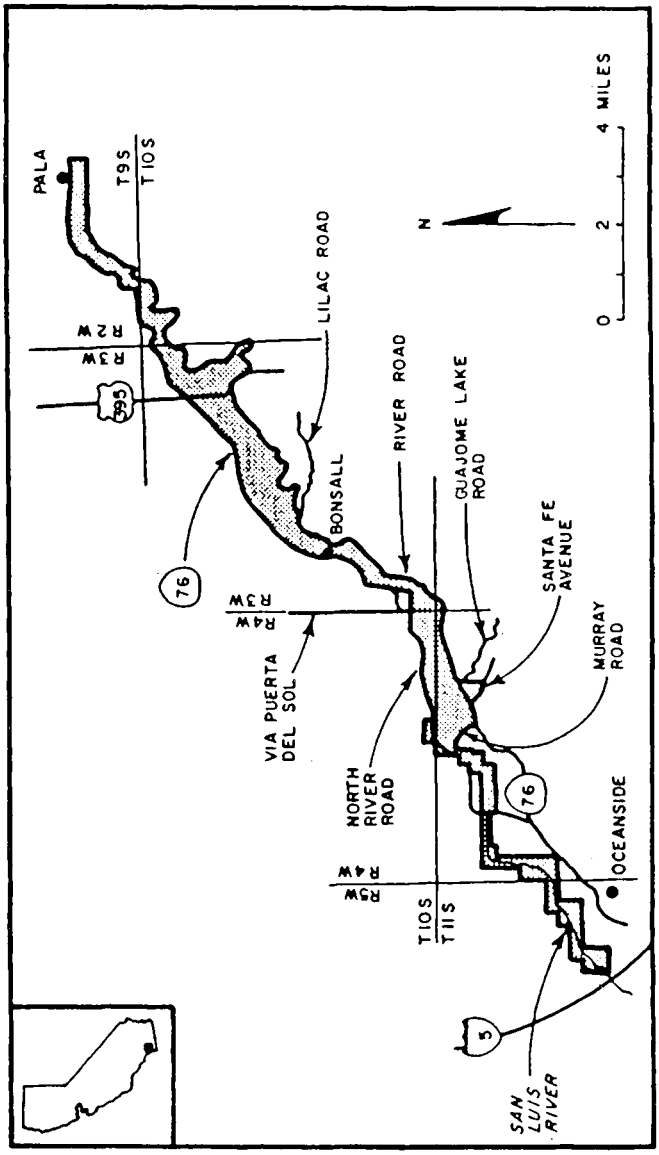
T. 9 S., R. 5 E.: secs. 22, N½, SE¼; and 23, SW¼.



5. Santa Margarita River, San Diego County (Index map location E).

T. 9 S., R. 3 W.: secs. 4, all lands below the 600-foot contour; 5 SE¼; 7; and 8.

In T. 9 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 12 E½; 13 NE¼.



6. San Luis Rey River, San Diego County (Index map location F).

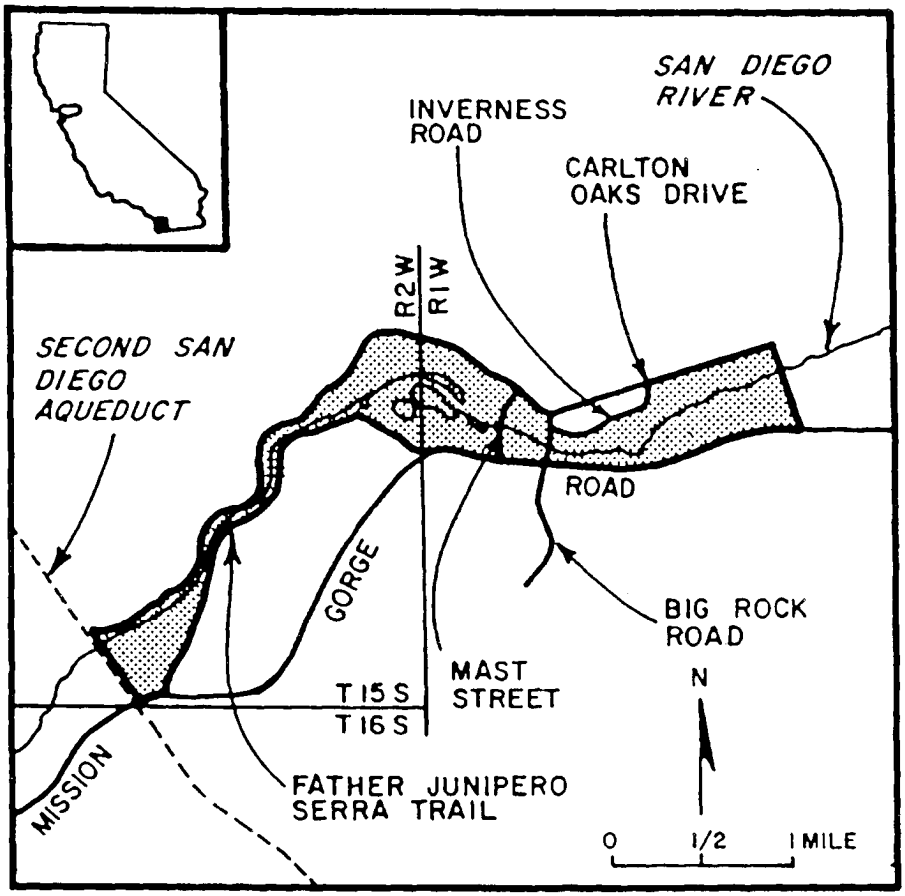
T. 11 S., R. 5 W.: secs. 13, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, SW¼; 14, SE¼SW¼, S12SE¼; and 23, NW¼.

T. 11 S., R. 4 W.: secs. 3, all land north of Murray Road; 4, E½NE¼, E½SE¼SW¼, W½NE¼SE¼, E½NW¼SE¼, SW¼SE¼; 7, N½NE¼NE¼, NW¼NE¼, E½W½, SW¼SW¼; 8, N½NE¼, N½N½NW¼; 9, N½NW¼; and 18, NW¼.

T. 10 S., R. 4 W.: sec. 34, S1/2SW¼.

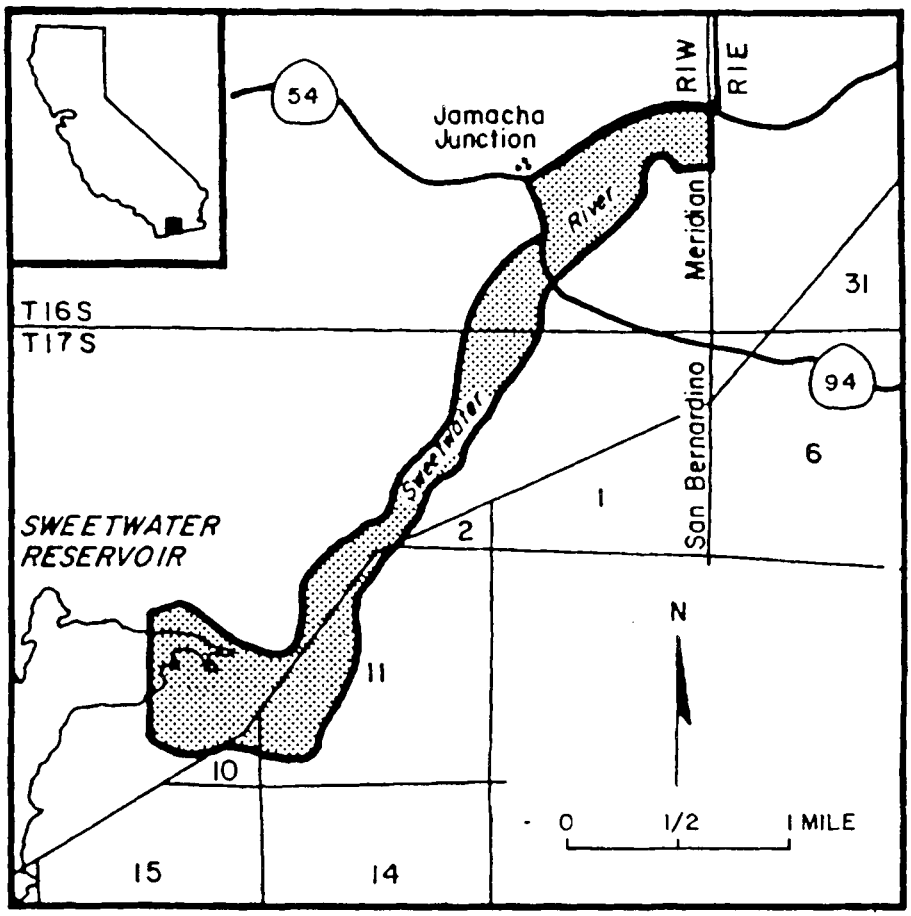
Surveyed and unsurveyed portions according to the following metes and bounds: bordered on the north by a line commencing at the intersection of North River Road and the surveyed eastern section line of sec. 3, T. 11 S., R. 4 W.; thence east along said road to its

junction with Via Puerta Del Sol; thence east approximately 0.5 mi to State Highway 76 nearest the midpoint of sec. 31, T. 10 S., R. 3 W.; thence northward and eastward along said highway to its intersection with the eastern section line of sec. 27, T. 9 S., R. 2 W.; and bordered on the south by a line commencing at the intersection of Murray Road and the surveyed eastern section line of sec. 3, T. 11 S., R. 4 W.; thence southward and eastward along said road to its junction with State Highway 76; thence eastward and northward along said highway to its junction with Santa Fe Avenue; thence southeastward 3,000 feet along said avenue; thence northward along a straight line to Guajome Lake Road at a point 800 feet from the junction of said road and State Highway 76; thence northwestward along Guajome Lake Road to its junction with said highway; thence eastward along said highway to its junction with River Road in sec. 31, T. 10 S., R. 3 W.; thence northward along said road to its intersection with the surveyed eastern section line of sec. 20, T. 10 S., R. 3 W.; thence north to and northeasterly along the 250-foot contour in sec. 21 through partially surveyed sec. 15, T. 10 S., R. 3 W.; thence north to a point about 0.2 mi south of the northwest corner of sec. 14 and continuing along the 300-foot contour from the western section line of sec. 14 eastward through unsurveyed sec. 11, surveyed secs. 13 and 12, T. 10 S., R. 3 W.; and surveyed sec. 18, T. 10 S., R. 2 W.; thence east to and along the 325-foot contour through sec. 1, T. 10 S., R. 3 W.; thence south to and along the 350-foot contour in secs. 6 and 5, T. 10 S., R. 2 W., and secs. 32 and 33, T. 9 S., R. 2 W., to the northern section line of sec. 33; thence east approximately 1.5 mi to the southeastern corner of sec. 27, T. 9 S., R. 2 W.; and thence north about 0.4 mi to State Highway 76 in Pala.



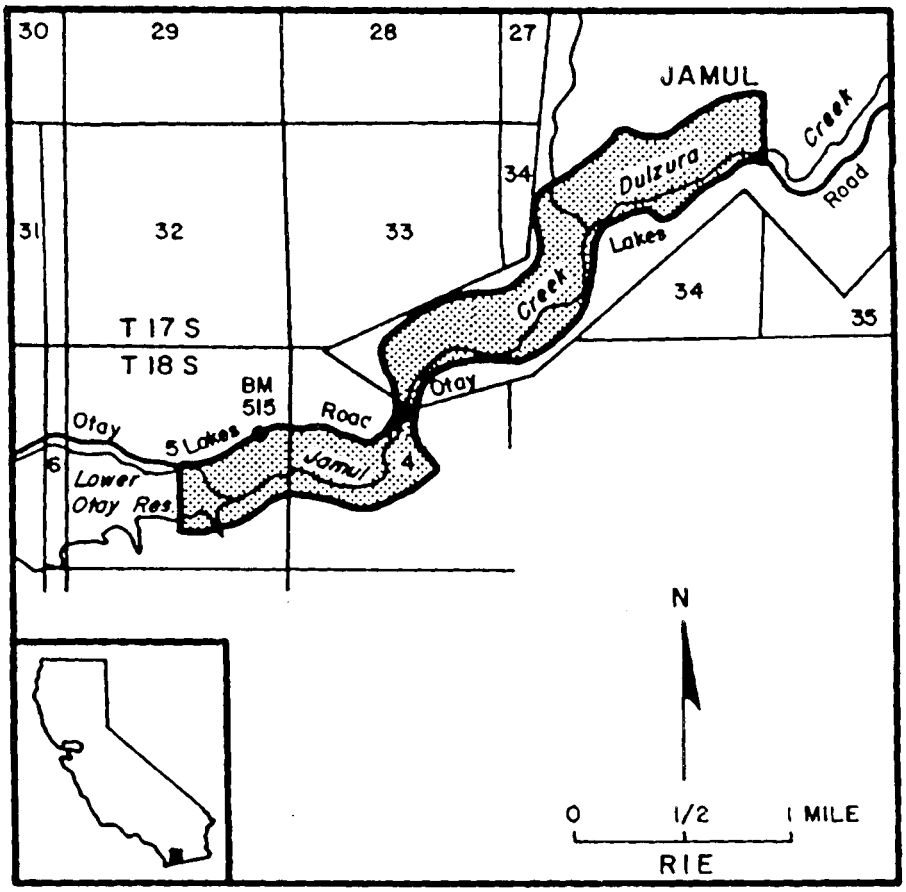
7. San Diego River, San Diego County (Index map location G).

T. 15 S., Rs. 1 and 2 W.: commencing at the intersection of the Second San Diego Aqueduct and Mission Gorge Road; thence eastward along said road to the western-most intersection with Father Junipero Serra Trail; thence northward and eastward along said trail to the eastern-most intersection of said trail and said road; thence eastward along Mission Gorge Road to its intersection with Carlton Hills Blvd.; thence northward to its intersection with Carlton Oaks Drive; thence westward along said drive to its eastern-most intersection with Inverness Road; thence westward along said road to its intersection with Carlton Oaks Drive; thence westward along said drive to its intersection with Mast Street; thence westward and southward along the 320-foot contour to its intersection with the Second San Diego Aqueduct on the north side of the San Diego River; thence southeastward along said aqueduct to its intersection with Mission Gorge Road.



8. Sweetwater River, San Diego County (Index map location H).

T. 16 and 17 S., R. 1 W.: commencing at the intersection of the 320-foot contour and 116o58°14″ W longitude immediately north of the confluence of Sweetwater River and Sweetwater Reservoir; thence eastward along the contour to the intersection of said contour with State Highway 94; thence northward along said highway to its intersection with State Highway 54; thence northeastward along said highway to the San Bernardino Meridian; thence south approximately 1,500 feet to the intersection with the 340-foot contour; thence westward and southward along said contour to the south end of the Steele Canyon Bridge on State Highway 94; thence south approximately 900 feet to the 340-foot contour; thence southwesterly along said contour to its intersection with 116°58°14″ W longitude; thence north to starting point.



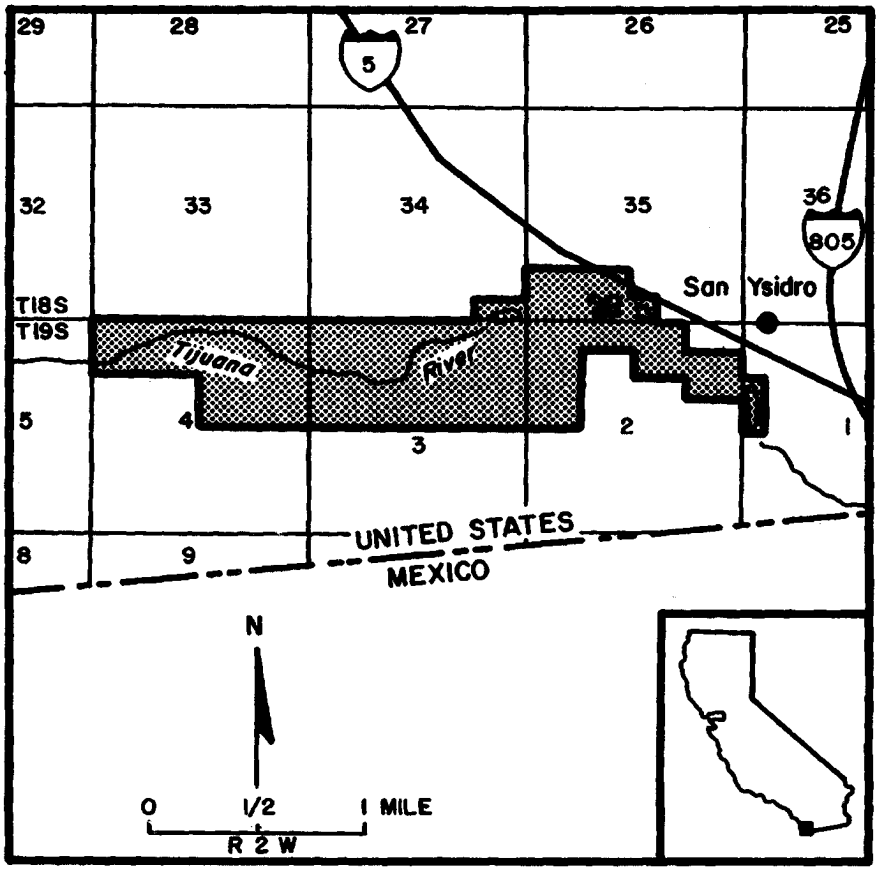
9. Jamul-Dulzura Creeks, San Diego County (Index map location I).

T. 17 and 18 S., R. 1 E.: commencing from a point approximately 2,200 feet west of BM 515 along Otay Lakes Road, in sec. 5, T. 18 S., R. 1 E.; thence east approximately one mile to the crossing of said road at a bridge over Jamul Creek, including all land within 1,500 feet southward of Otay Lakes Road as measured perpendicularly from the road; thence eastward for about 2.4 mi along said road and including all lands within 1,500 feet northward of said road as measured perpendicularly from the road, and including all lands within 500 feet of said bridge not otherwise included above.

10. Tijuana River, San Diego County (Index map location J).

T. 18 S., R. 2 W.: secs. 34, S½SE¼SE¼; and 35, S½SW¼, SW¼SW¼SE¼.

T. 19 S., R. 2 W.: secs. 1, W½SW¼NW¼; 2, S½NE¼NE¼, NW¼NE¼, N½SE¼NE¼, N½NE¼NW¼, W½NW¼; 3, N½; and 4, NE¼, N½NW¼.

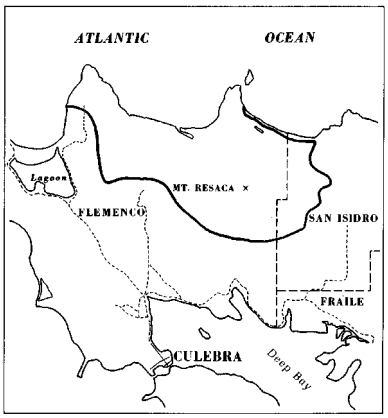

29
28
27
26
25
5
32
33
34
35
36
805
San Ysidro
T18S
T19S
Tijuana
River
5
4
3
2
1
8
9
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
N
0
1/2
1 MILE
R 2 W

Primary constituent elements: riverine and floodplain habitats (particularly willow-dominated riparian woodland with dense understory vegetation maintained, in part, in a non-climax stage by periodic floods or other agents) and adjacent coastal sage scrub, chaparral, or other upland plant communities.

(c) *Reptiles.*

CULEBRA ISLAND GIANT ANOLE *(Anolis roosevetti)*

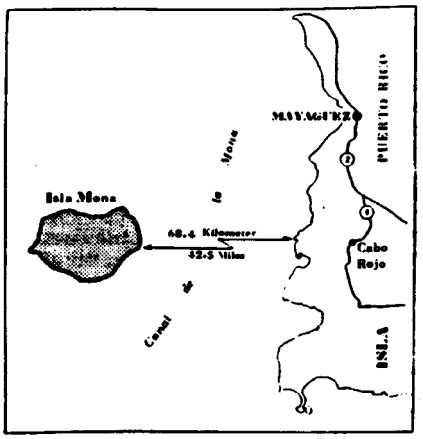
NOTE: No text. Map follows:



MONA BOA *(Epicrates monensis monensis)*

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Mona Island—entire island.

NOTE: Map follows:



AMERICAN CROCODILE *(Crocodylus acutus)*

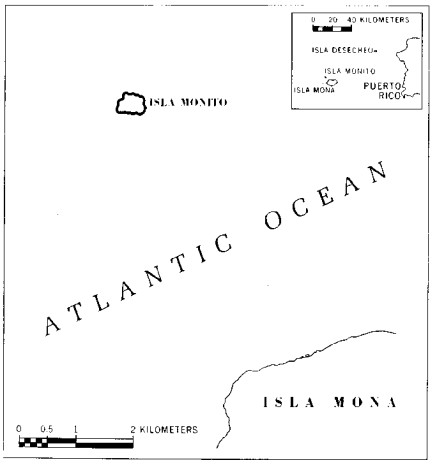
Florida. All land and water within the following boundary: Beginning at the easternmost tip of Turkey Point, Dade County, on the coast of Biscayne Bay; thence southeastward along a straight line to Christmas Point at the southernmost tip of Elliott Key; thence southwestward along a line following the shores of the Atlantic Ocean side of Old Rhodes Key, Palo Alto Key, Anglefish Key, Key Largo, Plantation Key, Windley Key, Upper Matecumbe Key, Lower Matecumbe Key, and Long Key, to the westernmost tip of Long Key; thence Northwestward along a straight line to the westernmost tip of Middle Cape; thence northward along the shore of the Gulf of Mexico to the north side of the mouth of Little Sable Creek; thence eastward along a straight line to the northernmost point of Nine-Mile Pond; thence northeastward along a straight line to the point of beginning.

NOTE: No map.

MONITO GECKO *(Sphaerodactylus micropithecus)*

Puerto Rico—Isla Monito, entire island.

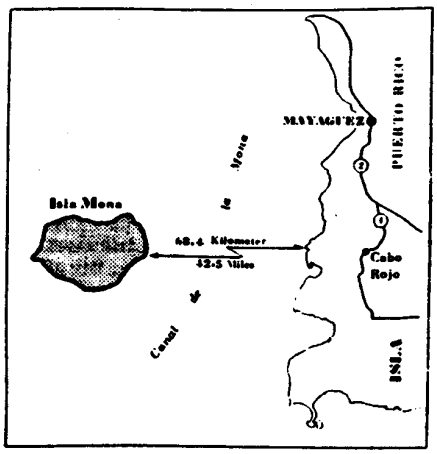
NOTE: Map follows:



MONA GROUND IGUANA *(Cyclura stejnegeri)*

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Mona Island—entire island.

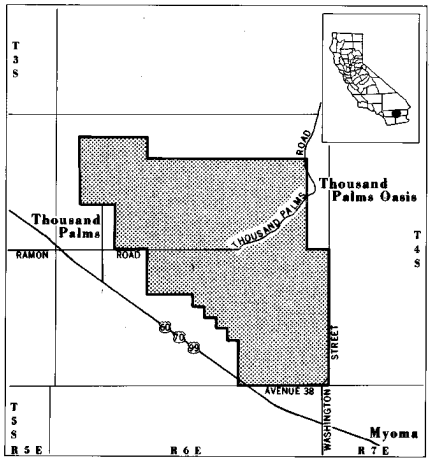
NOTE: Map follows:



COACHELLA VALLEY FRINGE-TOED LIZARD
(Uma inornata)

California. Riverside County. S½ Section 5, SE¼ Section 6, E½ Section 7, all of sections 8 through 11, W½ Section 12, W½ Section 13, all of sections 14 through 16, E½ Section 17, E½NW¼ Section 17, E½SW¼ Section 17, all of sections 21 through 26, E½NW¼, NW¼SE¼, E½SE¼, NE¼ Section 27, all of sections 35 and 36, T4S R6E.

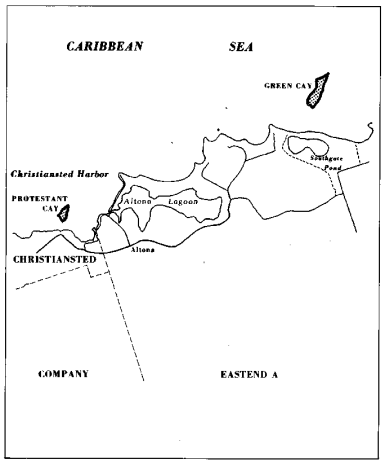
NOTE: Map follows:



ST. CROIX GROUND LIZARD *(Ameiva polops)*

U.S. Virgin Islands. Protestant Cay, roughly defined by the coordinates 64°42′15″ N. and 17°45′7.5″ W.; and Green Cay, roughly defined by the coordinates 67°37′30″ N. and 17°46′15″ W.

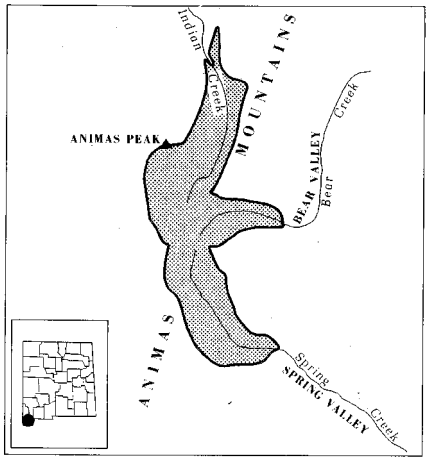
NOTE: Map follows:



NEW MEXICAN RIDGE-NOSED RATTLESNAKE
(Crotalus willardi obscurus)

New Mexico. Hidalgo County. Elevations between 6,200 feet and 8,532 feet in Bear, Indian, and Spring Canyons, Animas Mountains.

NOTE: Map follows:



CONCHO WATER SNAKE (*Nerodia harteri paucimaculata*)

Texas: Areas of land and water as follows:

1. *Tom Green and Concho Counties.* Concho River: The mainstream river channel and river banks, up to a level on both banks that is 15 vertical feet above the water level at median discharge (but not extending more than ½ mile upstream on any tributary

stream); extending from Mullin's Crossing, northeast of the town of Veribest downstream to the confluence of the Concho and Colorado Rivers.

2. *Runnels, Concho, Coleman, and McCulloch Counties.* Colorado River: The mainsteam river channel and river banks, up to a level on both banks that is 15 vertical feet above the water level at median discharge (but not extending more than ½ mile upstream on any tributary steam); extending from the Farm to Market Road 3115 bridge near the town of Maverick downstream to the confluence of the Colorado River and Salt Creek, northeast of the town of Doole.

3. The entire future Stacy Reservoir basin up to the conservation pool level of 1551.5 feet elevation, and including reservoir banks up to 15 vertical feet above the 1551.5 feet elevation, and including tributary streams for not more than ½ mile upstream from the conservation pool level.

4. Constituent elements include shallow riffles and rapids with rocky cover, minimum steam flows, dirt banks, rocky shorelines, and woody riparian vegetation. Minimum flows include the following:

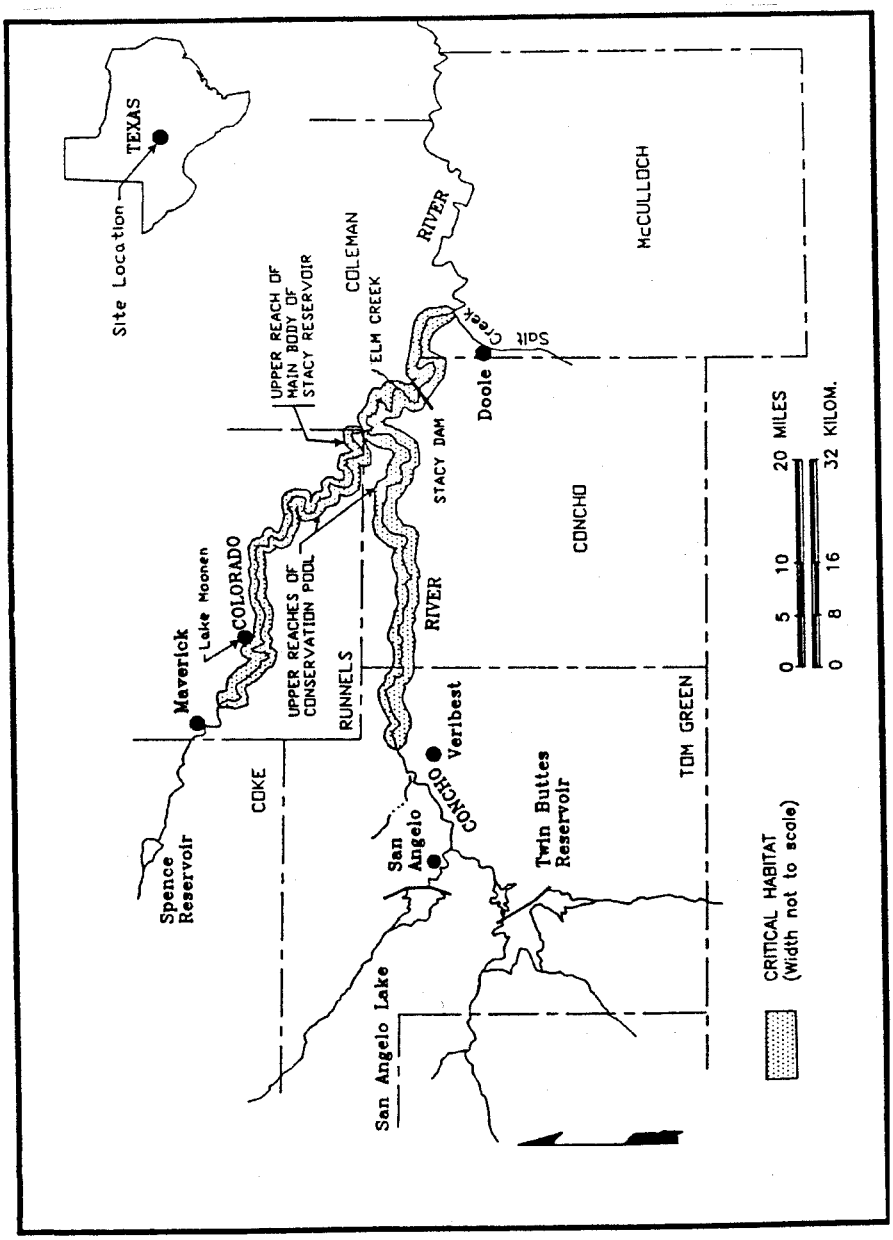
(a) A continous, daily flow of 10.0 cubic feet/second (cfs) in the Colorado River from E.V. Spence Reservoir to Ballinger, Texas.

(b) A flushing flow of 600 cfs from E.V. Spence Reservoir for a duration of 3 consecutive days (at any time during the months of November through February), at least every other year for channel maintenance.

(c) A continuous, daily minimum flow of 11.0 cfs in the Colorado River between Stacy Dam and Pecan Bayou between April and September each year, and a minimum of 2.5 cfs between October and March of each year.

(d) Flushing flows of 2500 cfs from Stacy Reservoir for 2 consecutive days at least once every 2 years for channel maintenance.

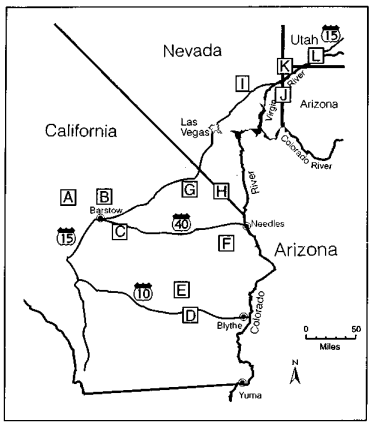
NOTE: Map follows:


Site Location
TEXAS
UPPER REACH OF MAIN BODY OF STACY RESERVOIR
COLEMAN
ELM CREEK
RIVER
McCULLOCH
Salt Creek
Doole
STACY DAM
CONCHO
Maverick
Lake Moonen
COLORADO
UPPER REACHES OF CONSERVATION POOL
RUNNELS
RIVER
Veribest
TOM GREEN
COKE
CONCHO
San Angelo
Twin Buttes Reservoir
Spence Reservoir
San Angelo Lake
0 5 10 20 MILES
0 8 16 32 KILOM.
CRITICAL HABITAT (Width not to scale)

DESERT TORTOISE—MOJAVE POPULATION
(*Gopherus agassizii*)

Index map of approximate locations of critical habitat units follows:

MAP 1



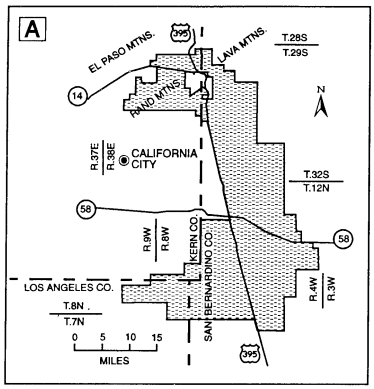
California. Areas of land as follows:

1. *Fremont-Kramer Unit.* Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties. From BLM Maps: Victorville 1978 and Cuddeback Lake 1978. (Index map location A).

Mt. Diablo Meridian: T. 29 S., R. 39 E., secs. 13, 14, 22–26, 35, and 36; T. 29 S., R. 40 E., secs. 12–33; T. 29 S., R. 41 E., secs. 7, 8, 17–20, 27–30, and 32–36; T. 30 S., R. 38 E., secs. 24–26, 35, and 36; T. 30 S., R. 39 E., secs. 1–36 except secs. 3–5; T. 30 S., R. 40 E., secs. 4–9 and 13–36 except those portions of secs. 13, 14, and 23 lying northwesterly of the Randsburg-Mojave Road; T. 30 S., R. 41 E., secs. 1–36 except secs. 5–8 and 20 and those portions of secs. 17 and 18 lying easterly of U.S. Hwy. 395; T. 30 S., R. 42 E., secs. 7–10, 15–22, and 27–34; T. 31 S., R. 40 E., secs. 1 and 6 except that portion of sec. 6 lying southeasterly of the Randsburg-Mojave Road; T. 31 S., R. 41 E., secs. 1–17, 20–29, and 32–36 except those portions of secs. 20, 29 and 32 lying westerly of U.S. Hwy. 395; T. 31 S., R. 42 E., secs. 3–10, 15–22, and 27–34; T. 32 S., R. 41 E., secs. 1–4, 9–16, 21–28, and 34–36 except those portions of secs. 4, 9, 16, 21, 27, 28, and 34 lying westerly of U.S. Hwy. 395; T. 32 S., R. 42 E.; T. 32 S., R. 43 E., secs. 4–9, 16–21, and 28–33.

San Bernardino Meridian: T. 7 N., R. 5 W., secs. 2–11 and 14–18 except that portion of sec. 18 lying west of U.S. Hwy. 395; T. 7 N., R. 6 W., secs. 1–6, 12, and 13 except those portions of secs. 1, 12, and 13 lying westerly of U.S. Hwy. 395; T. 7 N., R. 7 W., secs. 1–6; T. 7 N., R. 8 W., secs. 1–4; T. 8 N., R. 4 W., secs. 6, 7, and 18; T. 8 N., R. 5 W., secs. 1–35 except secs. 24 and 25; T. 8 N., R. 6 W.; T. 8 N., R. 7 W.; T. 8 N., R. 8 W., secs. 1–28, and 33–36; T. 8 N., R. 9 W., secs. 1 and 7–24; T. 9 N., R. 4 W., secs. 2–11, 14–23, 30, and 31; T. 9 N., R. 5 W.; T. 9 N., R. 6 W.; T. 9 N., R. 7 W., secs. 1–4, 9–16, and 19–36; T. 9 N., R. 8 W., secs. 24, 25, and 31–36; T. 9 N., R. 9 W., sec. 36; T. 10 N., R. 4 W., secs. 6, 7, 18–20, and 29–34; T. 10 N., R. 5 W.; T. 10 N., R. 6 W., secs. 1–36 except sec. 6; T. 10 N., R. 7 W., secs. 9–16, 21–28, and 33–36; T. 11 N., R. 5 W., secs. 2–11, 14–23, and 26–35; T. 11 N., R. 6 W., secs. 1–36 except those portions of secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31 lying westerly of U.S. Hwy. 395; T. 11 N., R. 7 W., that portion of sec. 1 lying easterly U.S. Hwy. 395; T. 12 N., R. 5 W., secs. 31–35; T. 12 N., R. 6 W., secs. 31–36; T. 12 N., R. 7 W., that portion of sec. 36 lying easterly of U.S. Hwy. 395.

MAP 2



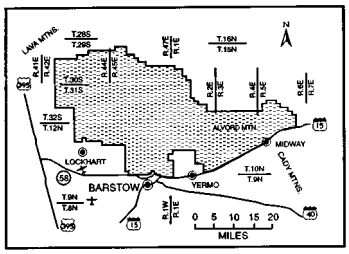
2. *Superior-Cronese Unit.* San Bernardino County. From BLM Maps: Cuddeback Lake 1978, Soda Mts. 1978, Victorville 1978, and Newberry Springs 1978. (Index map location B).

Mt. Diablo Meridian: T. 29 S., R. 42 E., secs. 35 and 36; T. 29 S., R. 43 E., secs. 25, 26, and 31–36; T. 29 S., R. 44 E., secs. 20–36; T. 29 S., R. 45 E., secs. 14–16, 19–23, and 25–36; T. 29 S., R. 46 E., secs. 30–32; T. 30 S., R. 42 E., secs. 1, 2, 11–14, 23–26, 35, and 36; T. 30 S., R. 43 E.; T. 30 S., R. 44 E.; T. 30 S., R. 45 E.; T. 30 S., R. 46 E., secs. 3–36; T. 30 S., R. 47 E., secs. 7–10, 15–22, and 27–34; T. 31 S., R. 42 E., secs. 1, 2, 11–14, 23–26, 35, and 36; T. 31 S., R. 43 E.; T. 31 S., R. 44 E.; T. 31 S., R. 45 E.; T. 31 S., R. 46 E.; T. 31 S., R. 47 E., secs. 3–10, 15–22, and 27–34; T. 32 S., R. 43 E., secs. 1–3, 10–15, 22–27, and 34–36; T. 32 S., R. 44 E.; T. 32 S., R. 45 E.; T. 32 S., R. 46 E.; T. 32 S., R. 47 E., secs. 3–10, 15–22, and 27–34.

San Bernardino Meridian: T. 9 N., R. 1 W., those portions of secs. 1 and 2 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 9 N., R. 1 E., that portion of sec. 6 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 10 N., R. 2 W., secs. 1–29; T. 10 N., R. 1 W., secs. 1–28, 30, and 33–36 except those portions of secs. 33–35 lying southwesterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 10 N., R. 1 E., secs. 18, 19, 30, and 31; T. 10 N., R. 2

E., secs. 1–5, 8–17, and 22–34 except those portions of secs. 25, 26, and 34 lying southeasterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 10 N., R. 3 E., secs. 1–12, 14–21, and 30 except those portions of secs. 11, 12, 14–16, 19–21, and 30 lying southeasterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 10 N., R. 4 E., those portions of secs. 5–7 lying northwesterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 11 N., R. 5 W., secs. 1 and 12; T. 11 N., R. 4 W., secs. 1–7, 9, 11, and 12; T. 11 N., R. 3 W., secs. 1–18; T. 11 N., R. 2 W.; T. 11 N., R. 1 W.; T. 11 N., R. 1 E., secs. 1–31; T. 11 N., R. 2 E., secs. 1–36 except sec. 31; T. 11 N., R. 3 E.; T. 11 N., R. 4 E., secs. 1–34 except those portions of secs. 25, 26, 33, and 34 lying southeasterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 11 N., R. 5 E., secs. 1–11 and 15–20 except those portions of secs. 1, 2, 10, 11, 15–17, 19, and 20 lying southeasterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 12 N., R. 5 W., sec. 36; T. 12 N., R. 4 W., secs. 31–36; T. 12 N., R. 3 W., secs. 31–36; T. 12 N., R. 2 W., secs. 31–36; T. 12 N., R. 1 W., secs. 31–36; T. 12 N., R. 1 E.; T. 12 N., R. 2 E., secs. 3–36; T. 12 N., R. 3 E., secs. 7–36; T. 12 N., R. 4 E., secs. 7–36; T. 12 N., R. 5 E., secs. 1–5 and 7–36; T. 12 N., R. 6 E., secs. 5–9, 15–22, and 27–34 except those portions of secs. 31–34 lying southerly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 13 N., R. 1 E.; T. 13 N., R. 2 E., secs. 19 and 29–34; T. 13 N., R. 5 E., secs. 26–28 and 32–36; T. 14 N., R. 1 E., secs. 5–10, 15–23, and 24–36.

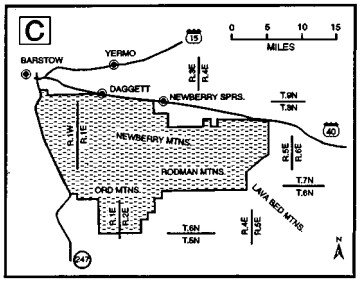
MAP 3



3. *Ord-Rodman Unit.* San Bernardino County. From BLM Maps: Newberry Springs 1978 and Victorville 1978. (Index map location C).

San Bernardino Meridian: T. 6 N., R. 1 E., secs. 1–6, 10–15, 22–27, and 34–36; T. 6 N., R. 2 E., secs. 1–11, 14–22, and 28–33; T. 7 N., R. 1 W., secs. 1–4, 9–15, 22–26, 35, and 36 except those portions of secs. 4, 9, 10, 15, 22, 23, 26, and 35 lying southwesterly of State Hwy. 247; T. 7 N., R. 1 E.; T. 7 N., R. 2 E.; T. 7 N., R. 3 E.; T. 7 N., R. 4 E.; T. 7 N., R. 5 E., secs. 4–9 and 17–19 except those portions of secs. 4, 8, 9, and 17–19 lying southerly of the northern boundary of Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Base; T. 8 N., R. 1 W., secs. 1–18, 20–29, and 32–36 except those portions of secs. 6, 7, 17, 18, 20, 29, 32, and 33 lying southwesterly of State Hwy. 247; T. 8 N., R. 1 E.; T. 8 N., R. 2 E., secs. 2–36; T. 8 N., R. 3 E., secs. 7 and 18–36; T. 8 N., R. 4 E., secs. 13–16 and 18–36; T. 8 N., R. 5 E., secs. 16–18, 19–21, 28–30, and 31–33 except those portions of secs. 16 and 17 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 8 N., R. 6 E., secs. 18–21 and 27–36 except those portions of secs. 18–21, 27, 28, 34, and 35 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 9 N., R. 1 W., secs. 19, 20, and 25–36 except those portions of secs. 19, 20, and 29–31 lying westerly of State Hwy. 247; T. 9 N., R. 1 E., secs. 25–36 except those portions of secs. 25–27 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 9 N., R. 2 E., secs. 27–35 except those portions of secs. 27–30 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40.

MAP 4

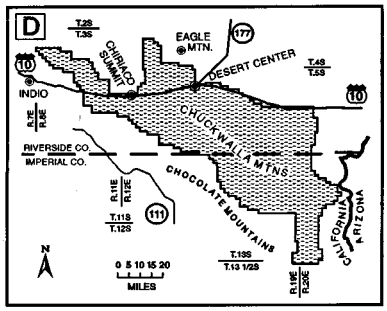


4. *Chuckwalla Unit.* Imperial and Riverside Counties. From BLM Maps: Chuckwalla #18 1978, Parker-Blythe #16 1978, Salton Sea #20 1978, and Midway Well #21 1979. (Index map location D).

San Bernardino Meridian: T. 3 S., R. 13 E., secs. 19–21 and 27–35; T. 4 S., R. 8 E., secs. 1–6, 8–16, 22–26, and 36; T. 4 S., R. 9 E., secs. 6–10, and 15–36; T. 4 S., R. 10 E., secs. 19–21, and 27–34; T. 4 S., R. 13 E., secs. 2–36 except secs. 12 and 13; T. 4 S., R. 14 E., secs. 27–36; T. 4 S., R. 15 E., secs. 31 and 32; T. 5 S., R. 9 E., secs. 1–4, 12, 13, and 24; T. 5 S., R. 10 E., secs. 2–36 except sec. 31; T. 5 S., R. 11 E., secs. 19–21 and 28–33; T. 5 S., R. 12 E., sec. 36; T. 5 S., R. 13 E., secs. 1–36 except secs. 6 and 7; T. 5 S., R. 14 E.; T. 5 S., R. 15 E., secs. 4–9, 16–21, 25, S ½ sec. 26, S ½ sec. 27, and secs. 28–36; T. 5 S., R. 16 E., secs. 28–35; T. 6 S., R. 10 E., secs. 1–4, 9–16, 21–26, 35 and 36; T. 6 S., R. 11 E., secs. 4–36; T. 6 S., R. 12 E.; T. 6 S., R. 13 E.; T. 6 S., R. 14 E.; T. 6 S., R. 15 E.; T. 6 S., R. 16 E.; T. 6 S., R. 17 E., secs. 5–9, and 14–36; T. 6 S., R. 18 E., secs. 29–36; T. 6 S., R. 19 E., secs. 31–36; T. 6 S., R. 20 E., secs. 31–34; T. 7 S., R. 11 E., sec. 1; T. 7 S., R. 12 E., secs. 1–6, 9–15, and 23–25; T. 7 S., R. 13 E., secs. 1–30 and 31–36; T. 7 S., R. 14 E.; T. 7 S., R. 15 E.; T. 7 S., R. 16 E.; T. 7 S., R. 17 E.; T. 7 S., R. 18 E.; T. 7 S., R. 19 E.; T. 7 S., R. 20 E., secs. 3–10, 14–23, and 26–35; T. 8 S., R. 13 E., secs. 1, 2, and 11–14; T. 8 S., R. 14 E., secs. 1–18, and secs. 21–26; T. 8 S., R. 15 E., secs. 1–30 and 34–36; T. 8 S., R. 16 E.; T. 8 S., R. 17 E.; T. 8 S., R. 18 E.; T. 8 S., R. 19 E.; T. 8 S., R. 20 E., secs. 3–10, 15–22, and 28–33; T. 9 S., R. 15 E., sec. 1; T. 9 S., R. 16 E., secs. 1–17, 20–29, and 32–36; T. 9 S., R. 17 E.; T.

9 S., R. 18 E.; T. 9 S., R. 19 E.; T. 9 S., R. 20 E., secs. 5–8, 17–20, and 29–33; T. 10 S., R. 16 E., secs. 1–5, 9–16, and 22–26; T. 10 S., R. 17 E.; T. 10 S., R. 18 E.; T. 10 S., R. 19 E.; T. 10 S., R. 20 E., secs. 3–36; T. 10 S., R. 21 E., secs. 18–21 and 28–34; T. 10 ½ S., R. 21 E., secs. 31–33; T. 11 S., R. 17 E., secs. 1–5 and 8–15; T. 11 S., R. 18 E., secs. 1–24; T. 11 S., R. 19 E., secs. 1–26, 35, and 36; T. 11 S., R. 20 E., secs. 1–23 and 26–34; T. 11 S., R. 21 E., secs. 4–8; T. 12 S., R. 19 E., secs. 1, 2, 11–14, 23–26, 35, and 36; T. 12 S., R. 20 E., secs. 3–10, 15–22, and 27–34; T. 13 S., R. 19 E., secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 22–27, and 34–36; T. 13 S., R. 20 E., secs. 3–10, 14–23, and 26–34.

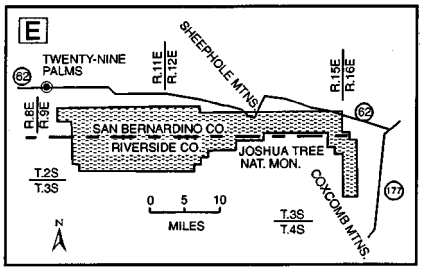
MAP 5



5. *Pinto Mountain Unit.* Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. From BLM Maps: Yucca Valley 1982, Sheep Hole Mountains 1978, Chuckwalla 1978, and Palm Springs #17 1978. (Index map location E).

San Bernardino Meridian: T. 1 S., R. 9 E., secs. 10–15, 24, 25, and 36; T. 1 S., R. 10 E., secs. 7–36; T. 1 S., R. 11 E., secs. 7–36; T. 1 S., R. 12 E., secs. 7–36 except sec. 12; T. 1 S., R. 13 E., secs. 13–36; T. 1 S., R. 14 E., secs. 13–32; T. 1 S., R. 15 E., secs. 13–30 and 36; T. 1 S., R. 16 E., secs. 18, 19, and 30–32; T. 2 S., R. 9 E., secs. 1, 12, and 13; T. 2 S., R. 10 E., secs. 1–24; T. 2 S., R. 11 E., secs. 1–24; T. 2 S., R. 12 E., secs. 1–22 except sec. 13; T. 2 S., R. 13 E., secs. 3–6; T. 2 S., R. 15 E., sec. 1; T. 2 S., R. 16 E., secs. 4–9, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33; T. 3 S., R. 16 E., secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9.

MAP 6

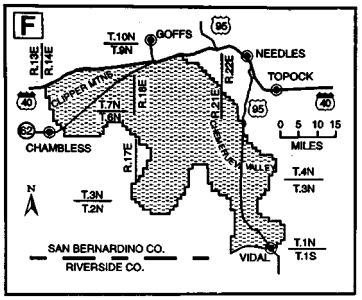


6. *Chemehuevi Unit.* San Bernardino County. From BLM Maps: Sheep Hole Mts. 1978, Parker 1979, Needles 1978, and Amboy 1991. (Index map location F).

San Bernardino Meridian: T. 1 S., R. 22 E., those portions of secs. 3–5 lying northwesterly of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; T. 1 S., R. 23 E., those portions of secs. 1–3 lying northerly of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad except that portion of sec. 1 lying easterly of U.S. Hwy. 95; T. 1 N., R. 22 E., secs. 1–4, 9–16, 20–29, and 32–36 except those portions of secs. 34–36 lying southerly of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; T. 1 N., R. 23 E., secs. 1–36 except those portions of secs. 31–34 lying southerly of Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; T. 1 N., R. 24 E., secs. 4–9, 16–21, and 29–31; T. 2 N., R. 18 E., secs. 1–5, and 9–14; T. 2 N., R. 19 E., secs. 2–10, and 16–18; T. 2 N., R. 22 E., secs. 1–5, 8–16, 21–28, and 33–36; T. 2 N., R. 23 E., secs. 5–8, 17–21, and 26–36; T. 2 N., R. 24 E., secs. 31 and 32; T. 3 N., R. 17 E., secs. 12, 13, 24, and 25; T. 3 N., R. 18 E.; T. 3 N., R. 19 E., secs. 1–35; T. 3 N., R. 20 E., secs. 5–8, 18, and 19; T. 3 N., R. 21 E., secs. 1–5, 9–16, 23, and 24; T. 3 N., R. 22 E., secs. 1–36 except sec. 31; T. 3 N., R. 23 E., secs. 2–11, 14–22, and 28–32; T. 4 N., R. 18 E., secs. 1, 2, 10–15, 21–28, and 32–36; T. 4 N., R. 19 E.; T. 4 N., R. 20 E., secs. 1–12, 16–20, and 29–32; T. 4 N., R. 21 E., secs. 1–17, 20–29, and 32–36; T. 4 N., R. 22 E.; T. 4 N., R. 23 E., secs. 1–35; T. 4 N., R. 24 E., Secs 6, 7, 18, and 19; T. 5 N., R. 15 E., secs. 1–6; T. 5 N., R. 16 E., secs. 4–6; T. 5 N., R. 18 E., secs. 1–6, 8–17, 22–26, 35, and 36; T. 5 N., R. 19 E.; T. 5 N., R. 20 E.; T. 5 N., R. 21 E.; T. 5 N., R. 22 E., secs. 2–36; (Unsurveyed) T. 5 N., R. 23 E., protracted secs. 19, and 29–33; T. 6 N., R. 14 E., secs. 1–3, 10–15, and 23–25; T. 6 N., R. 15 E.; T. 6 N., R. 16 E., secs. 1–23, and 27–34; T. 6 N., R. 17 E., secs. 1–18, 22–26, and 36; T. 6 N., R. 18 E.; T. 6 N., R. 19 E.; T. 6 N., R. 20 E.; T. 6 N., R. 21 E.; T. 6 N., R. 22 E., secs. 3–10, 15–23, and 26–35; T. 7 N., R. 14 E., secs. 1–5, 8–17, 21–28, and 33–36; T. 7 N., R. 15 E.; T. 7 N., R. 16 E.; T. 7 N., R. 17 E.; T. 7 N., R. 18 E.; T. 7 N., R. 19 E.; T. 7 N., R. 20 E.; T. 7 N., R. 21 E.; T. 7 N., R. 22 E., secs. 18–20, and 28–34; T. 8 N., R. 14 E., secs. 13, 23–28, and 31–36 except those portions of secs. 13, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, and 33 lying northwesterly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 8 N., R. 15 E., secs. 9–36 except those portions of secs. 9–12, 17, and 18 lying northwesterly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 8 N., R. 16 E., secs. 1, 2, and 7–36 except those portions of secs. 1, 2, and 7–10 and 11 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 8 N., R. 17 E., secs. 1–36 except those portions of secs. 1–6 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 8 N., R. 18 E., secs. 1–36 except that portion of sec. 6 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 8 N., R. 19 E.; T. 8 N., R. 20 E.; T. 8 N., R. 21 E., secs. 7, 17–21, and 27–35; T. 9 N., R. 18 E., those portions of secs. 31–36 lying southerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 9 N., R. 19 E., secs. 23–29 and 31–36 except those portions of secs.

23, 24, 26–29, 31, and 32 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 9 N., R. 20 E., secs. 19, 20, and 29–33 except those portions of secs. 19 and 20 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40 and S½ S½ sec. 27, SW¼ SW¼ sec. 26, and W½ W½ sec. 35.

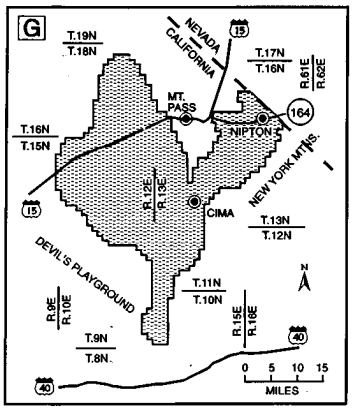
MAP 7



7. *Ivanpah Unit.* San Bernardino County. From BLM Maps: Amboy 1991, Ivanpah 1979, and Mesquite Lake 1990. (Index map location G).

San Bernardino Meridian: T. 9 N., R. 12 E., secs. 1, 2, 11–14, and 24; T. 9 N., R. 13 E., secs. 4–9, 16–21, and 28–30; T. 10 N., R. 12 E., secs. 25, 35, and 36; T. 10 N., R. 13 E., secs. 3–10, 16–21, and 28–33; T. 11 N., R. 12 E., secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36; T. 11 N., R. 13 E., secs. 1–12, 15–21, and 28–33; T. 11 N., R. 14 E., sec. 6; T. 12 N., R. 11 E., secs. 1–5 and 9–15; T. 12 N., R. 12 E., secs. 1–18, 21–27, 35, and 36; T. 12 N., R. 13 E.; T. 12 N., R. 14 E., secs. 4–9, 16–21, and 29–32; T. 13 N., R. 10 E., secs. 1–5, 10–14, 24, and 25; T. 13 N., R. 11 E.; T. 13 N., R. 12 E.; T. 13 N., R. 13 E.; T. 13 N., R. 14 E., secs. 3–9, 16–21, and 28–33; T. 14 N., R. 9 E., secs. 1, 12, 13, and 24; T. 14 N., R. 10 E.; (Unsurveyed) T. 14 N., R. 11 E., Protracted secs. 1–35; T. 14 N., R. 11 E., sec. 36; T. 14 N., R. 12 E.; T. 14 N., R. 13 E.; T. 14 N., R. 14 E., secs. 1–5, 8–17, and 19–35; T. 14 N., R. 15 E., secs. 1–12, and 14–22; T. 14 N., R. 16 E., sec. 6; T. 15 N., R. 9 E., secs. 24, 25, and 36; T. 15 N., R. 10 E., secs. 1–36 except sec. 6; T. 15 N., R. 11 E.; T. 15 N., R. 12 E.; T. 15 N., R. 13 E., secs. 3–11 and 14–36; T. 15 N., R. 14 E., secs. 12, 13, 23–28, and 33–36; T. 15 N., R. 15 E.; T. 15 N., R. 16 E., secs. 1–11, 14–22, and 28–33; T. 15½ N., R. 14 E., secs. 24 and 25; T. 15½ N., R. 15 E., secs. 19–36; T. 15½ N., R. 16 E., secs. 19–35; T. 16 N., R. 10 E., secs. 25, 35, and 36; T. 16 N., R. 11 E.; T. 16 N., R. 12 E.; T. 16 N., R. 12½ E., secs. 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36; T. 16 N., R. 13 E., secs. 7, 17–20, and 29–33; T. 16 N., R. 14 E., secs. 24, 25, 35, and 36 except those portions of secs. 24 and 35 lying northwesterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 16 N., R. 15 E., secs. 1–3, 10–14, and 23–36; T. 16 N., R. 16 E., secs. 6–8, 16–22, and 26–36; T. 17 N., R. 11 E., secs. 1–5, 8–17, 20–29, and 31–36; T. 17 N., R. 12 E., secs. 3–10, 14–23, and 26–36; T. 18 N., R. 11 E., secs. 13, 14, 22–28, and 33–36; T. 18 N., R. 12 E., secs. 18–20, and 28–33.

MAP 8

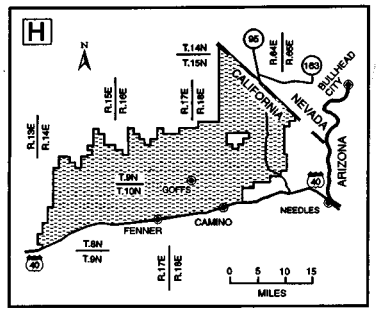


8. *Piute-Eldorado Unit.* San Bernardino County. From BLM Maps: Amboy 1991, Needles 1978, and Ivanpah 1979. (Index map location H).

San Bernardino Meridian: T. 8 N., R. 14 E., secs. 1–4, 8–17, 19–24, 26–30, 32, and 33 except those portions of secs. 13, 23, 24, 26–28, 32, and 33 lying southeasterly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 8 N., R. 15 E., secs. 1–12, 17, and 18 except those portions of secs. 1, 8–12, 17, and 18 lying southeasterly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 8 N., R. 16 E., secs. 1–10 except those portions of sections 1–3 and 6–10 lying southerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 8 N., R. 17 E., those portions of secs. 1–6 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 9 N., R. 14 E., secs. 1–3, 10–15, 22–28, and 33–36; T. 9 N., R. 15 E.; T. 9 N., R. 16 E.; T. 9 N., R. 17 E., secs. 1–36 except that portion of sec. 36 lying southerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 9 N., R. 18 E., secs. 1–36 except those portions of secs. 31–36 lying southerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 9 N., R. 19 E., secs. 1–24 and 26–32 except those portions of secs. 26–29, 31, and 32 lying southerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 9 N., R. 20 E., secs. 3–8 and 17–20 except those portions of secs. 19 and 20 lying southerly of Interstate Hwy. 40; T. 10 N., R. 14 E., secs. 11–14, 22–27, and 34–36; T. 10 N., R. 15 E., secs. 1–3, 9–16, and 18–36; T. 10 N., R. 16 E.; T. 10 N., R. 17 E.; T. 10 N., R. 18 E.; T. 10 N., R. 19 E.; T. 10 N., R. 20 E.; T. 10 N., R. 21 E., secs. 3–10, 15–22, and 28–31; T. 11 N., R. 15 E., secs. 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 25–29, and 33–36; T. 11 N., R. 16 E., secs. 9, 15, 16, 21–23, 25–28, 31, and 33–36; T. 11 N., R. 17 E., secs. 8, 12–17, and 19–36; T. 11 N., R. 18 E., secs. 1–4 and 7–36; T. 11 N., R. 19 E., secs. 1–13, 18, 19, 23–27, and 29–36; T. 11 N., R. 20 E., secs. 1–11, 14–23, and 26–35; T. 12 N., R. 19 E.; T. 12 N., R. 20 E., secs. 3–11 and 13–36; T. 12 N., R. 21 E., secs. 19, 30, and 31; T. 13 N., R. 19 E., secs. 3–

11 and 13–36; T. 13 N., R. 20 E., secs. 19 and 29–33; T. 14 N., R. 19 E., secs. 19 and 29–33.

MAP 9

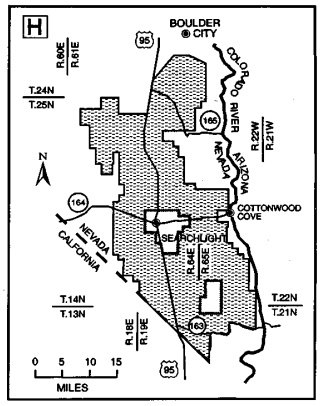


Nevada. Areas of land as follows:

9. *Piute-Eldorado Unit.* Clark County. From BLM Maps: Mesquite Lake 1990, Boulder City 1978, Ivanpah 1979, and Davis Dam 1979. (Index map location H).

Mt. Diablo Meridian: T. 23 S., R. 64 E., secs. 31–36 except that portion of sec. 31 lying northwesterly of the powerline and also except those portions of secs. 34–36 lying northeasterly of the powerline; T. 23 ½ S., R. 64 E., secs. 31–36 except that portion of sec. 31 lying northwesterly of the powerline; T. 23 ½ S., R. 65 E., that portion of sec. 31 lying southwesterly of the powerline; T. 24 S., R. 63 E., secs. 1, 2, 11–15, 22–28, and 33–36 except those portions of secs. 1, 2, 11, 14, and 15 lying northwesterly of the powerline and those portions of secs. 22, 27, 28, and 33 lying northwesterly of U.S. Hwy. 95; T. 24 S., R. 64 E.; T. 24 S., R. 65 E., secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31; T. 25 S., R. 61 E., secs. 13–15, E ½ sec. 16, E ½ sec. 21, secs. 22–27, E ½ sec. 28, secs. 35 and 36; T. 25 S., R. 62 E., secs. 4–9, and secs. 16–36; T. 25 S., R. 63 E., secs. 1–4, 9–16, and 19–36 except those portions of secs. 4, 9, and 16 lying northwesterly of U.S. Hwy. 95; T. 25 S., R. 64 E., secs. 1–35 except secs. 13, 24, and 25,; T. 25 S. R. 65 E., sec. 6; T. 26 S., R. 61 E., secs. 1, 2, 11–14, 24, 25, and 36; T. 26 S., R. 62 E., secs. 1–36 except secs. 28 and 33; T. 26 S., R. 63 E., secs. 2–36 except sec. 12; T. 26 S., R. 64 E., secs. 18–20, and 29–33; T. 27 S., R. 62 E., secs. 1–3, 5–8, 10–15, 22–26, 35, and 36; T. 27 S., R. 62 ½ E., secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36; T. 27 S., R. 63 E.; T. 27 S., R. 64 E., secs. 4–9, 16–21, and 26–36; T. 27 S., R. 65 E., secs. 31–35; T. 28 S., R. 62 E., secs. 1–3, 9–16, 21–28, and 33–36; T. 28 S., R. 63 E., secs. 1–20, and 29–32; T. 28 S., R. 64 E., secs. 1–18, 21–26, 35, and 36; T. 28 S., R. 65 E., secs. 2–11, 14–21, and 28–35; T. 29 S., R. 62 E., secs. 1–4, 9–16, 21–28, 34, 35 and 36; T. 29 S., R. 63 E., secs. 5–10, 15–23, and 26–36; T. 29 S., R. 64 E., secs. 1–3, 9–16, 21–28, and 31–36; T. 29 S., R. 65 E., secs. 2–36 except secs. 12 and 13; T. 29 S., R. 66 E., secs. 30–32; T. 30 S., R. 62 E., secs. 1, 2, and 11–14; T. 30 S., R. 63 E., secs. 1–36 except secs. 30 and 31; T. 30 S., R. 64 E.; T. 30 S., R. 65 E., secs. 1–26, 30, 31, 35, and 36; T. 30 S., R. 66 E., secs. 4–9, 16–21, and 28–33; T. 31 S., R. 63 E., secs. 1–5, 8–16, 22–26, and 36; T. 31 S., R. 64 E.; T. 31 S., R. 65 E., secs. 1, 2, 6, 11–14, and 23–36 except that portion of sec. 36 lying southwesterly of State Hwy. 163; T. 31 S., R. 66 E., secs. 3–10, 15–22, and 27–34 except that portion of sec. 31 lying southwesterly of State Hwy. 163; T. 32 S., R. 64 E., secs. 1–6, 8–16, 22–26, and 36; T. 32 S., R. 65 E., secs. 1–12, 17–20, and 29–32 except those portions of secs. 1 and 9–12 lying southeasterly or easterly of State Hwy. 163; T. 32 S., R. 66 E., those portions of secs. 3–6 lying northerly of State Hwy. 163; T. 33 S., R. 65 E., sec. 5.

MAP 10

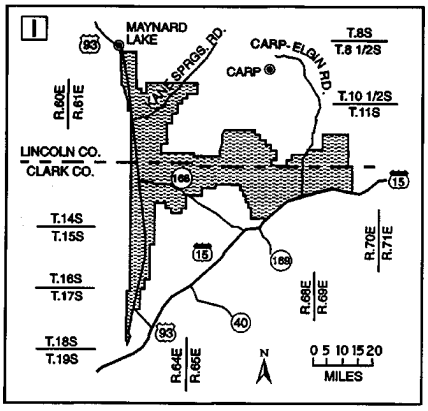


10. *Mormon Mesa Unit.* Clark and Lincoln Counties. From BLM Maps: Pahranagat 1978, Clover Mts. 1978, Overton 1978, Indian Springs 1979, Lake Mead 1979, and Las Vegas 1986. (Index map location I).

Mt. Diablo Meridian: T. 9 S., R. 62 E., secs. 13–15, 22–27, and 34–36 except those portions of secs. 15, 22, 27, and 34 lying westerly of the easterly boundary line of the Desert National Wildlife Range; T. 9 S., R. 63 E., secs. 18, 19, 30, and 31; T. 10 S., R. 62 E., secs. 1, 2, 11–14, 23–25, and 36 except those portions of secs. 14, 23, 35, and 36 lying westerly of the easterly boundary line of the Desert National Wildlife Range; T. 10 S., R. 63 E., secs. 6, 7, 13–15, 18–20, and 22–36; T. 10 S., R. 64 E., secs. 13–24 and 26–34; T. 10 S., R. 65 E., secs. 18, and 19; T. 11 S., R. 62 E., that portion of sec. 1 lying easterly of the easterly boundary line of the Desert National Wildlife Range; T. 11 S., R. 63 E.; T. 11 S., R. 64 E., secs. 4–9, 17–20, 30, and 31; T. 11 S., R. 66 E., secs. 31–36; T. 12 S., R. 63 E.; T. 12 S., R. 64 E., secs. 6, 7, and 25–36; T. 12 S., R. 65 E., secs. 1, 12, 13, and 24–36 except those portions of secs. 1, 2, 13, and 24 lying westerly of Union Pacific Railroad; T. 12 S., R. 66 E.; T. 12 S., R. 67 E., secs. 6–8, 16–22, and 27–33; T. 12 S., R. 68 E.,

secs. 23–29 and 31–36; T. 12 S., R. 69 E., secs. 1–5, 8–17, and 19–36; T. 12½ S., R. 62 E., that portion of sec. 36 lying easterly of the easterly boundary line of the Desert National Wildlife Range; T. 13 S., R. 62 E., those portions of secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, and 25 lying easterly of the easterly line of the Desert National Wildlife Range; T. 13 S., R. 63 E.; T. 13 S., R. 64 E.; T. 13 S., R. 65 E., secs. 1–24, N ½ 26, N ½ 27, N ½ and SW ¼ sec. 28, 29–32, and W ½ 33; T. 13 S., R. 66 E., secs. 1–26, W ½ sec. 27, 35, and 36; T. 13 S., R. 67 E.; T. 13 S., R. 68 E., secs. 1–36 except those portions of secs. 25 and 33–36 lying southeasterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 13 S., R. 69 E., secs. 1–30 except those portions of secs. 25–30 lying southerly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 13 S., R. 70 E., secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31 except those portions of secs. 30 and 31 lying southerly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 13½ S., R. 63 E., secs. 31–36; T. 13½ S., R. 64 E., secs. 31–36 except that portion of sec. 36 lying southwesterly of State Hwy. 168; T. 14 S., R. 63 E., secs. 1–23, and 26–35; T. 14 S., R. 64 E., secs. 2–6, 8–11, 15, and 16; T. 14 S., R. 66 E., secs. 1, E ½ sec. 2, 12, E ½ sec. 13, and E ½ sec. 24; T. 14 S., R. 67 E., secs. 1–12 and 14–22 except those portions of secs. 12, 14, 15, 21, and 22 lying southerly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 14 S., R. 68 E., those portions of secs. 4–7 lying northwesterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 15 S., R. 63 E., secs. 2–11, 14–22, and 27–34; T. 16 S., R. 63 E., secs. 3–10, 15–22, and 28–33; T. 17 S., R. 63 E., secs. 7–9, 16–21, and 28–32 except those portions of secs. 29 and 32 lying easterly of the westerly boundary line of the Apex Disposal Road; T. 18 S., R. 63 E., secs. 5–8, 17–19, and 29–31 except those portions of secs. 5, 8, 17–19, and 29–31 lying easterly of the westerly boundary line of the Apex Disposal Road and that portion of sec. 31 lying westerly of the easterly boundary line of Desert National Wildlife Range.

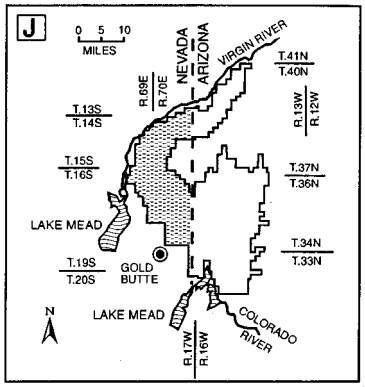
MAP 11



11. *Gold Butte-Pakoon Unit.* Clark County. From BLM Maps: Overton 1978 and Lake Mead 1979. (Index map location J).

Mt. Diablo Meridian: T. 13 S., R. 71 E., secs. 32–34; T. 14 S., R. 69 E., secs. 24–26, and 34–36; T. 14 S., R. 70 E., secs. 1, and 10–36; T. 14 S., R. 71 E., secs. 3–10, 15–22, and 27–34; T. 15 S., R. 69 E., secs. 1–3, 9–16, 21–28, and 33–36; T. 15 S., R. 70 E., secs. 2–11, 15–22, and 28–33; T. 16 S., R. 69 E., secs. 1–36 except secs. 6, 7, and 29–32; T. 16 S., R. 70 E., secs. 4–36 except sec. 12; T. 16 S., R. 71 E., secs. 19, and 29–32; T. 17 S., R. 69 E., secs. 1–3, 11–14, 24, 25, and 36; T. 17 S., R. 70 E.; T. 17 S., R. 71 E., secs. 4–10, 15–22, and 27–34; T. 18 S., R. 69 E., sec. 1; T. 18 S., R. 70 E., secs. 1–6, 10–15, 22–27, and 34–36; T. 18 S., R. 71 E., secs. 3–10, 15–22, and 27–34; T. 19 S., R. 71 E., secs. 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33 and 34; T. 20 S., R. 71 E., secs. 3 and 4.

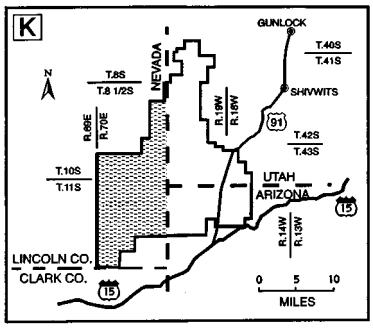
MAP 12



12. *Beaver Dam Slope Unit.* Lincoln County. From BLM Maps: Clover Mountains 1978 and Overton 1978. (Index map location K).

Mt. Diablo Meridian: T. 8 1/2 S., R. 71 E., that portion of sec. 34 lying south of a westerly extension of the north line of sec. 26, T. 41 S., R. 20 W. (Salt Lake Meridian), Washington County, Utah; T. 9 S., R. 71 E., secs. 3, 10, 15–17, 20–22, 27–29, and 32–34; T. 10 S., R. 70 E., secs. 19–36; T. 10 S., R. 71 E., secs. 3–5, 7–10, 15–22, and 27–34; T. 11 S., R. 70 E.; T. 11 S., R. 71 E., secs. 3–10, 15–22, and 27–34; T. 12 S., R. 70 E., secs. 1–12, 14–23, and 28–33; T. 12 S., R. 71 E., secs. 3–10.

MAP 13

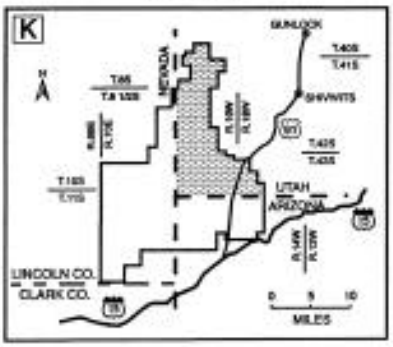


Utah. Areas of land as follows:

13. *Beaver Dam Slope Unit.* Washington County. From BLM Maps: St. George 1980 and Clover Mts. 1978. (Index map location K).

Salt Lake Meridian: T. 40 S., R. 19 W., S 1/2 sec. 28, S 1/2 sec. 29, S 1/2 sec. 31, secs. 32 and 33; T. 41 S., R. 19 W., S 1/2 sec. 2, S 1/2 sec. 3, secs. 4, 5, 6, E 1/2 sec. 7, secs. 8–11, 15–17, E 1/2 sec. 18, and secs. 19–22, and 28–33; T. 41 S., R. 20 W., E 1/2 sec. 1, secs. 24–26, 35, and 36; T. 42 S., R. 19 W., secs. 4–9, 16–22, and 27–34; T. 42 S., R. 20 W., secs. 1, 2, 11–14, 23–26, 35, and 36; T. 43 S., R. 18 W., secs. 7, 8, S 1/2 sec. 16, secs. 17–21, and 27–34; T. 43 S., R. 19 W., secs. 1–36 except N 1/2 sec. 1; T. 43 S., R. 20 W., secs. 1, 2, 11–14, 23–26, 35, and 36.

MAP 14

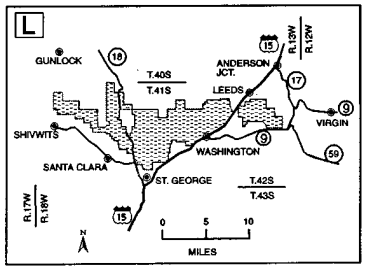


14. *Upper Virgin River Unit.* Washington County. From BLM Map: St. George 1980. (Index map location L).

Salt Lake Meridian: T. 41 S., R. 13 W., secs. 17–21 except NW 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 18, also W 1/2 and W 1/2 E 1/2 sec. 27, sec. 28 except that portion lying westerly of Gould Wash, N 1/2 sec. 29, N 1/2 sec. 30, N 1/2 N 1/2 sec. 33 except that portion lying westerly of Gould Wash, and N 1/2 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 34; T. 41 S., R. 14 W., S 1/2 S 1/2 and NE 1/4 SE 1/4 and SE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 13, that portion of sec. 14 lying westerly of Red Cliff Road, secs. 15–17 except N 1/2 NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 NW 1/4 sec. 17, secs. 19–22, that portion of sec. 23 lying westerly of Red Cliff Road and westerly of Interstate Hwy. 15, sec. 24, E 1/2 and N 1/2 SE 1/4 and SW 1/4 SE 1/4 sec. 25, and those portions of secs. 26, 27, and 32–34 lying northwesterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 41 S., R. 15 W., secs. 14, 19, 20, and 22–36; T. 41 S., R. 16 W., secs. 4, 9, 10, S 1/2 sec. 14, 15–16, 19, 21, W 1/2 sec. 22, secs. 24–25 except W 1/2 SW 1/4 sec. 24 and W 1/2 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 25, and W 1/2 W 1/2 sec. 25, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 NW 1/4 and S 1/2 NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 and W 1/2 SE 1/4 sec. 27, E 1/2 and E 1/2 W 1/2 and NW 1/4 NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 28, N 1/2 and SE 1/4 and E 1/2 SW 1/4 sec. 30, NE 1/4 sec. 31, N 1/2 sec. 32, N 1/2 and SE 1/4 and N 1/2 SW 1/4 sec. 33, sec. 34, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 and that portion of sec. 35 lying westerly of State Hwy. 18, and sec. 36; T. 41 S., R. 17 W., secs. 9, 14–16, NE 1/4 sec. 21, N 1/2 sec. 22, NW 1/4 and E 1/2 sec. 23, sec. 24, and NE 1/4 sec. 25; T. 42 S., R. 14 W., those portions of secs. 5 and 6 lying northwesterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 42 S., R. 15 W., sec. 1, N 1/2 and N 1/2 S 1/2 sec. 2, NE 1/4 and W 1/2 sec. 3, secs. 4–9, W 1/2 W 1/2 sec. 10, N 1/2 N 1/2 sec. 12, secs. 16–18, N 1/2 and N 1/2 SE 1/4 and NE 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 19, and W 1/2 NW 1/4 and NW 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 20, except those portions of secs. 1 and 12 lying southeasterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 42 S., R. 16

W., secs. 1–2, NW 1/4 and E 1/2 sec. 3, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 sec. 4, NE 1/4 sec. 10, NW 1/4 and E 1/2 sec. 11–12, E 1/2 and NW 1/4 and N 1/2 SW 1/4 sec. 13 except that portion lying westerly of State Hwy. 18, and N 1/2 NE 1/4 sec. 24.

MAP 15

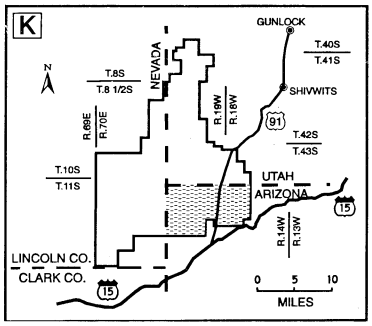


Arizona. Areas of land as follows:

15. *Beaver Dam Slope Unit.* Mohave County. From BLM Maps: Overton 1978 and Littlefield 1987. (Index map location K).

Gila and Salt River Meridian: T. 41 N., R. 14 W., secs. 6, 7, 18, and 19; T. 41 N., R. 15 W., secs. 1–24, 26–28, 30, and 31; T. 41 N., R. 16 W., secs. 1–5, 8–17, 20–29, and 32–36; T. 42 N., R. 14 W., sec. 31; T. 42 N., R. 15 W., secs. 31–36; T. 42 N., R. 16 W., secs. 32–36.

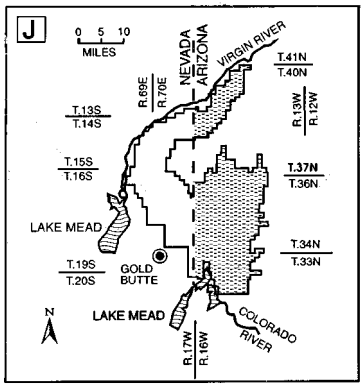
MAP 16



16. *Gold Butte-Pakoon Unit.* Mohave County. From BLM Maps: Overton 1978, Littlefield 1987, Mount Trumbull 1986, and Lake Mead 1979. (Index map location J).

Gila and Salt River Meridian: T. 32 N., R. 15 W., secs. 1–18 except those portions of secs. 13–18 lying south of the Lake Mead National Recreation area boundary line; T. 32 N., R. 16 W., secs. 1, 2, 12, and 13; T. 32 1/2 N., R. 15 W., secs. 31–36; T. 32 1/2 N., R. 16 W., secs. 35 and 36; T. 33 N., R. 14 W., secs. 4–8, 18, 19, and 28–31; T. 33 N., R. 15 W.; T. 33 N., R. 16 W., secs. 1–14, 17–20, 23–26, 29–32, 35, and 36; T. 34 N., R. 14 W., secs. 4–9, 17–19, 30, 31, 33, and 34; T. 34 N., R. 15 W.; T. 34 N., R. 16 W.; T. 35 N., R. 14 W., secs. 3–9, 16–22, and 28–35 ; T. 35 N., R. 15 W.; T. 35 N., R. 16 W.; T. 36 N., R. 14 W., secs. 2–11, 14–22, and 27–34; T. 36 N., R. 15 W.; T. 36 N., R. 16 W., secs. 1–36 except secs. 4–9; T. 37 N., R. 14 W., secs. 15, 22, 27, 31, and 33–35; T. 37 N., R. 15 W., secs. 5, 8, 17–22, and 27–36; T. 37 N., R. 16 W., sec. 35; T. 38 N., R. 15 W., sec. 6; T. 38 N., R. 16 W., secs. 1–12 and 14–22; T. 39 N., R. 15 W., secs. 2–10, 16–21, and 29–32; T. 39 N., R. 16 W., secs. 1, 12, 13, 20, 23–29, and 32–36; T. 40 N., R. 14 W., sec. 6; T. 40 N., R. 15 W., secs. 1, 10–15, and 21–36.

MAP 17

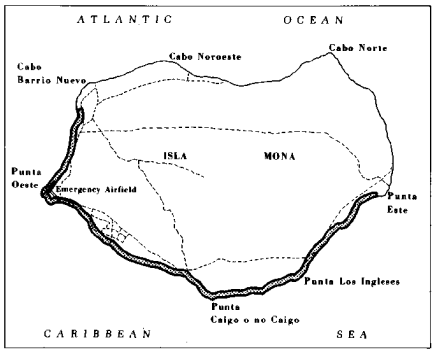


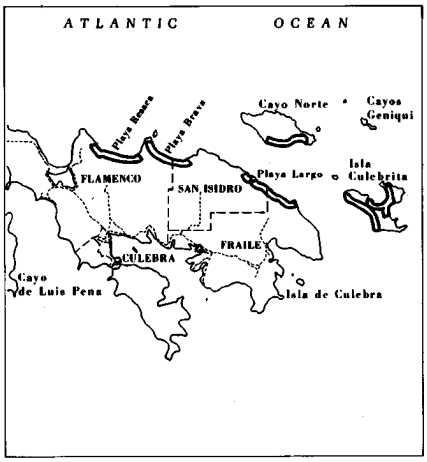
Primary constituent elements: Desert lands that are used or potentially used by the desert tortoise for nesting, sheltering, foraging, dispersal, or gene flow.

HAWKSBILL SEA TURTLE *(Eretmochelys imbricata)*

Puerto Rico: (1) Isla Mona. All areas of beachfront on the west, south, and east sides of the island from mean high tide inland to a point 150 meters from shore. This includes all 7.2 kilometers of beaches on Isla Mona. (2) Culebra Island. The following areas of beachfront on the north shore of the island from mean high tide inland to a point 150 meters from shore: Playa Resaca, Playa Brava, and Playa Larga. (3) Cayo Norte. South beach, from mean high tide inland to a point 150 meters from shore. (4) Isla Culebrita. All beachfront areas on the southwest facing shore, east facing shore, and northwest facing shore of the island from mean high tide inland to a point 150 meters from shore.

NOTE: Maps follow.

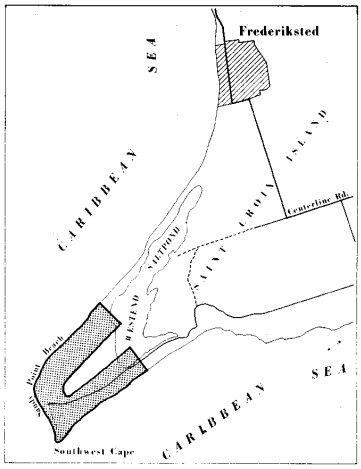




LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE *(Dermochelys coriacea)*

U.S. Virgin Islands—A strip of land 0.2 mile wide (from mean high tide inland) at Sandy Point Beach on the western end of the island of St. Croix beginning at the southwest cape to the south and running 1.2 miles northwest and then northeast along the western and northern shoreline, and from the southwest cape 0.7 mile east along the southern shoreline.

NOTE: Map follows:



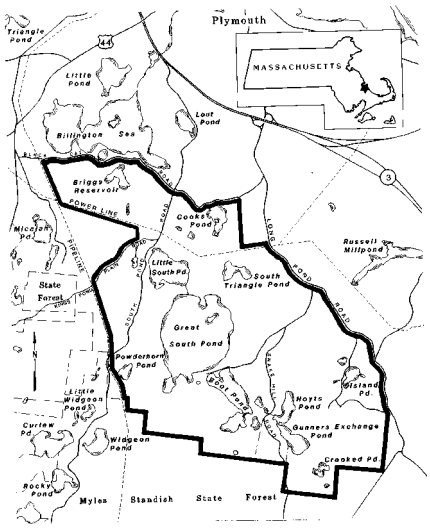
PLYMOUTH RED-BELLIED TURTLE *(Chrysemys rubriventris bangsi)*

Massachusetts (Plymouth County).

An area including Briggs Reservoir, Cooks Pond, Little South Pond, South Triangle Pond, Great South Pond, Powderhorn Pond, Boat Pond, Hoyte Pond, Gunners Exchange Pond, Crooked Pond and Island Pond as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the centerline of the right-of-way of the Boston Edison and New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company transmission lines and the westerly right-of-way line of Long Pond Road, thence southeasterly, along the westerly right-of-way line of Long Pond Road, 10,370 feet to the intersection of the said right-of-way line and the boundary line of the Myles Standish State Forest; thence southerly and westerly, along the boundary line of the Myles Standish State Forest, crossing and re-crossing Snake Hill Road, 11,200 feet, more or less; thence westerly, leaving the boundary line of the State Forest, 1,550 feet, more or less, to the boundary line of the Myles Standish State Forest; thence westerly, along the boundary line of the Myles Standish State Forest, 9,180 feet, more or less, to the intersection of the boundary of the said State Forest and the easterly right-of-way line of the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company pipeline; thence northerly, along the easterly right-of-way line of the said pipeline, 6,223 feet, more or less, to the intersection of the easterly right-of-way line of the said pipeline and the northerly right-of-way line of Kings Pond Plain Road; thence northeasterly, along the northerly right-of-way line of said road 3,100 feet to a point; thence northerly, 800 feet, more or less, to the southerly right-of-way line of the Boston Edison and new Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company transmission

lines; thence northwesterly, along the southerly right-of-way base of the said transmission lines, 4,150 feet, more or less, to the intersection of the southerly right-of-way line of the said transmission lines and the easterly right-of-way line of the Algonquin Gas Transmission Company pipeline; thence northerly, along the easterly right-of-way line of the said pipeline, 2,500 feet, more or less, to the intersection of the easterly right-of-way line of the said pipeline and the southerly right-of-way line of Black Cat Road; thence southeasterly, along the southerly right-of-way line of said road, crossing South Pond Road and continuing southeasterly, along the southerly right-of-way line of an unnamed road, 10,370 feet, more or less, to a point; thence southerly 2,300 feet, more or less, to the northerly right-of-way line of the Boston Edison and New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company transmission lines, thence easterly, along the northerly right-of-way line of the said transmission lines, 1,300 feet, more or less, to the intersection of the northerly right-of-way line of the said transmission lines and the westerly right-of-way line of Long Pond Road; thence southerly, along the westerly right-of-way line of said road, 100 feet, more or less, the place of beginning.

NOTE: Map follows:



(d) *Amphibians.*

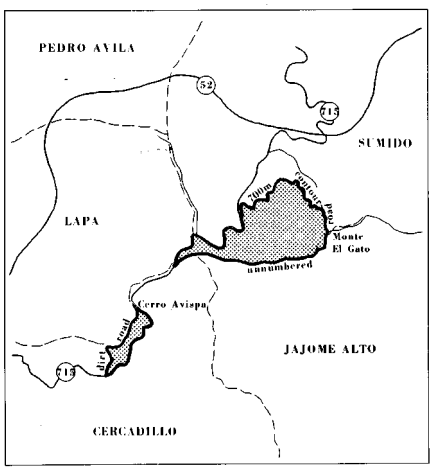
GOLDEN COQUI *(Eleutherodactylus jasperi)*

Puerto Rico. Areas of land, water and airspace with the following components: (1) Cerro Avispa-elevation above 700 meters on the south and southeastern slope of the mountain: from the northern junction of Highway 715 and an unnumbered dirt road southeast and southwest along Highway 715 to the southern junction with the same unnumbered dirt road and Highway 715, north and northeast along the unnumbered dirt road just below the southeast facing crest of Cerro Avispa to its junction with Highway 715.

(2) Monte el Gato-entire summit above 700 meters: from the junction of Highway 715 to the junction of Highway 715 and the 700 meter contour interval west along Highway 715 to the junction of Highway 715 and an unnumbered road, north and northeast along this road to where it crosses the 700 meter contour interval, and east along the 700 meter contour interval to where it crosses Highway 715.

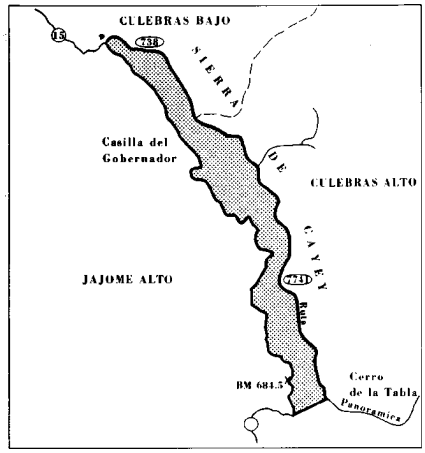
(3) Sierra de Cayey-elevations above 700 meters: southeast from the junction of Highways 738 and 15 along Highway 15 to point .5 kilometer south of Benchmark 684.5, northeast from this point in a line to a point on Highway 7741 two kilometers south of the junction of Highway 738 and 7741, north and northwest along Highway 7741 to its junction with Highway 738, and northwest from the junction of Highways 7741 and 738 along Highway 738 to its junction with Highway 15.

NOTE: Map follows:



Refer to 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. Topographical Map, Cayey, Puerto Rico, 1972.

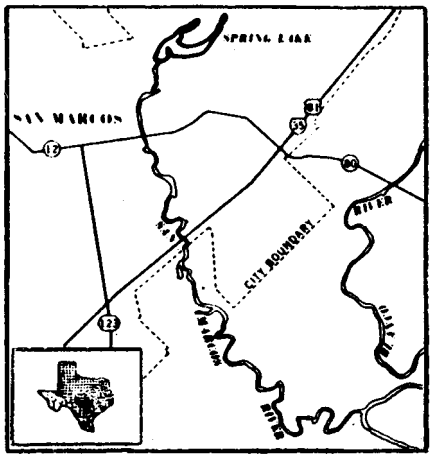
NOTE: Map follows:



SAN MARCOS SALAMANDER *(Eurycea nana)*

Texas, Hays County; Spring Lake and its outflow, the San Marcos River, downstream approximately 50 meters from the Spring Lake Dam.

NOTE: Map follows:

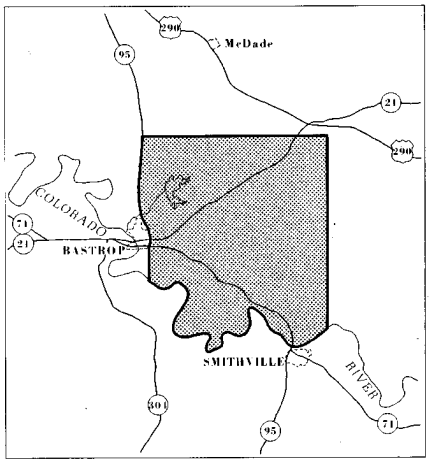


HOUSTON TOAD *(Bufo houstonensis)*

Texas: Areas of land, water, and airspace as follows:

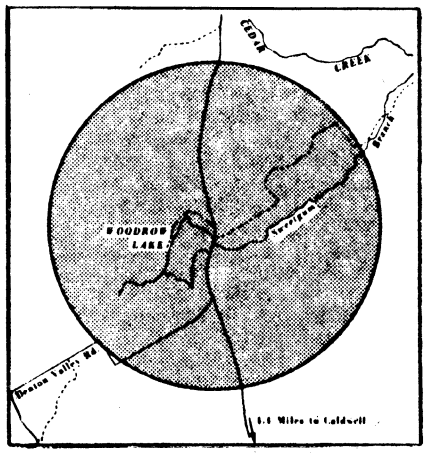
(1) *Bastrop County*. From the junction of a line corresponding to 30°12′00″ N. and Texas State Highway 95 east along a line corresponding to 30°12′00″ N. to where it intersects a line corresponding to 97°7′30″ W. and south along a line corresponding to 97°7′30″ W. to where it intersects the Colorado River, west and northwest along the north bank of the Colorado River to the due southward extension of Texas State Highway 95, and north along that extension and Texas State Highway 95 to where it intersects a line corresponding to 30°12′00″ N.

NOTE: Map follows:



(2) *Burleson County*. A circular area with a 1-mile radius, the center being the north entrance to Lake Woodrow from Texas FM 2000.

NOTE: Map follows:



(e) *Fishes.*

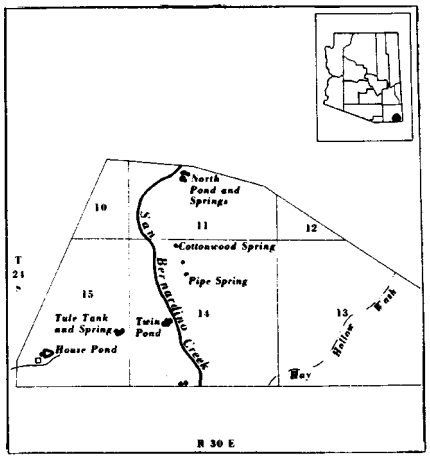
YAQUI CATFISH *(Ictalurus pricei)*

Arizona, Cochise County. All aquatic habitats of San Bernardino NWR in S½ Sec. 11; Sec. 14; S½ and NE¼ Sec. 15; T24S, R30E.

Known constituent elements include clean unpolluted permanent water in streams with medium current with clear pools in the Rio

Yaqui drainage. These waters should be without introduced exotic fishes.

NOTE: Map follows:



ALABAMA CAVEFISH (*Speoplatyrhinus poulsoni*)

Alabama. Lauderdale County. More Specific locality data for Federal agencies fulfilling their obligations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 can be obtained from the Office of Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240.

NOTE: No map.

BONYTAIL CHUB (*Gila elegans*)

Description of areas taken from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) 1:100,000 scale maps (available from BLM State Offices): Rangely, CO 1989; Canyon of Lodore, CO 1990; Seep Ridge, UT/CO 1982; La Sal, UT/CO 1985; Hite Crossing, UT 1982; Parker, AZ/CA 1980; Davis Dam, AZ/NV/CA 1982; Boulder City, NV/AZ 1978; Needles, CA 1986.

Colorado: Moffat County. The Yampa River from the boundary of Dinosaur National Monument in T.6N., R.99W., sec. 27 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T.7N., R.103W., sec. 28 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah: Uintah County; and Colorado: Moffat County. The Green River from the confluence with the Yampa River in T.7N., R.103W., sec. 28 (6th Principal Meridian) to the boundary of Dinosaur National Monument in T.6N., R.24E., sec. 30 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah: Uintah and Grand Counties. The Green River (Desolation and Gray Canyons) from Sumner's Amphitheater in T.12S., R.18E., sec. 5 (Salt Lake Meridian) to Swasey's Rapid in T.20S., R.16E., sec. 3 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah: Grand County; and Colorado: Mesa County. The Colorado River from Black Rocks in T.10S., R.104W., sec. 25 (6th Principal Meridian) to Fish Ford in T.21S., R.24E., sec. 35 (Salt Lake Meridian).

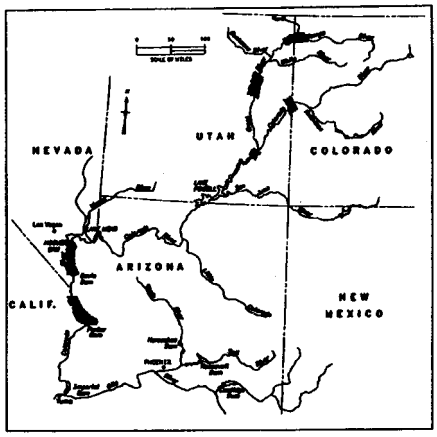
Utah: Garfield and San Juan Counties. The Colorado River from Brown Betty Rapid in T.30S., R.18E., sec. 34 (Salt Lake Meridian) to Imperial Canyon in T.31S., R.17E., sec. 28 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Arizona: Mohave County; Nevada: Clark County; and California: San Bernardino County. The Colorado River from Hoover Dam in T.30N., R.23W., sec. 3 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) to Davis Dam in T.21N., R.21W., sec. 18 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) including Lake Mohave up to its full pool elevation.

Arizona: Mohave County; and California: San Bernardino County. The Colorado River from the northern boundary of Havasu National Wildlife Refuge in R.22W., T.16N., sec. 1 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) to Parker Dam in T.11N., R.18W., sec. 16 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) including Lake Havasu up to its full pool elevation.

Known constituent elements include water, physical habitat, and biological environment as required for each particular life stage for each species.

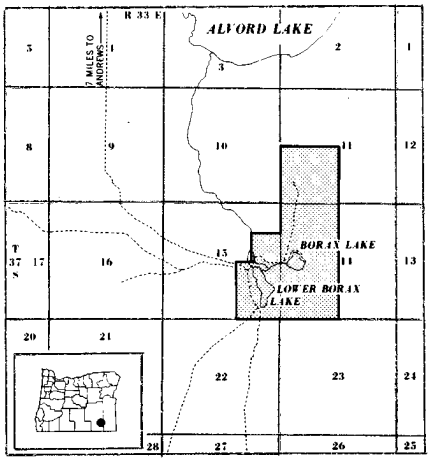
NOTE: Map follows:



BORAX LAKE CHUB *(Gila boraxobius)*

Oregon. Harney County. Borax Lake and environments associated with the outflow from Borax Lake located within SW¼ Sec. 11, W½ Sec. 14, E¾ of the SE¼ Sec. 15, and the SE¼ of the NE¼ Sec. 15; T37S; R33E.

NOTE: Map follows:



HUMPBACK CHUB (*Gila cypha*)

Description of areas taken from BLM 1:100,000 scale maps (available from BLM State Offices): Rangely, CO 1989; Canyon of Lodore, CO 1990; Seep Ridge, UT/CO 1982; Vernal, UT/CO 1982; Grand Junction, CO 1990; Moab, UT/CO 1985; La Sal, UT/CO 1985; Tuba City, AZ 1983; Peach Springs, AZ 1980; Grand Canyon, AZ 1980; Mt. Trumbull, AZ 1979.

Colorado: Moffat County. The Yampa River from the boundary of Dinosaur National Monument in T.6N., R.99W., sec. 27 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T.7N., R.103W., sec. 28 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah: Uintah County; and Colorado: Moffat County. The Green River from the confluence with the Yampa River in T.7N., R.103W., sec. 28 (6th Principal Meridian) to the southern boundary of Dinosaur National Monument in T.6N., R.24E., sec. 30 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah: Uintah and Grand Counties. The Green River (Desolation and Gray Canyons) from Sumner's Amphitheater in T.12S., R.18E., sec. 5 (Salt Lake Meridian) to Swasey's Rapid in T.20S., R.16E., sec. 3 (Salt Lake Meridian).

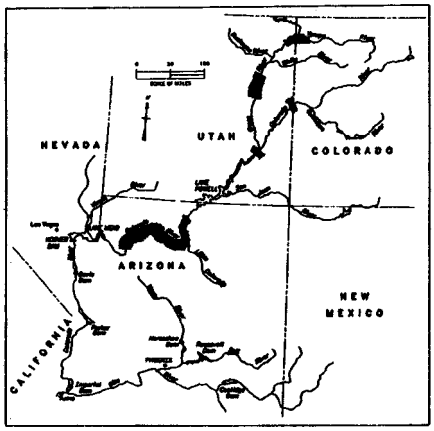
Utah: Grand County; and Colorado: Mesa County. The Colorado River from Black Rocks in T.10S., R.104W., sec. 25 (6th Principal Meridian) to Fish Ford River in T.21S., R.24E., sec. 35 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah: Garfield and San Juan Counties. The Colorado River from Brown Betty Rapid River in T.30S., R.18E., sec. 34 (Salt Lake Meridian) to Imperial Canyon in T.31S., R.17E., sec. 28 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Arizona: Coconino County. The Little Colorado River from river mile 8 in T.32N., R.6E., sec. 12 (Salt and Gila River Meridian) to the confluence with the Colorado River in T.32N., R.5E., sec. 1 (Salt and Gila River Meridian).

Arizona: Coconino County. The Colorado River from Nautiloid Canyon in T.36N., R.5E., sec. 35 (Salt and Gila River Meridian) to Granite Park in T.30N., R.10W., sec. 25 (Salt and Gila River Meridian).

Known constituent elements include water, physical habitat, and biological environment as required for each particular life stage for each species.

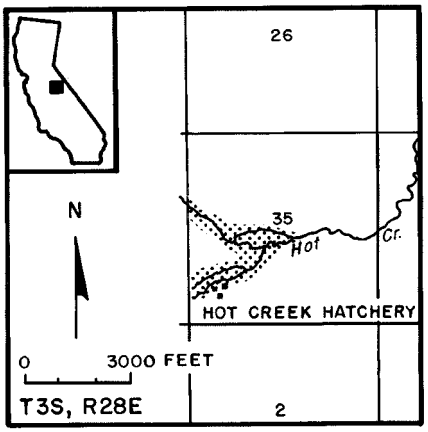


OWENS TUI CHUB (*Gila bicolor snyderi*)

CALIFORNIA, MONO COUNTY

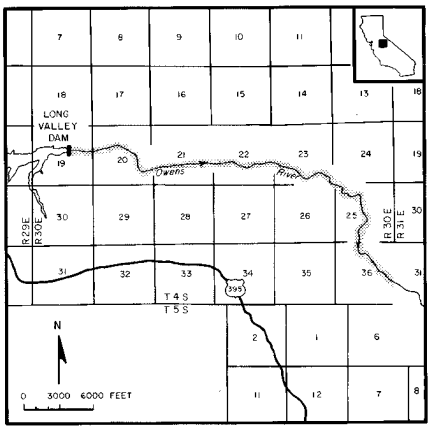
1. Hot Creek, adjacent springs and their outflows in the vicinity of Hot Creek Hatchery, and 50 feet of riparian habitat on all sides of the creek and springs in T3S, R28E, SW¼ Section 35.

NOTE: Map follows:



2. Owens River, and 50 feet on both sides of the river, from Long Valley Dam downstream for 8 stream miles in T4S, R30E, Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 36.

NOTE: Map follows:



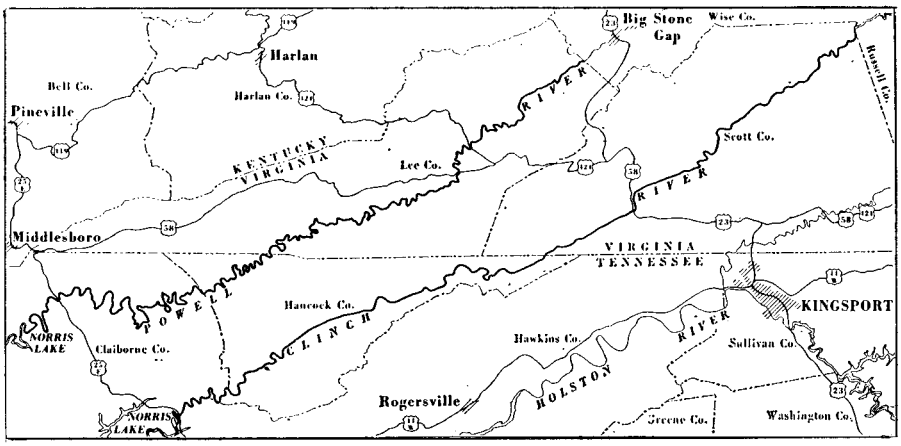
Known constituent elements include high quality, cool water with adequate cover in the form of rocks, undercut banks, or aquatic vegetation and a sufficient insect food base.

SLENDER CHUB *(Erimystax =(Hybopsis) cahni)*

Tennessee. Claiborne and Hancock Counties. Powell River, main channel from backwaters of Norris Lake upstream to the Tennessee-Virginia State line. Clinch River, main channel from backwaters of Norris Lake upstream to the Tennessee-Virginia State line.

Virginia. Lee and Scott Counties. Powell River, main channel from the Tennessee-Virginia State line upstream through Lee County, Va. Clinch River, main channel from the Tennessee-Virginia State line upstream through Scott County, Va.

NOTE: Map follows:



SONORA CHUB (*Gila ditaenia)*

Arizona, Santa Cruz County. An area of land and water in the Coronado National Forest, consisting of the following:

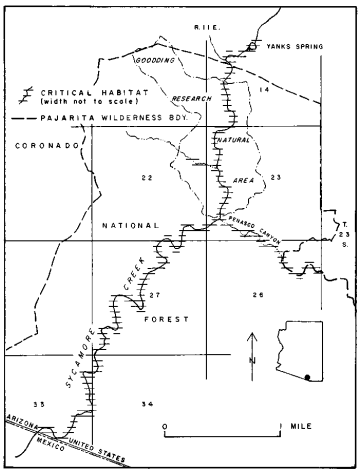
1. Sycamore Creek, and a riparian zone 25 feet wide along each side of the creek, from Yank's Spring downstream approximately 5 stream miles to the International Border with Mexico within sections 14, 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34, T. 23 S.; R. 11 E.

2. Yank's Spring in the SE¼ of the NW¼ of sec. 14, T. 23 S.; R. 11 E.

3. Penasco Creek, including a riparian zone 25 feet wide along each side of the creek, from its confluence with Sycamore Creek (SW¼ of the SW¼ of sec. 23, T. 23 S.; R. 11 E.) upstream approximately 1¼ miles to the east boundary of sec. 26, T. 23 S. R. 11 E.;

4. An unnamed tributary to Sycamore Creek, from its confluence with Sycamore Creek (SW¼ of the NW¼ of sec. 23, T. 23 S.; R. 11 E.) upstream approximately ¼ mile to the west boundary of the NE¼ of the SE¼ of the NE¼ sec. 22, T. 23 S.; R. 11 E.

NOTE: Map follows:

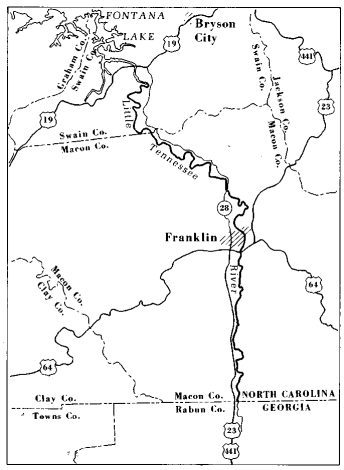


Known primary constituent elements include clean permanent water with pools and intermediate riffle areas and/or intermittent pools maintained by bedrock or by subsurface flow in areas shaded by canyon walls.

SPOTFIN CHUB *(Cyprinella (=Hybopsis) monacha)*

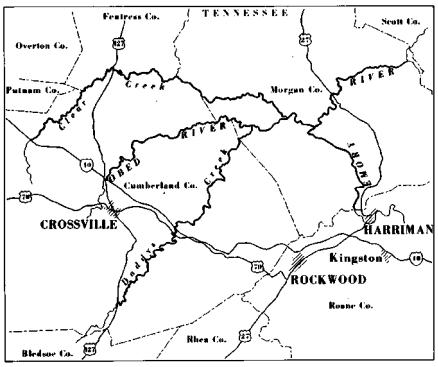
North Carolina. Macon and Swain Counties. Little Tennessee River, main channel from the backwaters of Fontana Lake upstream to the North Carolina-Georgia State line.

NOTE: Map follows:



Tennessee. Cumberland, Fentress, and Morgan Counties. Emory and Obed Rivers and Clear and Daddys Creek in Morgan County. Clear Creek in Fentress County. Obed River upstream to U.S. Interstate Highway 40, Clear Creek upstream to U.S. Interstate Highway 40 and Daddys Creek upstream to U.S. Highway 127 in Cumberland County.

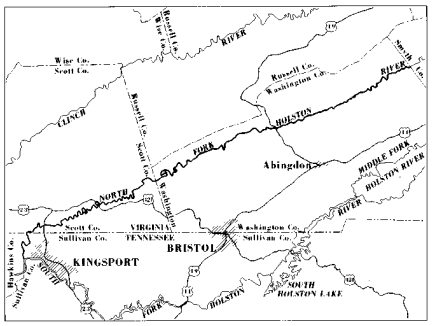
NOTE: Map follows:



Tennessee. Hawkins and Sullivan Counties. North Fork Holston, main channel upstream from junction with South Fork Holston River to the Tennessee-Virginia State line.

Virginia. Scott and Washington Counties. North Fork Holston River, main channel from the Virginia-Tennessee State line upstream through Scott and Washington Counties.

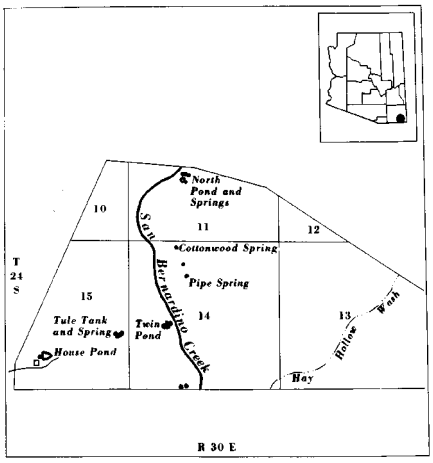
NOTE: Map follows:



YAQUI CHUB *(Gila purpurea)*

Arizona, Cochise County. All aquatic habitats of San Bernardino NWR in S½ Sec. 11; Sec. 14; S½ and NE¼ Sec. 15; T24S, R30E. Known constituent elements include clean permanent water with deep pools and intermediate areas with riffles, areas of detritus or heavily overgrown cut banks in the Rio Yaqui drainage, and the absence of introduced exotic fishes.

NOTE: Map follows:



ASH MEADOWS SPECKLED DACE (*Rhinichthys osculus nevadensis)*

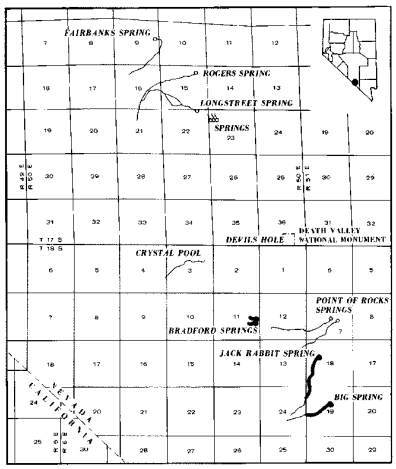
Nevada, Nye County: Each of the following springs and outflows plus surrounding land areas for a distance of 50 meters (164 feet) from these springs and outflows:

Bradford Springs in Section 11, T18S, R50E, and their outflows for a distance of 300 meters (984 feet) from the springs.

Jack Rabbit Spring and its outflow flowing southwest to the boundary between Section 24 in T18S, R50E and Section 19, T18S, R51E.

Big Spring and its outflow to the boundary between Section 19, T18S, R51E and Section 24, T18S, R50E.

NOTE: Map follows:

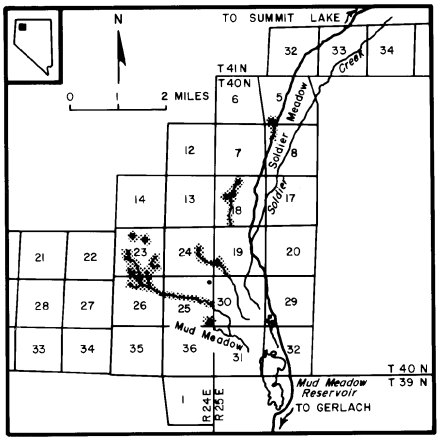


Known constituent elements include warm-water springs and their outflows and surrounding land areas that provide vegetation for cover and habitat for insects and other invertebrates on which the species feeds.

DESERT DACE (*Eremichthys acros)*

Nevada, Humboldt County. Thermal springs and their outflows plus surrounding riparian areas for a distance of 50 feet from these springs and outflows in T40N, R25E, SW¼ Section 5, NW¼NW¼ Section 8, W½ Section 18, W½SW¼ Section 19; T40N, R24E, Section 23, N½SE¼ and S½NE¼ Section 24, SE¼ Section 25, N½ Section 25, and N½ Section 26.

NOTE: Map follows:



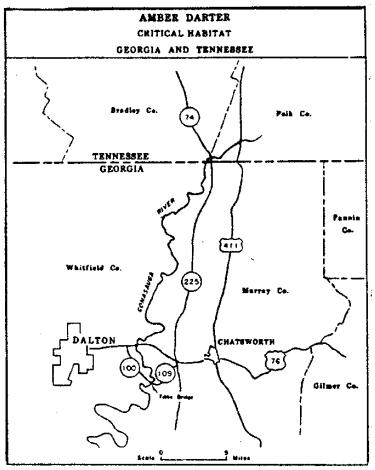
Primary constituent elements of the habitat are considered to be quantity, and thermal and chemical quality of water in headpools and spring outflow streams; presence of a stable, natural substrate supporting food plants for the fish; and length of outflow streams; adequate for seasonal movements in response to changes of water temperature.

AMBER DARTER *(Percina antesella)*

Tennessee and Georgia: Conasauga River from the U.S. Route 411 bridge in Polk County, Tennesee, downstream approximately 33.5 miles through Bradley County, Tennessee and Murray and Whitfield Counties, Georgia, to the Tibbs Bridge Road bridge (Murray County Road 109 and Whitfield County Road 100).

Constituent elements include high quality water, riffle areas (free of silt) composed of sand, gravel, and cobble, which becomes vegetated primarily with *Podostemum* during the summer.

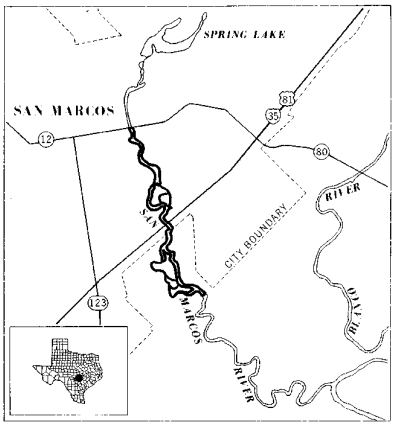
NOTE: Map follows:



FOUNTAIN DARTER *(Etheostoma fonticola)*

Texas, Hays County; Spring Lake and its outflow, the San Marcos River, downstream approximately 0.5 miles below Interstate Highway 35 bridge.

NOTE: Map follows:

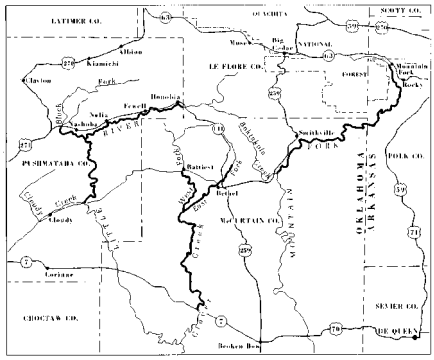


LEOPARD DARTER *(Percina pantherina)*

Oklahoma. McCurtain and Pushmataha Counties. Little River, main channel in Pushmataha County from mouth of Cloudy Creek (T. 3 S.; R. 20 E.; Section 3) upstream to the Pushmataha-Le Flore County line. Black Fork Creek in McCurtain County from its junction with Little River (T. 1 S.; R. 20 E.; Section 22) upstream to Oklahoma Highway 144 crossing (T. 1 S.; R. 19 E.; Section 12). Glover Creek, main channel in McCurtain County from Oklahoma Highway 7 crossing (T. 5 S.; R. 23 E.; Section 28) upstream to the junction of the East Fork and West Fork of Glover Creek. East Fork and West Fork of Glover Creek. East Fork of Glover Creek, main channel in Pushmataha County from its junction with the West Fork Glover Creek (T. 3 S.; R. 23 E.; Section 7) upstream to 4 air miles north-northeast of the community of Bethel (T. 2 S.; R. 24 E.; Section 5). West Fork Glover Creek, main channel in McCurtain County from its junction with the East Fork Glover Creek upstream to the community of Battiest (T. 2 S.; R. 23 E.; Section 7). Mountain Fork Creek, main channel in McCurtain County, from mouth of Boktukola Creek (T. 2 S.; R. 25 E.; Section 9), 6 air miles south-southwest of Smithville, upstream to the Oklahoma-Arkansas State line.

Arkansas. Polk County. Mountain Fork Creek, main channel from the Arkansas-Oklahoma State line upstream to the community of Mountain Fork (T. 1 S.; R. 32 W.; Section 29).

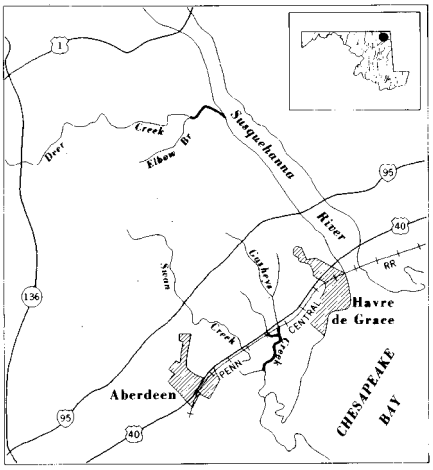
NOTE: Map follows:



MARYLAND DARTER *(Etheostoma sellare)*

Maryland (Harford County): (1) Deer Creek main channel from the junction with Elbow Branch thence downstream to the junction with the Susquehanna River. (2) Gasheys Run (also known as Gasheys Creek) main channels of east and west forks from their overcrossing by old Penn Central Railroad (presently titled to National Railroad Passenger Corporation, Amtrak) south to their confluence, thence south to the confluence with Swan Creek.

NOTE: Map follows:

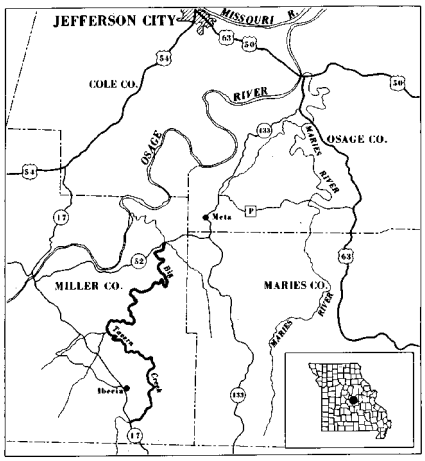


Constituent elements of this habitat are considered to be quality and permanence of streamflow in shallow areas of the streams (riffles), and presence of unsilted rocky crevices for shelter and production of aquatic insects and snails for food.

NIANGUA DARTER *(Etheostoma nianguae)*

Missouri. Big Tavern Creek, Miller County. Big Tavern Creek and 50 feet along each side of the creek from Highway 52 upstream to Highway 17.

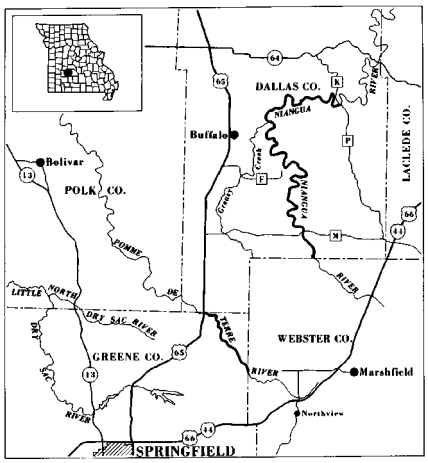
NOTE: Map follows:



Missouri. Niangua River, Dallas County. Niangua River and 50 feet on each side of the river from county road K upstream to 1 mile beyond county road M to the Webster County line.

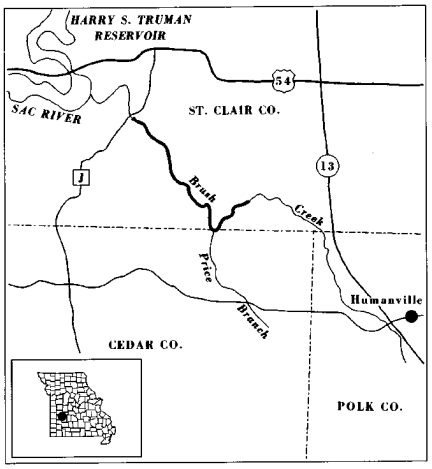
Missouri. Pomme de Terre River, Greene County. Pomme de Terre River and 50 feet on each side of the river from Highway 65 upstream to the Webster County line.

NOTE: Map follows:



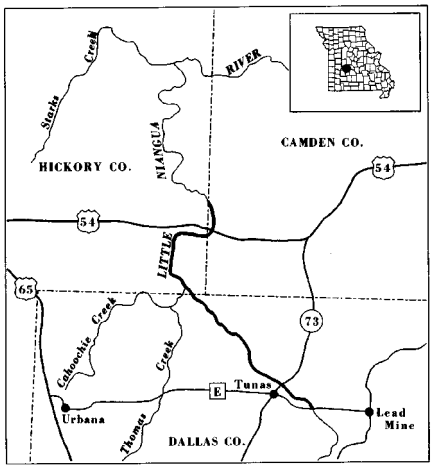
Missouri. Brush Creek, Cedar, and St. Clair Counties. Brush Creek and 50 feet on each side of the creek from 1000 feet upstream of county road J to the boundary of Sections 34 and 35, Township 36 N, Range 25 W.

NOTE: Map follows:



Missouri. Little Niangua River, Camden, Dallas, and Hickory Counties. Little Niangua River and 50 feet on each side of the river from 1 mile below (downstream of) Highway 54, Camden County, to county road E, Dallas County.

NOTE: Map follows:



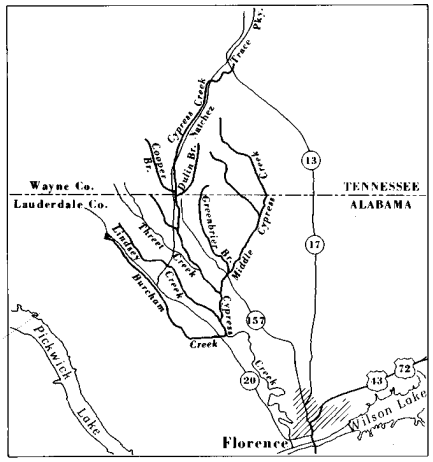
Constituent elements, for all areas designated as critical habitat, consist of medium-sized creeks with silt-free pools and riffles and moderately clear water draining hilly areas underlain by chert and dolomite. Water ranges from 8 to 46 inches in depth over gravel with scattered rubble.

SLACKWATER DARTER *(Etheostoma boschungi)*

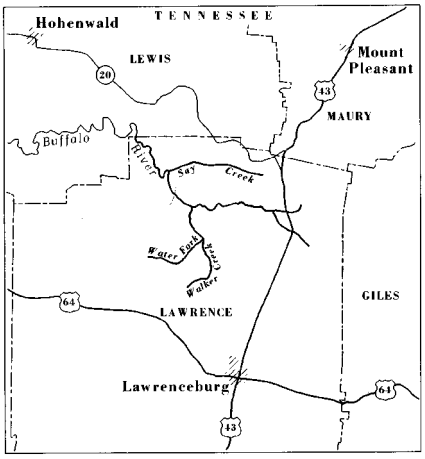
Alabama. Lauderdale County. All permanent and intermittent streams with flowing water from December to June tributary to Cypress Creek and its tributaries upstream from the junction of Burcham Creek, including Burcham Creek, excluding Threet Creek and its tributaries.

Tennessee. Wayne County. All permanent and intermittent streams with flowing water from December to June tributary to Cypress and Middle Cypress Creek drainage.

NOTE: Maps follow.



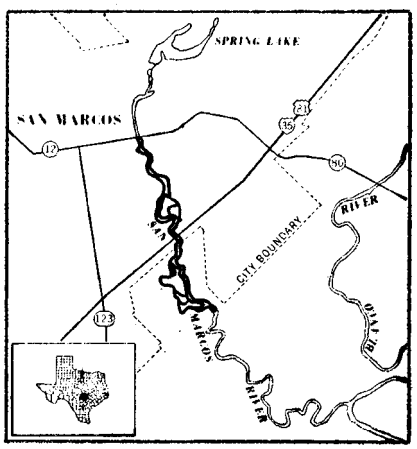
Tennessee. Lawrence County, Buffalo River and its tributaries in Lawrence County, Tenn.



SAN MARCOS GAMBUSIA *(Gambusia georgei)*

Texas, Hays County; San Marcos River from Highway 12 bridge downstream to approximately 0.5 miles below Interstate Highway 35 bridge.

NOTE: Map follows:

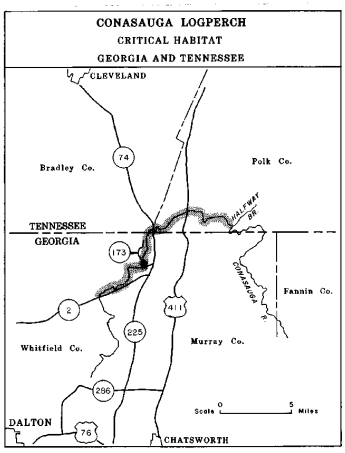


CONASAUGA LOGPERCH *(Percina jenkinsi)*

Tennessee and Georgia: Conasauga River from the confluence of Halfway Branch with the Conasauga River in Polk County, Tennessee, downstream approximately 11 miles to the Georgia State Highway 2 Bridge, Murray County, Georgia.

Constituent elements include high quality water, pool areas with flowing water and silt free riffles with gravel and rubble substrate, and fast riffle areas and deeper chutes with gravel and small rubble.

NOTE: Map follows:

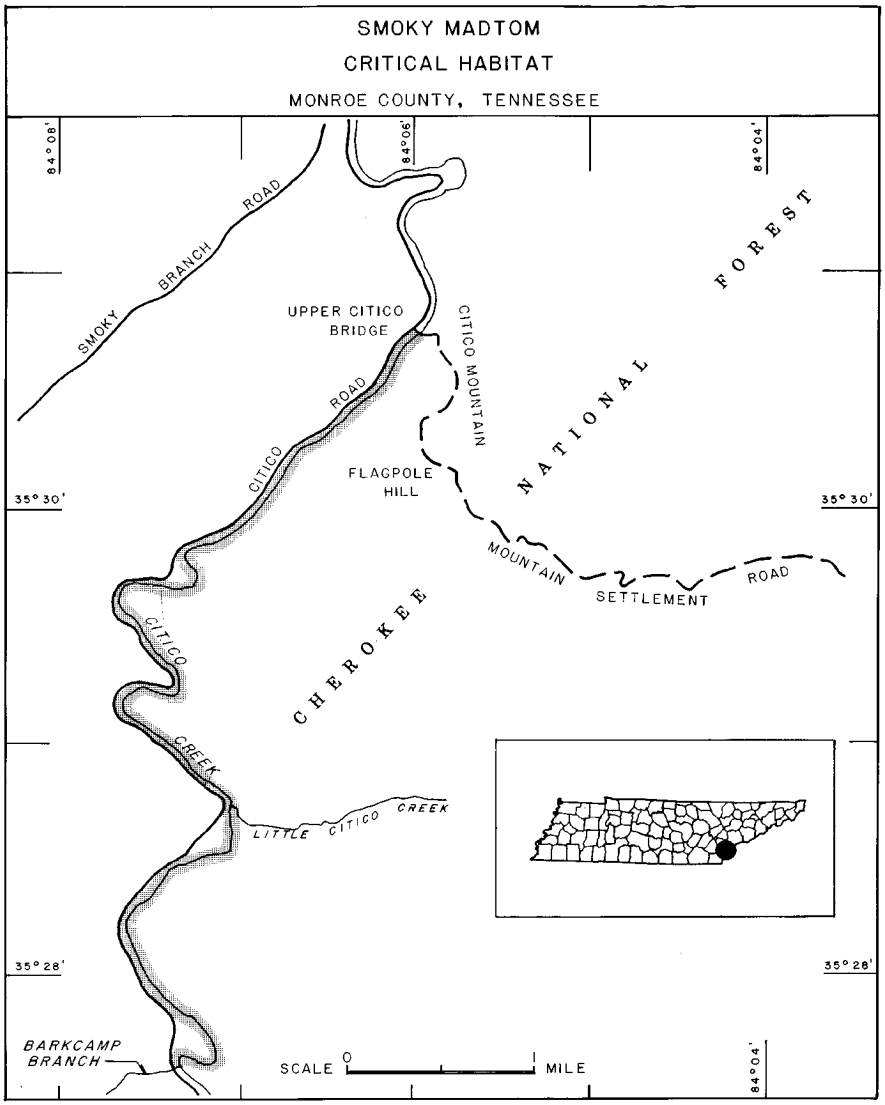


SMOKY MADTOM *(Noturus baileyi)*

Tennessee, Monroe County, Citico Creek, Cherokee National Forest. Citico Creek from the Cherokee National Forest boundary at upper Citico Bridge on Mountain Settlement Road (approximately creek mile 4.3) upstream to the confluence of Citico Creek with Barkcamp Branch (approximately creek mile 10.8).

Constituent elements of the critical habitat include the present good water quality in Citico Creek and run/pool areas with relatively silt-free pea-size gravel substrate containing scattered large flat rocks for breeding habitat. The species utilizes palm-size slab rocks for cover and relatively silt-free riffle areas during other times of the year. The area designated as critical habitat provides the smoky madtom with all of the necessary constituent elements for completion of its life cycle.

NOTE: Map follows:

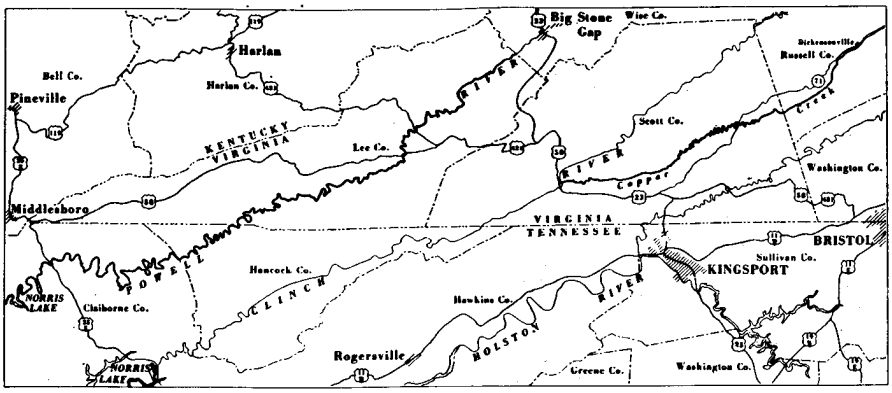


YELLOWFIN MADTOM (*Noturus flavipinnis*)

Tennessee. Claiborne and Hancock Counties. Powell River, main channel from backwaters of Norris Lake upstream to the Tennessee-Virginia State line.

Virginia. Lee, Scott, and Russell Counties. Powell River, main channel from the Virginia-Tennessee State line upstream through Lee County. Copper Creek, main channel from its junction with Clinch River upstream through Scott County and upstream in Russell County to Dickensonville.

NOTE: Map follows:

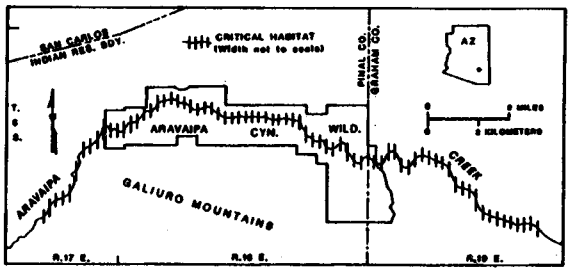


CRITICAL HABITAT FOR THE SLENDER CHUB

LOACH MINNOW (*Tiaroga cobitis*)

Arizona:

1. *Graham and Pinal Counties:* Aravaipa Creek, approximately 24 km (15 mi) of stream extending from the N½ of the SW¼ sec. 26, T.6S., R.17E. upstream to the W½ of the NE¼ sec. 35, T.6S., R.19E.



2. *Greenlee County:*

a. Blue River, approximately 78 km (48 mi) of river, extending from the confluence with the San Francisco River (SE¼ sec. 31, T.2S., R.31E.) upstream to the confluence of Campbell Blue and Dry Blue creeks (SE¼ sec. 6, T.7S., R.21W.) in Catron County, New Mexico.

b. Campbell Blue Creek, approximately 14 km (9 mi) of stream, extending from the confluence with the Blue River (SE¼ sec. 6, T.7S., R.21W.) upstream to the confluence with Coleman Creek (SW¼ of the NE¼ sec. 32, T.4 ½N., R.31E.). Approximately 0.7 km (0.5 mi) of this stretch is located in Catron County, New Mexico.

c. San Francisco River, approximately 6 km (4 mi) of river, extending from the confluence with Hickey Canyon (west boundary of sec. 12, T.3S., R.30E.) upstream to the confluence with the Blue River (SE¼ sec. 31, T.2S., R.31E.).

New Mexico:

1. *Catron County:*

a. Dry Blue Creek, approximately 3 km (2 mi) of stream, extending from the confluence with the Blue River (SE¼ sec. 6, T.7S., R.21W.) upstream to the west boundary of the SE¼ sec. 32, T.6S., R.21W.

b. San Francisco River, approximately 15 km (9 mi) of river, extending from the U.S. Highway 180 bridge (NE¼ of the SW¼ sec. 8, T.1OS., R.20W.) upstream to the east boundary sec. 14, T.9S., R.20W.

c. Tularosa River, approximately 24 km (15 mi) of river, extending from the confluence with Negrito Creek (SW¼ of the NW¼ sec. 19, T.7S. R.18W.) upstream to the town of

Cruzville (south boundary sec. 1, T.6S., R.18W.).

d. Middle Fork Gila River, approximately 18 km (11 mi) of river, extending from the confluence with the West Fork (SW¼ sec. 25, T.12S., R.14W.) upstream to the confluence with Brothers West Canyon (NE¼ sec. 33, T.11S., R.14W.).

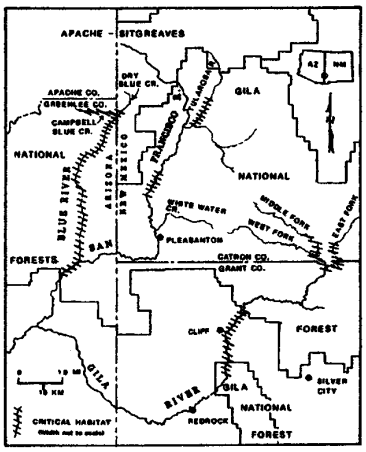
2. *Grant and Catron Counties:*

a. East Fork Gila River, approximately 26 km (16 mi) of river extending from the confluence with the West Fork (center of sec. 8, T.13S., R.13W.) upstream to the north boundary of sec. 11, T.12S., R.13W.

b. West Fork Gila River, approximately 11.5 km (7 mi) of river extending from the confluence with the East Fork (center of sec. 8, T.13S., R.13W.) upstream to the west boundary sec. 22, T.12S., R.14W.

3. *Grant County:* Gila River, approximately 37 km (23 mi) of river, extending from the south boundary sec. 21, T.17S., R.17W. upstream to the confluence with Mogollon Creek (NE¼ sec. 31, T.14S., R.16W.).

NOTE: Map follows:



Known constituent elements, for all areas of critical habitat, include permanent, flowing, unpolluted streams with low to moderate gradient supporting adequate areas of moderate to swift velocities and shallow depths, over gravel, cobble, and rubble substrates with little fine sediment. Adequate areas of slower velocities, shallower depths, and abundant cover are required for early life stages. Known constituent elements for all areas also include periodic flooding; a natural, unregulated hydrograph; healthy riparian vegetation; moderate to high bank stability; and an absence of or few non-native fishes present.

ASH MEADOWS AMARGOSA PUPFISH
(*Cyprinodon nevadensis mionectes*)

Nevada, Nye County: Each of the following springs and outflows plus surrounding land areas for a distance of 50 meters (164 feet) from these springs and ouflows:

Fairbanks Spring and its outflow to the boundary between Sections 9 and 10, T17S, R50E.

Rogers Spring and its outflows to the boundary between Sections 15 and 16, T17S, R50E.

Longstreet Spring and its outflow to the boundary between Sections 15 and 22, T17S, R50E.

Three unnamed springs in the northwest corner of Section 23, T17S, R50E, and each of their outflows for a distance of 75 meters (246 feet) from the spring.

Crystal Pool and its outflow for a distance of 400 meters (1,312 feet) from the pool.

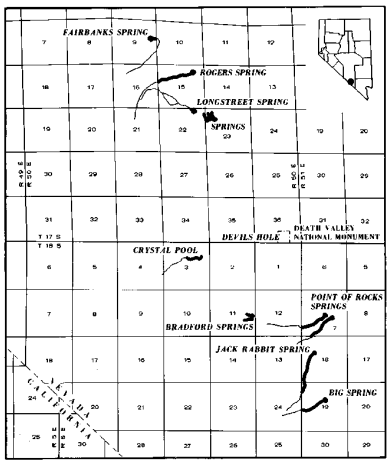
Bradford Springs in Section 11, T18S, R50E, and their outflows for a distance of 300 meters (984 feet) from the springs.

Jack Rabbit Spring and its outflow flowing southwest to the boundary between Section 24, T18S, R50E and Section 19, T18S, R51E.

Big Spring and its outflow to the boundary between Section 19, T18S, R51E and Section 24, T18S, R50E.

Point of Rocks Springs and their entire outflows within Section 7, T18S, R51E.

NOTE: Map follows:

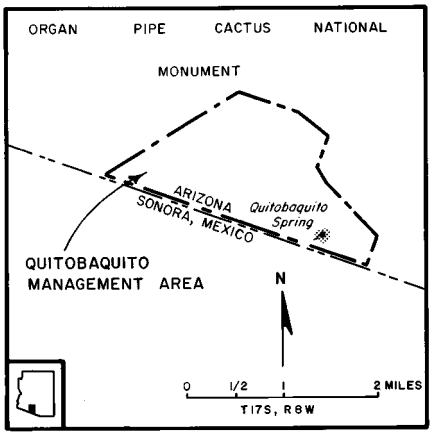


Known constituent elements include warm-water springs and their outflows and surrounding land areas that provide vegetation for cover and habitat for insects and other invertebrates on which this species feeds.

DESERT PUPFISH (*Cyprinodon macularius*)

Arizona: Pima County. 1. *Quitobaquito Spring*, approximately 25 miles WNW Lukeville, Arizona in Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, in T17S R8N; and a 100-foot riparian buffer zone around the spring.

NOTE: Map follows:



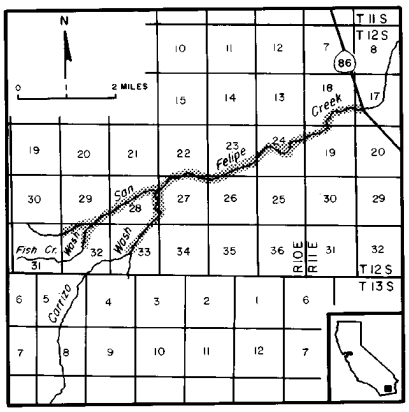
California: Imperial County.

1. *San Felipe Creek*. Approximately 8½ stream miles and 100 feet on either side of San Felipe Creek or the stream channel commencing at the State Highway 86 bridge crossing (approximately ¼ mile south of intersection of Hwy. 78 and Hwy. 86) upstream to the eastern boundary of Section 31, T12S; R10E; including those areas of the stream channel in: T12S; R11E; Section 17, 18, and 19; T12S; R10E; Section 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 32.

2. *Carrizo Wash*. Approximately 1¾ stream miles and 100 feet on either side of or the stream channel commencing at the confluence of Carrizo Wash with San Felipe Creek upstream to the southern boundary of N½ Section 33; T12S; R10E; including those areas of the stream channel in T12S; R10E; Section 27, 28, and N½ Section 33.

3. *Fish Creek Wash*. Approximately three-fourths of one stream mile and 100 feet on either side of the stream channel from the confluence of Fish Creek Wash with San Felipe Creek upstream to the southern boundary of N½ Section 32; T12S; R10E; including those areas of the stream channel in T12S; R10E; Section 29 and N½ Section 32.

NOTE: Map follows:

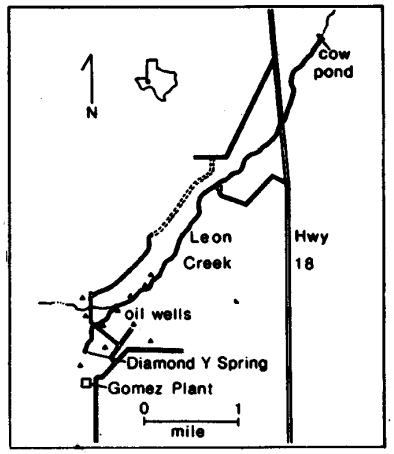


Constituent elements for all four areas designated as critical habitat include clean unpolluted water that is relatively free of exotic organisms, especially exotic fishes, in small slow-moving desert streams and spring pools with marshy backwater areas.

LEON SPRINGS PUPFISH (*Cyprindon bovinus*)

Texas, Pecos County. Diamond Y Spring and its outflow stream, Loen Creek; from the head of Diamond Y Spring downstream in Leon Creek to a point 1 mile northeast of the Texas Highway 18 crossing, approximately 10 miles north of Fort Stockton.

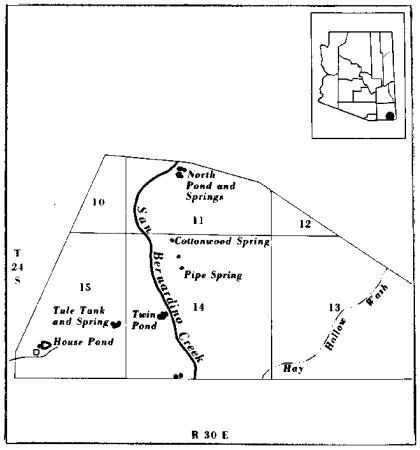
NOTE: Map follows:



BEAUTIFUL SHINER *(Notropis formosus)*

Arizona, Cochise County. All aquatic habitats of San Bernardino NWR in S½ Sec. 11; Sec. 14; S½ and NE¼ Sec. 15; T24S, R30E. Known constituent elements include small permanent streams with riffles, or intermittent creeks with pools and riffles in the Rio Yaqui drainage with clean unpolluted water. These waters should be free of introduced exotic fishes.

NOTE: Map follows:



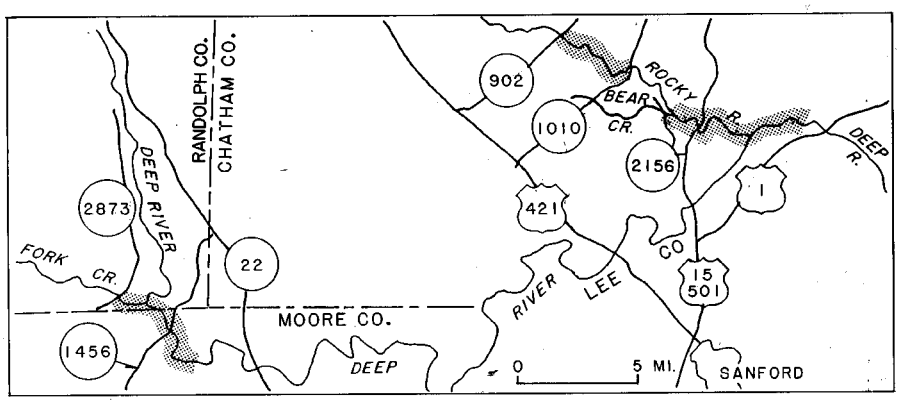
CAPE FEAR SHINER (*Notropis mekistocholas*)

(1) *North Carolina*. Chatham County. Approximately 4.1 river miles of the Rocky River from North Carolina State Highway 902 Bridge downstream to Chatham County Road 1010 Bridge;

(2) *North Carolina*. Chatham and Lee Counties. Approximately 0.5 river mile of Bear Creek, from Chatham County Road 2156 Bridge downstream to the Rocky River, then downstream in the Rocky River (approximately 4.2 river miles) to the Deep River, then downstream in the Deep River (approximately 2.6 river miles) to a point 0.3 river mile below the Moncure, North Carolina, U.S. Geological Survey Gaging Station; and

(3) *North Carolina*. Randolph and Moore Counties. Approximately 1.5 river miles of Fork Creek, from a point 0.1 river mile upstream of Randolph County Road 2873 Bridge downstream to the Deep River then downstream approximately 4.1 river miles of the Deep River in Randolph and Moore Counties, North Carolina, to a point 2.5 river miles below Moore County Road 1456 Bridge.

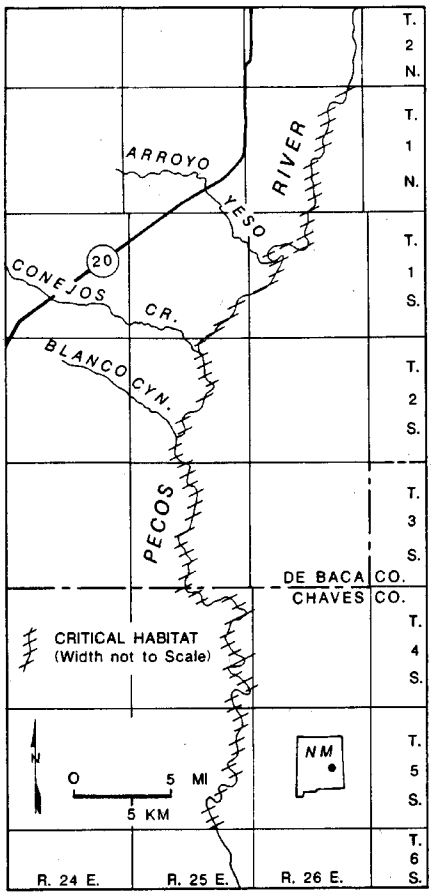
NOTE: Map follows:



PECOS BLUNTNOSE SHINER (*Notropis simus pecosensis*).

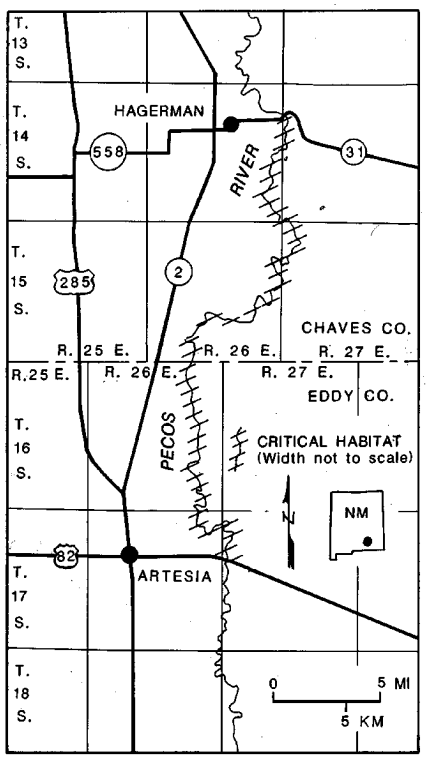
1. New Mexico: De Baca and Chaves Counties. Pecos River from point at the north boundary of NE ¼ Sec. 2; T1N; R26E (approximately 10 mi. (16 km.) south of Fort Sumner) extending downstream approximately 64 mi. (103 km.) to a point at the south boundary SW ¼ Sec. 35; T5S; R25E.

NOTE: Map follows:



2. New Mexico. Chaves and Eddy Counties. Pecos River from the west boundary NW ¼ Sec. 7; T14S; R27E, extending downstream approximately 37 mi. (60 km.) to the NW ¼ Sec. 18; T17S; R27E (to the U.S. highway 82 bridge near Artesia).

NOTE: Map follows:



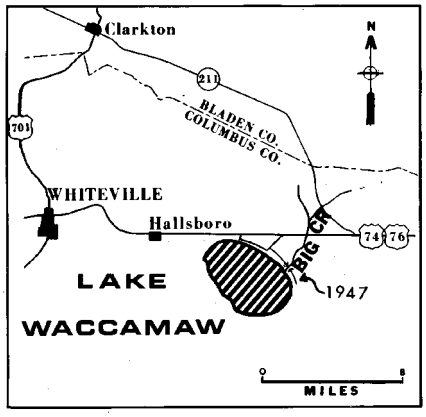
Constituent elements include clean, permanent water; a main river channel habitat with sandy substrate; and a low velocity flow.

WACCAMAW SILVERSIDE (*Menidia extensa*)

North Carolina, Columbus County. Lake Waccamaw in its entirety to mean high water level, and Big Creek from its mouth at Lake Waccamaw upstream approximately 0.6 kilometer (0.4 mile) to where the creek is crossed by County Road 1947.

Constituent elements include high quality clear open water, with a neutral pH and clean substrate.

NOTE: Map follows:

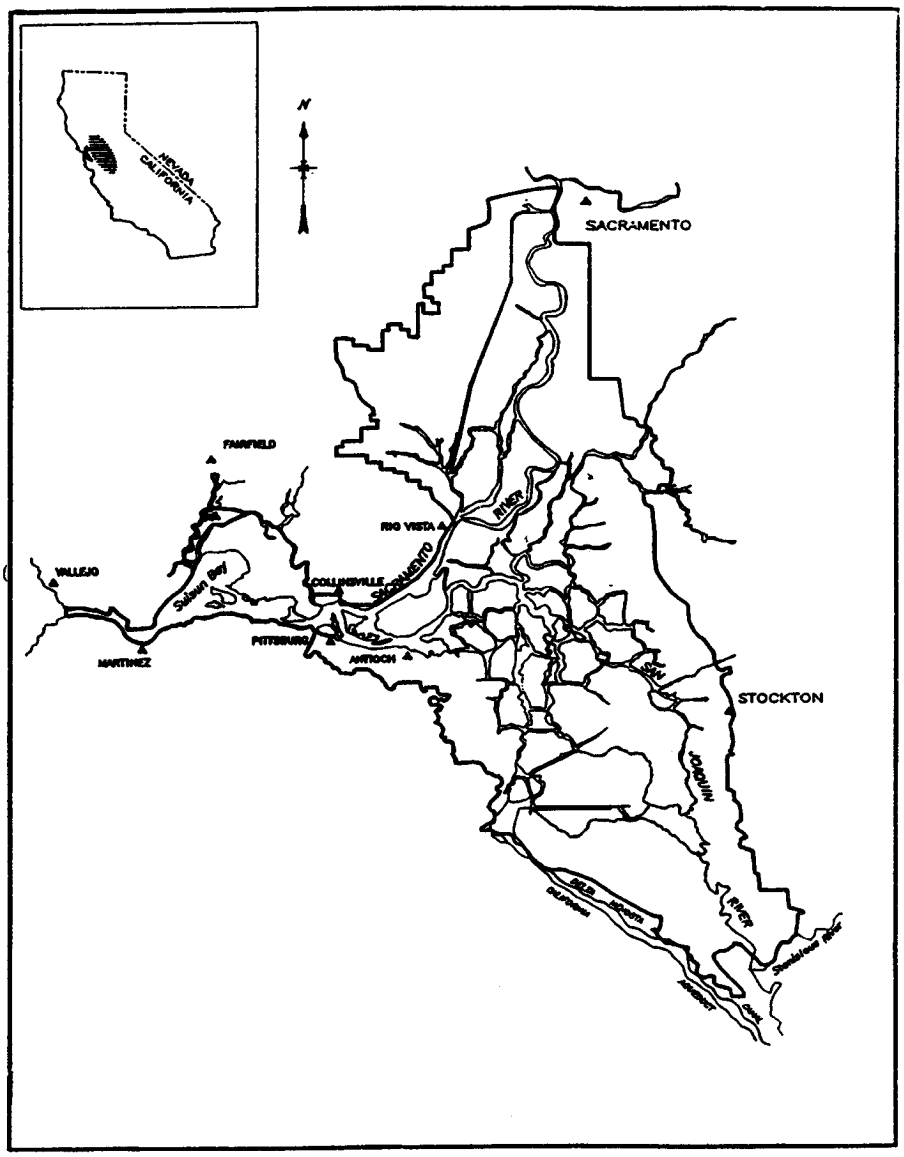


DELTA SMELT (*Hypomesus transpacificus*)

California—Areas of all water and all submerged lands below ordinary high water and the entire water column bounded by and contained in Suisun Bay (including the contiguous Grizzly and Honker Bays); the length of Montezuma Slough; and the existing contiguous waters contained within the Delta, as defined by section 12220, of the State of California's Water Code of 1969 (a complex of bays, dead-end sloughs, channels typically less than 4 meters deep, marshlands, etc.) as follows:

Bounded by a line beginning at the Carquinez Bridge which crosses the Carquinez Strait; thence, northeasterly along the western and northern shoreline of Suisun Bay, including Goodyear, Suisun, Cutoff, First Mallard (Spring Branch), and Montezuma Sloughs; thence, upstream to the intersection of Montezuma Slough with the western boundary of the Delta as delineated in section 12220 of the State of California's Water Code of 1969; thence, following the boundary and including all contiguous water bodies contained within the statutory definition of the Delta, to its intersection with the San Joaquin River at its confluence with Suisun Bay; thence, westerly along the south shore of Suisun Bay to the Carquinez Bridge.

NOTE: Map follows:

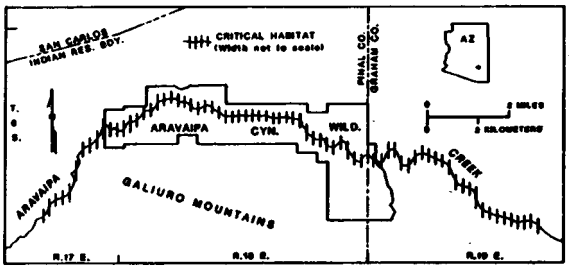


Primary Constituent Elements—physical habitat, water, river flow, and salinity concentrations required to maintain delta smelt habitat for spawning, larval and juvenile transport, rearing, and adult migration.

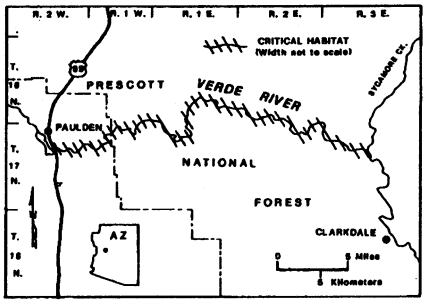
SPIKEDACE (*Meda fulgida*)

Arizona

1. *Graham and Pinal Counties:* Aravaipa Creek, approximately 24 km (15 mi) of stream extending from the N½ of the SW¼ sec. 26, T.6S., R.17E. upstream to the W½ of the NE¼ sec. 35, T.6S., R.19E.



2. *Yavapai County:* Verde River, approximately 57 km (35 mi) of river, extending from about 1 km (0.5 mi) below the confluence with Sycamore Creek (south boundary of the NW¼ sec. 17, T.17N., R.3E.) upstream to the Sullivan Lake dam (NE¼ of the NW¼ sec. 15, T.17N., R.2W.).

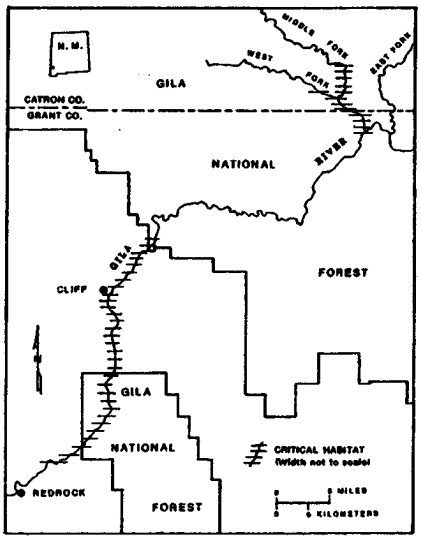


NEW MEXICO

1. *Grant County:* Gila River, approximately 50 km (31 mi) of river, extending from the mouth of the Middle Box canyon (NW¼ of the SW¼ sec. 23, T.18S., R.18W.) upstream to the confluence with Mogollon Creek (NE¼ sec. 31, T.14S., R.16W.).

2. *Grant and Catron Counties:* West Fork Gila River, approximately 11.5 km (7 mi) of river, extending from the confluence with the East Fork (center of sec. 8, T.13S., R.13W.) upstream to the west boundary sec. 22, T.12S., R.14W.

3. *Catron County:* Middle Fork Gila River, approximately 11.5 km (7 mi) of river, extending from the confluence with the West Fork (SW¼ sec. 25, T.12S., R.14W.) upstream to the confluence with Big Bear Canyon (NW¼ sec. 2, T.12S., R.14W.).



Known constituent elements, for all areas of critical habitat, include permanent, flowing, unpolluted streams with low to moderate gradient supporting adequate areas of shear zones, sheet flows, and other appropriate habitat with slow to swift velocities and shallow depths, over sand, gravel, and cobble substrates with low to moderate amounts of fine sediment. Adequate areas of slower velocities, shallower depths, and abundant cover are required for early life stages. Known constituent elements for all areas also include periodic flooding; a natural, unregulated hydrograph; healthy riparian vegetation; moderate to high bank stability; and an absence of or few non-native fishes present.

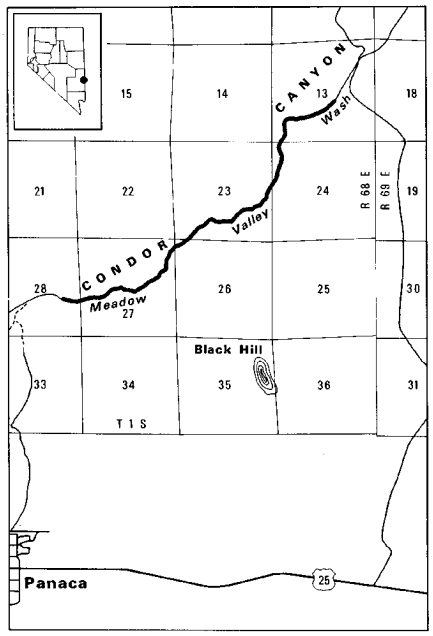
BIG SPRING SPINEDACE *(Lepidomeda mollispinis pratensis)*

Nevada. Condor Canyon, Lincoln County. Four stream miles of Meadow Valley Wash and 50 feet on either side of the stream as it

flows through the following sections: T. 1 S., R. 68 E., Sections 13, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28.

Known constituent elements include clean permanent flowing spring-fed stream with deep pool areas and shallow marshy areas along the shore and the absence of exotic fishes.

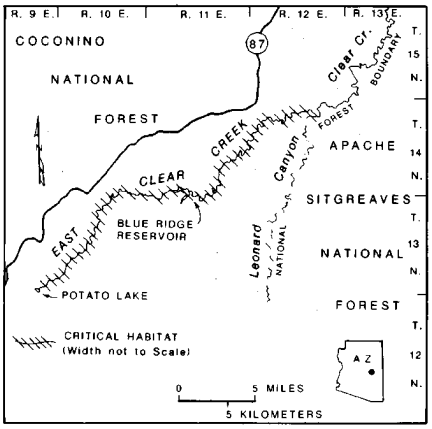
NOTE: Map follows:



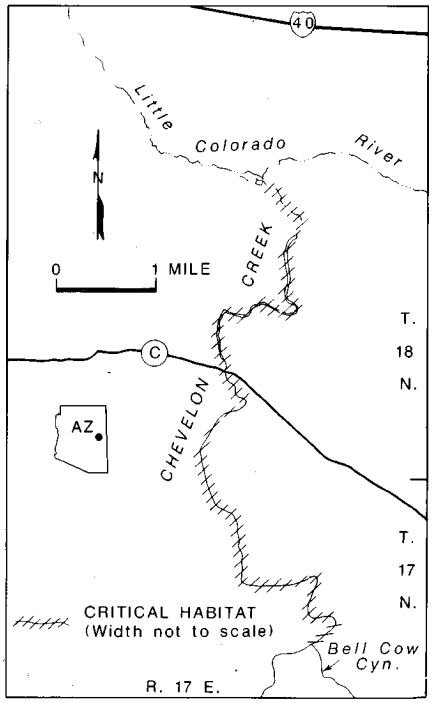
LITTLE COLORADO SPINEDACE (*Lepidomeda vittata*)

Arizona:

1. Coconino County. East Clear Creek; approximately 18 miles of stream extending from the confluence with Leonard Canyon (NE ¼ Sec. 11 T14N R12E) upstream to the Blue Ridge Reservoir dam (SE ¼ Sec. 33 T14N R11E), and approximately 13 miles of stream extending from the upper end of Blue Ridge Reservoir (east boundary SE ¼ Sec. 36 T14N R10E) upstream to Potato Lake (NE ¼ Sec. 1 T12N R9E).

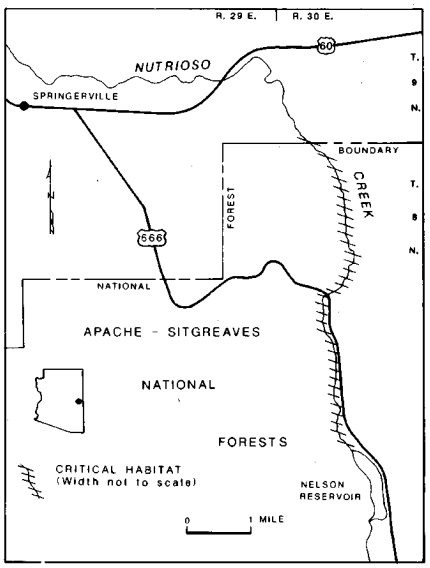


2. Navajo County. Chevelon Creek; approximately 8 miles of stream extending from the confluence with the Little Colorado River (NW¼ Sec. 23 T18N R17E) upstream to Bell Cow Canyon (SE¼ of the SW¼ Sec. 11 T17N R17E).



3. Apache County. Nutrioso Creek; approximately 5 miles of stream extending from the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest boundary (north boundary Sec. 5 T8N R30E) upstream

to the Nelson Reservoir dam (NE¼ Sec. 29 T8N R30E).



Constituent elements, for all areas of critical habitat, include clean, permanent flowing water, with pools and a fine gravel or silt-mud substrate.

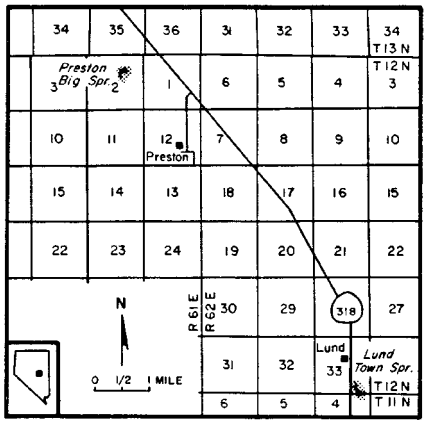
WHITE RIVER SPINEDACE (*Lepidomeda albivallis*)

Nevada, White Pine County. Each of the following springs and outflows plus surrounding land areas for a distance of 50 feet from these springs and outflows:

Preston Big Spring and associated outflows within T12N, R61E, NE ¼ Sec. 2.

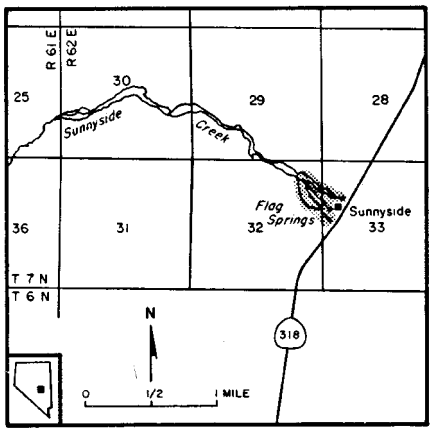
Lund Spring and associated outflows within T11N, R62E, NE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 4; T12N, R62E, S ½ of SE ¼ Sec. 33.

NOTE: Map follows:



Nevada, Nye County. Flag Springs and associated outflows plus surrounding land areas for a distance of 50 feet from the springs and outflows within the following areas: T7N, R62E, E ½ of NE ¼ Sec. 32, SW ¼ of NW ¼ Sec. 33.

NOTE: Map follows:



Known constituent elements for all areas of critical habitat include consistently high quality and quantity of cool springs and their outflows, and surrounding land area that provide vegetation for cover and habitat for insects and other invertebrates on which the species feeds.

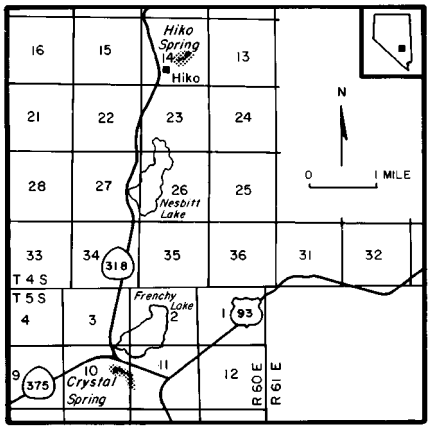
HIKO WHITE RIVER SPRINGFISH *(Crenichthys baileyi grandis)*

Nevada, Lincoln County. Each of the following springs and outflows plus surrounding land areas for a distance of 50 feet from these springs and outflows:

Hiko Spring and associated outflows within T4S, R60E, SW¼ of NE¼ Sec. 14 and NW¼ of SE¼ Sec. 14.

Crystal Springs and associated outflows within T5S, R60E, all of NE¼ of Sec. 10 and NE¼ of SE¼ Sec. 10, SW¼ of NW¼ Sec. 11 and NW¼ of SW¼ Sec. 11.

NOTE: Map follows:

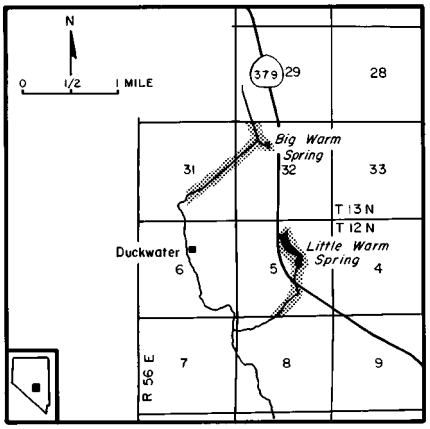


Known constituent elements include warmwater springs and their outflows and surrounding land areas that provide vegetation for cover and habitat for insects and other invertebrates on which the species feeds.

RAILROAD VALLEY SPRINGFISH *(Crenichthys nevadae)*

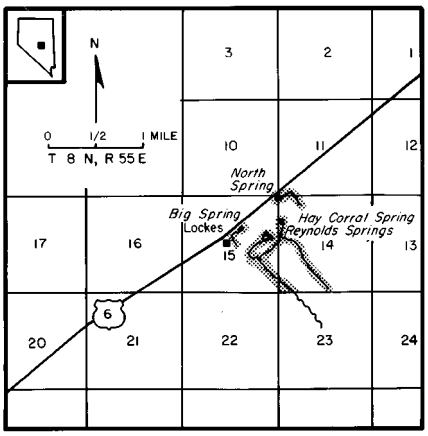
1. Nevada, Nye County, Duckwater area. Big Warm Spring and its outflow pools, streams, and marshes and a 50 foot riparian zone around the spring, outflow pools, streams, and marshes in T13N, R56E, NE¼ Sec. 31, SE¼ Sec. 31, NW¼ Sec. 32. Little Warm Spring and its outflow pools, streams, and marshes, and a 50-foot riparian zone around the spring, outflow pools, streams, and marshes in T12N, R56E, Sec. 5.

NOTE: Map follows:



1. Nevada, Nye County, Lockes Area. North, Hay Corral, Big, and Reynolds Springs and their outflow pools, streams, and marshes, and a 50-foot riparian zone around the springs, outflow pools, streams, and marshes in T8N, R55E, SW¼ Sec. 11, NW¼ Sec. 14, SW¼ Sec. 14, SE¼ Sec. 15, NE¼ Sec. 15, SW¼ Sec. 15.

NOTE: Map follows:



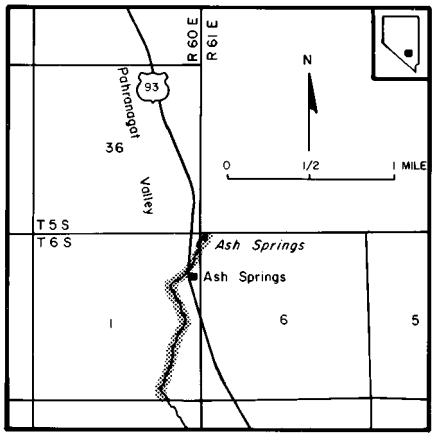
Known constituent elements for all areas of critical habitat of the Railroad Valley springfish include clear, unpolluted thermal spring waters ranging in temperature from 29° to 36° C in pools; flowing channels; marshy areas with aquatic plants, insects, and mollusks.

WHITE RIVER SPRINGFISH *(Crenichthys baileyi baileyi)*

Nevada, Lincoln County. Ash Springs and associated outflows plus surrounding land areas for a distance of 50 feet from the springs and outflows within the following

areas: T6S, R60E, E½ of E½ Sec. 1 and T6S, R61E, NW¼ of NW¼ Sec. 6.

NOTE: Map follows:



Known constituent elements include warmwater springs and their outflows and surrounding land areas that provide vegetation for cover and habitat or insects and other invertebrates on which the species feeds.

COLORADO SQUAWFISH (*Ptychocheilus lucius*)

Description of areas taken from BLM 1:100,000 maps (available from BLM State Offices): Canyon of Lodore, CO 1990; La Sal, UT/CO 1985; Rangely, CO 1989; Delta, CO 1989; Grand Junction, CO 1990; Hite Crossing, UT 1982; Vernal, UT/CO 1990; Craig, CO 1990; Bluff, UT/CO 1985; Moab, UT/CO 1985; Hanksville, UT 1982; San Rafael Desert, UT 1985; Huntington, UT 1982; Price, UT 1989; Farmington, NM 1991; Navajo Mountain, UT/AZ 1982. The 100-year flood plain for many areas is detailed in Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) published by and available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). In areas where a FIRM is not available, the presence of alluvium soils or known high water marks can be used to determine the extent of the flood plain. Only areas of flood plain containing constituent elements are considered critical habitat.

Colorado: Moffat County. The Yampa River and its 100-year flood plain from the State Highway 394 bridge in T.6N., R.91W., sec. 1 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T.7N., R.103W., sec. 28 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah: Uintah, Carbon, Grand, Emery, Wayne, and San Juan Counties; and Colorado: Moffat County. The Green River and its 100-year flood plain from the confluence with the Yampa River in T.7N., R.103W., sec. 28 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Colorado River in T.30S., R.19E., sec. 7 (Salt Lake Meridian).

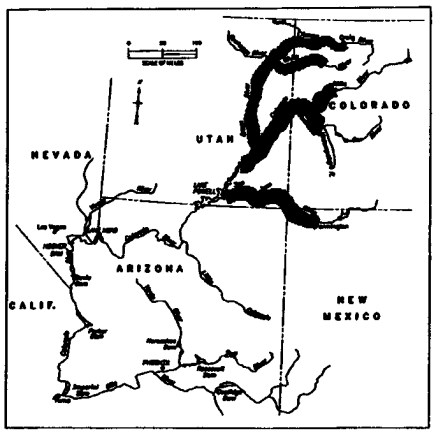
Colorado: Rio Blanco County; and Utah: Uintah County. The White River and its 100-year flood plain from Rio Blanco Lake Dam in T.1N., R.96W., sec. 6 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T.9S., R.20E., sec. 4 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Colorado: Delta and Mesa Counties. The Gunnison River and its 100-year flood plain from the confluence with the Uncompahgre River in T.15S., R.96W., sec. 11 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Colorado River in T.1S., R.1W., sec. 22 (Ute Meridian).

Colorado: Mesa and Garfield Counties; and Utah: Grand, San Juan, Wayne, and Garfield Counties. The Colorado River and its 100-year flood plain from the Colorado River Bridge at exit 90 north off Interstate 70 in T.6S., R.93W., sec. 16 (6th Principal Meridian) to North Wash including the Dirty Devil arm of Lake Powell up to the full pool elevation in T.33S., R.14E., sec. 29 (Salt Lake Meridian).

New Mexico: San Juan County; and Utah: San Juan County. The San Juan River and its 100-year flood plain from the State Route 371 Bridge in T.29N., R.13W., sec. 17 (New Mexico Meridian) to Neskahai Canyon in the San Juan arm of Lake Powell in T.41S., R.11E., sec. 26 (Salt Lake Meridian) up to the full pool elevation.

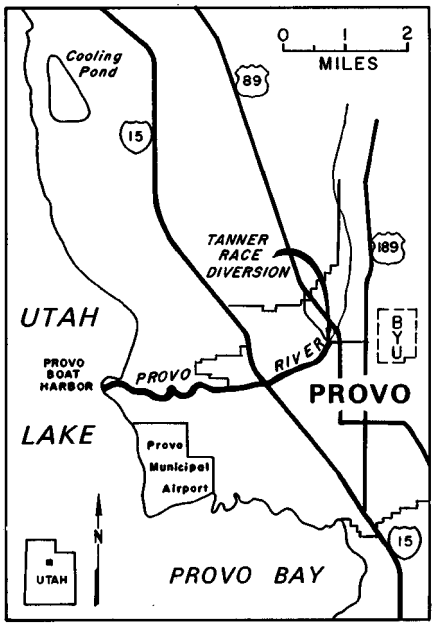
Known constituent elements include water, physical habitat, and biological environment as required for each particular life stage for each species.



JUNE SUCKER (*Chasmistes liorus*)

Utah, Utah County. Provo River, Sec. 5, T7S, R2E; to Sec. 36, T6S, R2E, the lower 7.8 kilometers (4.9 miles) of the main channel of the river as measured from it confluence with Utah Lake, upstream to the Tanner Race diversion.

NOTE: Map follows:



Known constituent elements of the critical habitat include one to three feet of high quality water constantly flowing over a clean, unsilted gravel substrate. Larval June suckers require shallow areas with low velocities connected to the main channel of the river.

MODOC SUCKER (*Catostomus microps)*

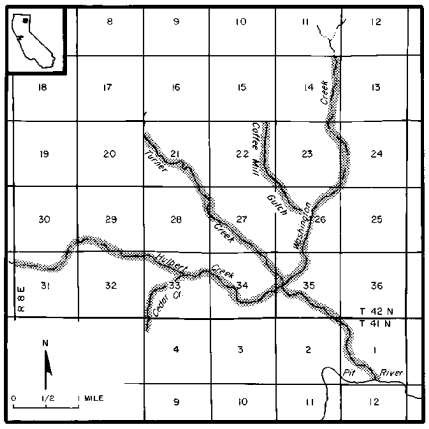
California, Modoc County.

1. Turner Creek. Approximately 4.5 stream miles and 50 feet on either side of the stream channel from the juncture of Turner Creek with the Pit River upstream to T42N, R8E, Section 20; including those areas of the stream channel in T41N, R8E, Sections 1 and 2; and in T42N, R8E, Sections 21, 27, 28, 34, and 35.

2. Washington Creek. Approximately 4 stream miles and 50 feet on either side of the stream channel from the juncture of Washington Creek with Turner Creek to T42N, R8E, Section 11; including those areas of the stream channel in T42N, R8E, Sections 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 35. Also Coffee Mill Gulch, a tributary of Washington Creek, for approximately 1.5 miles and 50 feet on either side of the stream channel from the juncture of this tributary with Washington Creek upstream to T42N, R8E, Section 22; including those areas of the stream channel in T42N, R8E, Sections 22, 23, and 26.

3. Hulbert Creek. Approximately 3.5 stream miles and 50 feet on either side of the stream channel from the juncture of Hulbert Creek with Turner Creek upstream to T42N, R8E, Section 31; including those areas of the stream channel in T42N, R8E, Sections 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, and 35; and Cedar Creek, a tributary of Hulbert Creek, for approximately 1.5 stream miles and 50 feet on either side of the stream channel from the juncture of Cedar Creek with Hulbert Creek upstream to Cedar Spring; including those areas of the stream channel in T41N, R8E, Section 4; and in T42N, R8E, Section 33.

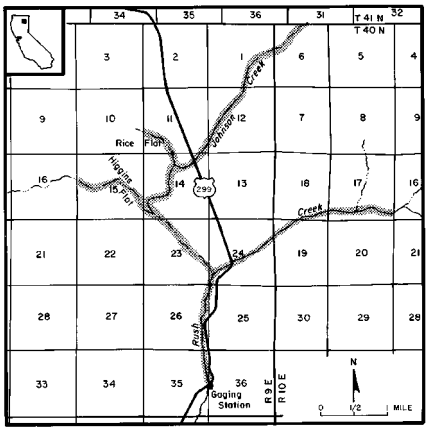
NOTE: Map follows:



4. Johnson Creek. Approximately 4 stream miles and 50 feet on either side of the stream channel from the juncture of Johnson Creek with Rush Creek upstream to T40N, R10E, Section 6; including those areas of the stream channel in T40N, R9E, Sections 1, 11, 12, 14, 23, and 24. Also in unnamed tributary of Johnson Creek in Rice Flat, for approximately 1 stream mile and 50 feet on either side of the stream channel from the juncture of this tributary with Johnson Creek upstream to T40N, R9E, Section 10; including those areas of the stream channel in T40N, R9E, Sections 11 and 14. Also in unnamed tributary of Johnson Creek in Higgins Flat, for approximately 1 stream mile and 50 feet on either side of the stream channel from the juncture of this tributary with Johnson Creek upstream to T40N, R9E, Section 10; including those areas of the stream channel in T40N, R9E, Sections 14 and 15.

5. Rush Creek. Approximately 5 stream miles and 50 feet on either side of the stream channel from the gauging station at the State Route 299 crossing upstream to T40N, R10E, Section 16; including those areas of the stream channel in T40N, R9E, Sections 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36; and in T40N, R10E, Sections 17, 18, and 19.

NOTE: Map follows:



Known constituent elements include intermittent and permanent-water creeks, and adjacent land areas that provide vegetation for cover and protection from soil erosion.

RAZORBACK SUCKER (*Xyrauchen texanus*)

Description of areas taken from BLM 1:100,000 scale maps (available from BLM State Offices): Rangely, CO 1989; Canyon of Lodore, CO 1990; Seep Ridge, UT/CO 1982; La Sal, UT/CO 1985; Westwater, UT/CO 1981; Hite Crossing, UT 1982; Glenwood Springs, CO 1988; Grand Junction, CO 1990; Delta, CO 1989; Navajo Mountain, UT/AZ 1982; Vernal, UT/CO 1990; Craig, CO 1990; Bluff, UT/CO 1985; Moab, UT/CO 1985; Hanksville, UT 1982; San Rafael Desert, UT 1985; Huntington, UT 1982; Price, UT 1989; Tuba City, AZ 1983; Lake Mead, NV/AZ 1981; Davis Dam, AZ/NV/CA 1982; Parker, AZ/CA 1980; Yuma, AZ/CA 1988; Safford, AZ 1991; Globe, AZ 1980; Clifton, AZ/NM 1975; Prescott, AZ 1982; Theodore Roosevelt Lake, AZ 1982; Grand Canyon, AZ 1980; Mt. Trumbull, AZ 1979; Boulder City, NV/AZ 1978; Blythe, CA/AZ 1976; Trigo Mountains, AZ/CA 1988; Sedona, AZ 1982; Payson, AZ 1988; and U.S. Forest Service map: Tonto National Forest, Phoenix, AZ. The 100-year flood plain for many areas is detailed in Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) published by and available through the FEMA. In areas where a FIRM is not available, the presence of alluvium soils or known high water marks can be used to determine the extent of the flood plain. Only areas of flood plain containing constituent elements are considered critical habitat.

Colorado: Moffat County. The Yampa River and its 100-year flood plain from the mouth of Cross Mountain Canyon in T.6N., R.98W., sec. 23 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T.7N., R.103W., sec. 28 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah: Uintah County; and Colorado: Moffat County. The Green River and its 100-year flood plain from the confluence with the Yampa River in T.7N., R.103W., sec. 28 (6th Principal Meridian) to Sand Wash in T.11S., R.18E., sec. 20 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah: Uintah, Carbon, Grand, Emery, Wayne, and San Juan Counties. The Green River and its 100-year flood plain from Sand Wash at T.11S., R.18E., sec. 20 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Colorado River in T.30S., R.19E., sec. 7 (6th Principal Meridian).

Utah: Uintah County. The White River and its 100-year flood plain from the boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation at river mile 18 in T.9S., R.22E., sec. 21 (Salt Lake Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T.9S., R.20E., sec. 4 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Utah: Uintah County. The Duchesne River and its 100-year flood plain from river mile 2.5 in T.4S., R.3E., sec. 30 (Salt Lake Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T.5S., R.3E., sec. 5 (Uintah Meridian).

Colorado: Delta and Mesa Counties. The Gunnison River and its 100-year flood plain from the confluence with the Uncompahgre River in T.15S., R.96W., sec. 11 (6th Principal Meridian) to Redlands Diversion Dam in T.1S., R.1W., sec. 27 (Ute Meridian).

Colorado: Mesa and Garfield Counties. The Colorado River and its 100-year flood plain from Colorado River Bridge at exit 90 north off Interstate 70 in T.6S., R.93W., sec. 16 (6th Principal Meridian) to Westwater Canyon in T.20S., R.25E., sec. 12 (Salt Lake Meridian) including the Gunnison River and its 100-year flood plain from the Redlands Diversion Dam in T.1S., R.1W., sec. 27 (Ute Meridian) to the confluence with the Colorado River in T.1S., R.1W., sec. 22 (Ute Meridian).

Utah: Grand, San Juan, Wayne, and Garfield Counties. The Colorado River and its 100-year flood plain from Westwater Canyon in T.20S., R.25E., sec. 12 (Salt Lake Meridian) to full pool elevation, upstream of North Wash and including the Dirty Devil arm of Lake Powell in T.33S., R.14E., sec. 29 (Salt Lake Meridian).

New Mexico: San Juan County; and Utah: San Juan County. The San Juan River and its 100-year flood plain from the Hogback Diversion in T.29N., R.16W., sec. 9 (New Mexico Meridian) to the full pool elevation at the mouth of Neskahai Canyon on the San Juan arm of Lake Powell in T.41S., R.11E., sec. 26 (Salt Lake Meridian).

Arizona: Coconino and Mohave Counties; and Nevada: Clark County. The Colorado River and its 100-year flood plain from the confluence with the Paria River in T.40N., R.7E., sec. 24 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) to Hoover Dam in T.30N., R.23W., sec. 3 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) including Lake Mead to the full pool elevation.

Arizona: Mohave County; and Nevada: Clark County. The Colorado River and its 100-year flood plain from Hoover Dam in

T.30N., R.23W., sec. 1 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) to Davis Dam in T.21N., R.21W., sec. 18 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) including Lake Mohave to the full pool elevation.

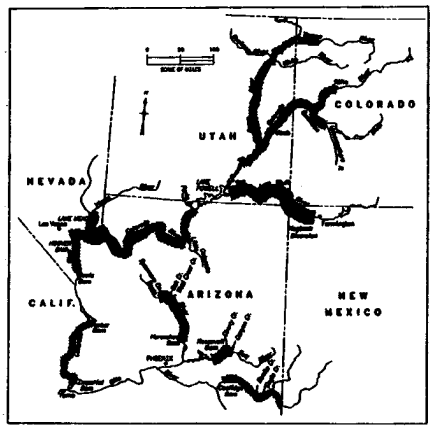
Arizona: La Paz and Yuma Counties; and California: San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties. The Colorado River and its 100-year flood plain from Parker Dam in T.11N., R.18W., sec. 16 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) to Imperial Dam in T.6S., R.22W., sec. 25 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) including Imperial Reservoir to the full pool elevation or 100-year flood plain, whichever is greater.

Arizona: Graham, Greenlee, Gila, and Pinal Counties. The Gila River and its 100-year flood plain from the Arizona-New Mexico border in T.8S., R.32E., sec. 34 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) to Coolidge Dam in T.3S., R.18E., sec. 17 (Gila and Salt River Meridian), including San Carlos Reservoir to the full pool elevation.

Arizona: Gila County. The Salt River and its 100-year flood plain from the old U.S. Highway 60/State Route 77 bridge (unsurveyed) to Roosevelt Diversion Dam in T.3N., R.14E., sec. 4 (Gila and Salt River Meridian).

Arizona: Yavapai County. The Verde River and its 100-year flood plain from the U.S. Forest Service boundary (Prescott National Forest) in T.18N., R.2E., sec. 31 to Horseshoe Dam in T.7N., R.6E., sec. 2 (Gila and Salt River Meridian), including Horseshoe Lake to the full pool elevation.

Known constituent elements include water, physical habitat, and biological environment as required for each particular life stage for each species.



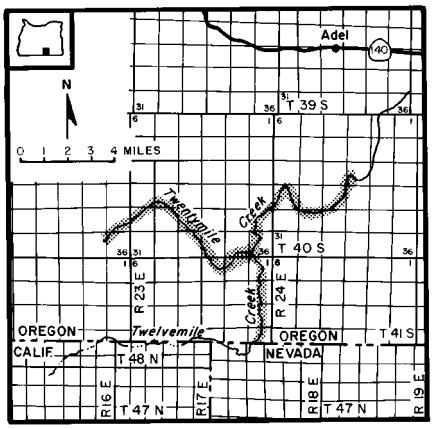
WARNER SUCKER *(Catostomus warnerensis)*

Oregon: Lake County.

1. *Twelvemile Creek*—Approximately 4 stream miles and 50 feet on either side of the stream commencing at the confluence of Twelvemile Creek and Twentymile Creek and extending upstream, and including those portions of Twelvemile Creek in T40S, R23E, Section 35; and T41S, R23E, Sections 1, 2, 12, 13, 23, and 24.

2. *Twentymile Creek*—Approximately 18 stream miles and 50 feet on either side of the stream commencing about 9 miles upstream of the junction of Twelvemile and Twentymile Creeks and extending to a point about 9 miles downstream of the junction, and including those portions of Twentymile Creek in T40S, R22E, Sections 25, 35, and 36; T40S, R23E, Sections 19, 20, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35 and 36; T40S, R24E, Sections 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30; and T41S, R23E, Sections 2 and 3.

NOTE: Map follows:

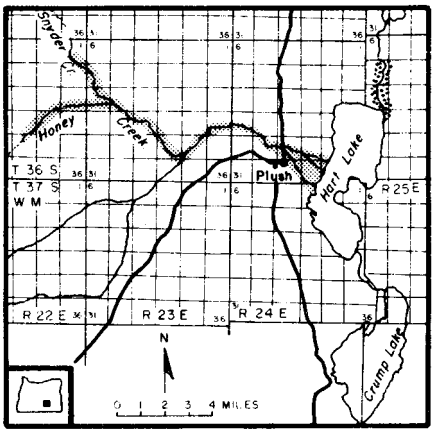


3. *Spillway Canal north of Hart Lake*—Approximately 2 stream miles and 50 feet on either side of the waterway commencing at its confluence with Hart Lake and extending to a point about 2 miles downstream, and including those portions of the waterway in T36S, R24E, Sections 7, 18, and 19.

4. *Snyder Creek*—Approximately 3 stream miles and 50 feet on either side of the stream commencing at the confluence of Snyder Creek and Honey Creek and extending to a point about 3 miles upstream on Snyder Creek, and including those portions of Snyder Creek in T36S, R22E, Sections 1 and 12; and T36S, R23E, Sections 7, 17, and 18.

5. *Honey Creek*—Approximately 16 stream miles and 50 feet on either side of the stream commencing at the confluence of Honey Creek with Hart Lake and extending to a point about 16 miles upstream on Honey Creek, and including those portions of Honey Creek in T36S, R24E, Sections 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, and 35; T36S, R23E, Sections 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28; and T36S, R22E, Sections 13, 14, 22, and 23.

NOTE: Map follows:

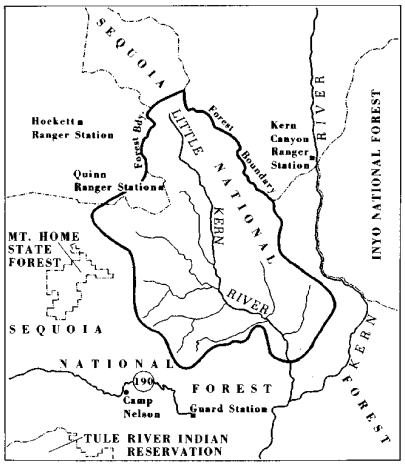


Constituent elements of all areas proposed as critical habitat include streams 15 feet to 60 feet wide with gravel-bottom shoal and riffle areas with intervening pools. Streams should have clean, unpolluted flowing water and a stable riparian zone. The streams should support a variety of aquatic insects, crustaceans, and other small invertebrates for food.

LITTLE KERN GOLDEN TROUT *(Salmo aguabonita whitei)*

California, Tulare County. Little Kern River, main channel and all streams tributary to the Little Kern River above barrier falls located on the Little Kern River one mile below the mouth of Trout Meadows Creek.

NOTE: Map follows:



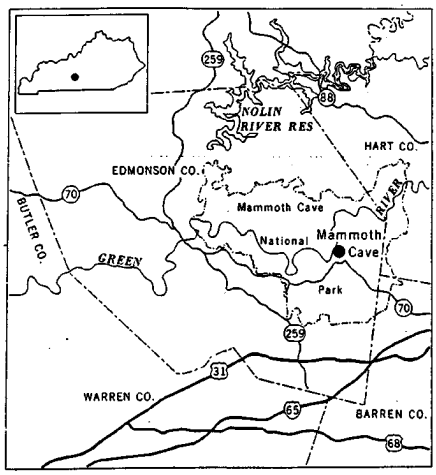
(f)–(g) [Reserved]

(h) *Crustaceans.*

KENTUCKY CAVE SHRIMP (*Palaemonias ganteri)*

Kentucky, Edmonson County: The Roaring River passage of the Flint-Mammoth Cave System in Mammoth Cave National Park.

NOTE: Map follows:



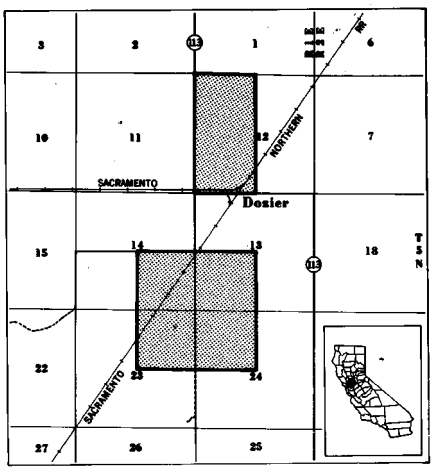
Known constituent elements include a stream in a base level cave passage with abundant organic material and sediments consisting of coarse silt and very coarse to very fine sand.

(i) *Insects.*

DELTA GREEN GROUND BEETLE *(Elaphrus viridis)*

California. Solano County. T.5N. R.1E. West ½ Sec. 12, southwest ¼ Sec. 13, southeast ¼ Sec. 14, northeast ¼ Sec. 23, northwest ¼ Sec. 24.

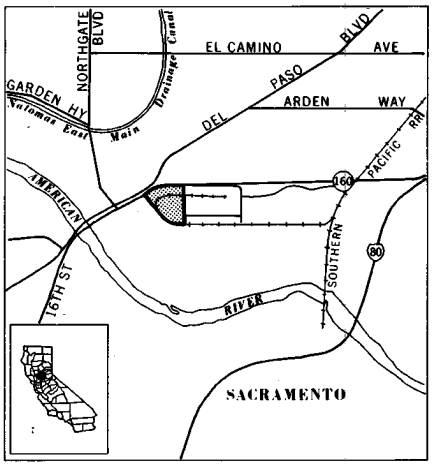
NOTE: Map follows:



VALLEY ELDERBERRY LONGHORN BEETLE *(Desmocerus californicus dimorphus)* CALIFORNIA. SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

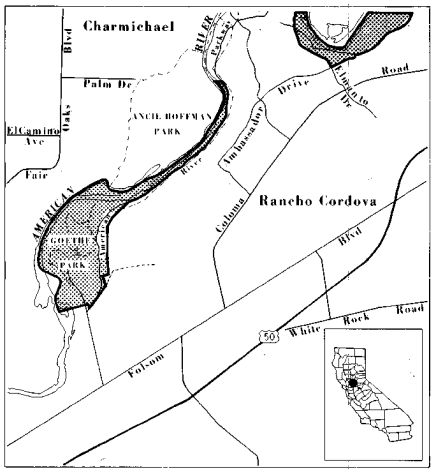
(1) *Sacramento Zone.* An area in the city of Sacramento enclosed on the north by the Route 160 Freeway, on the west and southwest by the Western Pacific railroad tracks, and on the east by Commerce Circle and its extension southward to the railroad tracks.

NOTE: Map follows:



(2) *American River Parkway Zone.* An area of the American River Parkway on the south bank of the American River, bounded on the north by latitude 30°37′30″N, on the west and southwest by Elmanto Drive from its junction with Ambassador Drive to its extension to latitute 38°37′30″N, and on the south and east by Ambassador Drive and its extension north to latitude 38°37′30″N. Goethe Park, and that portion of the American River Parkway northeast of Goethe Park, west of the Jedediah Smith Memorial Bicycle Trail, and north to a line extended eastward from Palm Drive.

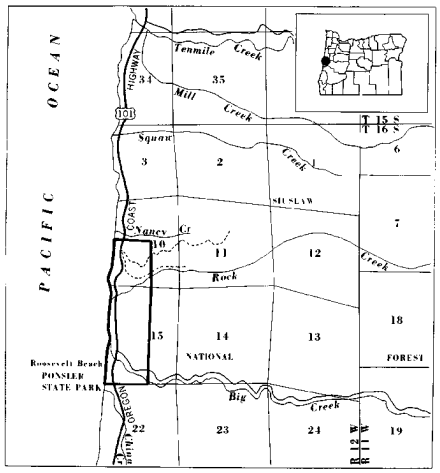
NOTE: Map follows:



OREGON SILVERSPOT BUTTERFLY *(Speyeria zerene hippolyta)*

Oregon. Lane County T. 16 S., R. 12 W. Those portions of section 15 and of the south half of section 10 which are west of a line parallel to, and 1500 feet west of, the eastern section boundaries of sections 10 and 15.

NOTE: Map follows:



Constituent biological elements essential to the continued existence of the Oregon silverspot butterfly within the Critical Habitat include the larval foodplant (*Viola adunca*), grasses and forbs in which the larvae find shelter, the composite plants from which the adults obtain nectar, and the spruce woods in which the adults find shelter.

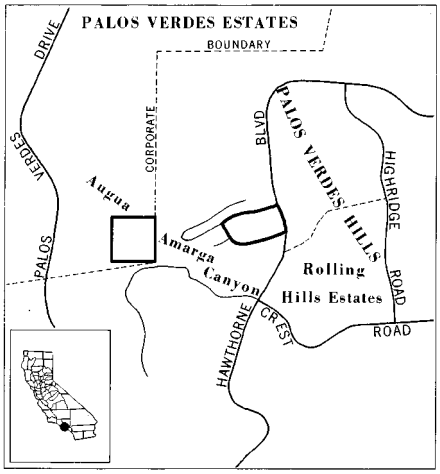
PALOS VERDES BLUE BUTTERFLY *(Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis)*

California. Los Angeles County.

1. Agua Amarga Canyon Zone. Palos Verdes Estates. A square area of land 0.4 x 0.4 kilometers located at the southeast corner of the southernmost corporate boundary of Palos Verdes Estates.

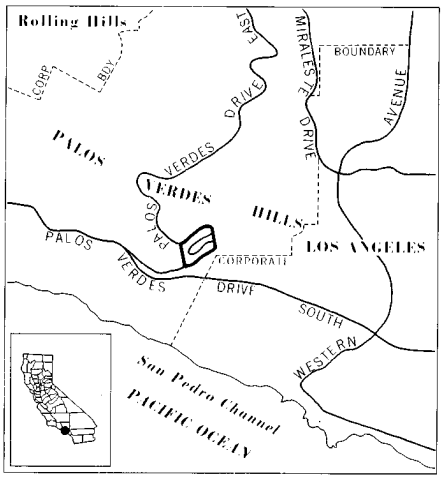
2. Frank Hesse Park Zone. Rancho Palos Verdes. An area enclosed by Hawthorne Boulevard, Locklenna Lane, and Verde Drive.

NOTE: Map follows:



3. Palos Verdes Drive Zone. Rancho Palos Verdes. The Switchback area of Palos Verdes Drive East, bounded by a line connecting the two eastern curves, a line parallel to and 0.3 kilometers southwest of this line, and the upper and lower portions of Palos Verdes Drive East.

NOTE: Map follows:



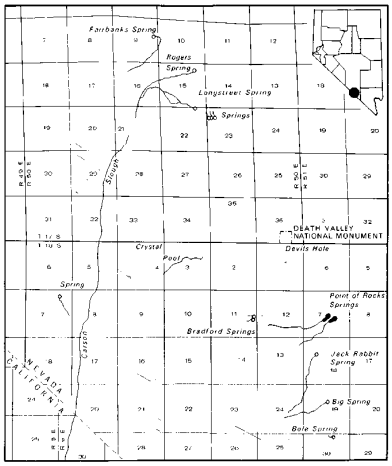
Within these Critical Habitat areas, the known biological constituent elements essential to the conservation of this species are colonies of the larval foodplant, *Astragalus trichopodus leucopsis.*

ASH MEADOWS NAUCORID *(Ambrysus amargosus)*

Nevada, Nye County, Point of Rocks Springs and their immediate outflows in SE¼ sec. 7, T18S, R51E.

Known primary constituent elements include flowing warm water over rock and gravel substrate.

NOTE: Map follows:



[42 FR 47840, Sept. 22, 1977]

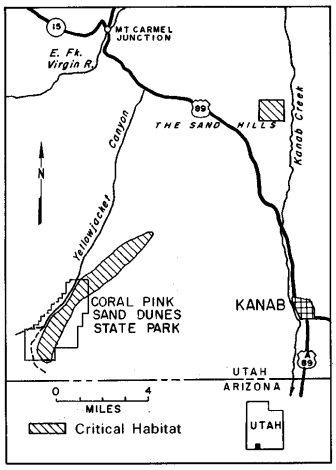
CRITICAL HABITAT—PLANTS. (a) *Flowering plants.* For tations affecting § 17.95, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 17.96 Critical habitat—plants.

(a) *Flowering plants.*

Family Asclepiadaceae: *Asclepias welshii* (Welsh's milkweed). Utah, Kane County: entire Coral Pink Sand Dunes, within T43S, R7W and R8W, and T44S, R8W about 10 miles west of Kanab; also, the area of the Sand Hills, about 10 miles north of Kanab, within T42S, R6W, Section 8 (S½ of the N½ and N½ of the S½). The constituent elements of this critical habitat are the sand dunes themselves.

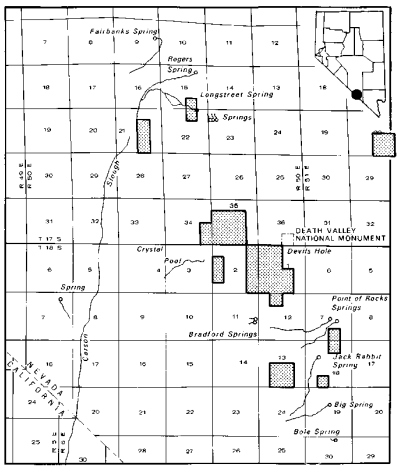
NOTE: Map follows:



Family Asteraceae—*Enceliopsis nudicaulis* var. *corrugata* (Ash Meadows sunray). Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SW¼SE¼ sec. 15, SW¼NE¼ and W½SE¼ sec. 21, NW¼NE¼ sec. 22, E½SE¼ sec. 34, SW¼NE¼, S½NW¼, SW¼, and W½SE¼ sec. 35, T17S R50E. SE¼ sec. 20, T17S, R51E. NW¼, SW¼, and W½SE¼ sec. 1, E½NE¼, SW¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼, and E½SE¼ sec. 2, NE¼NW¼S. 12, E½SW¼ and W½SE¼ sec. 13, T18S, R50E. SW¼SE¼ sec. 7, NW¼NE¼ and SE¼SW¼ sec. 18, T18S, R51E.

Known primary constituent elements include dry washes or whitish saline soil associated with outcrops of pale whitish limestone.

NOTE: Map follows:



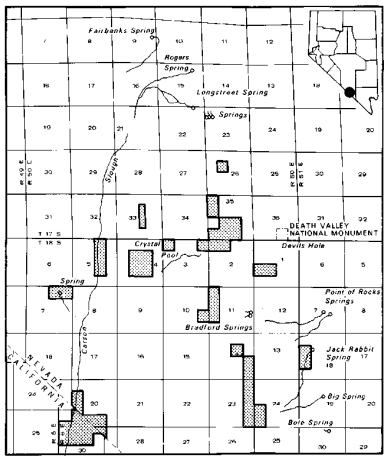
Family Asteraceae—*Grindelia fraxinopratensis* (Ash Meadows gumplant). California, Inyo County, Ash Meadows: NE¼,

E½NW¼, SW¼NW¼, N½SW¼, and NW¼SE¼ sec. 30, T26N, R6E.

Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SE¼NW¼ sec. 26, W½SW¼NE¼ and W½NW¼SE¼ sec. 33, W½NW¼, SW¼SW¼, E½SE¼, and W½SE¼ sec. 35, T17S, R50E. N½SW¼ sec. 1, N½NW¼ sec. 2, NE¼NE¼ and NW¼NW¼ sec. 3, SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, and, NW¼SE¼ sec. 4; W½NE¼ and NW¼SE¼ sec. 5, N½NE¼ sec. 7, NE¼SE¼ sec. 10, W½NW¼ and NW¼SW¼ sec. 11, SW¼NE¼ and E½SE¼ sec. 14; SW¼NW¼, SW¼SE¼, W½SW¼, and SE¼SW¼ sec. 20 northeast of the Nevada-California boundary, E½NE¼ and E½SE¼ sec. 23, W½SW¼ sec. 24, NW¼NE¼ sec. 29 northeast of the Nevada-California boundary, T18S, R50E. SW¼NW¼ and NW¼SW¼ sec. 18, T18S, R51E.

Known primary constituent elements include saltgrass meadows along streams and pools or drier areas with alkali clay soils.

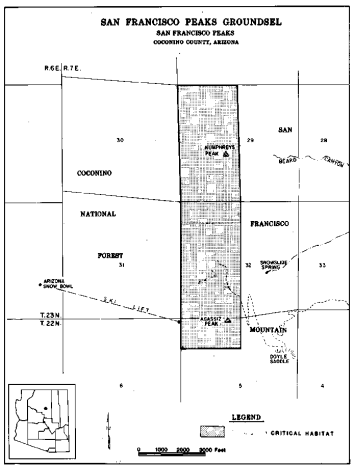
NOTE: Map follows:



Family Asteraceae: *Senecio franciscanus* (San Francisco Peaks groundsel).

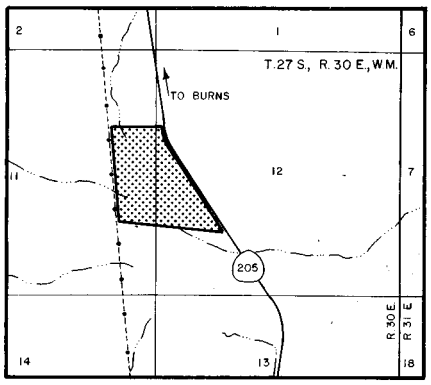
Arizona: Coconino County; Coconino National Forest, Agassiz Peak and Humphreys Peak, T22N, R7E, N½ of NW¼ Sec. 5; T23N, R7E, W½ Section 32 and W½ Section 29. Primary constituent elements are the loose cinder talus slopes of the alpine tundra system of the San Francisco Peaks and absence of disturbance and damage from hikers.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Asteraceae: *Stephanomeria malheurensis* (Malheur wire-lettuce). Oregon, Harney County; the lands west of State Highway 205 within the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ and the NE ¼ of the SE ¼, Section 11; and the W ½ of the SW ¼ of the NW ¼, and the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of the SW ¼, and the NW ¼ of the SW ¼, Section 12, T27S, R30E, Willamette Meridian.

NOTE: Map follows:

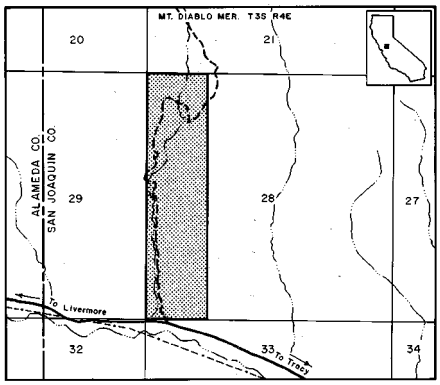


Boraginaceae: *Amsinckia grandiflora* (large-flowered fiddleneck)

California, San Joaquin County, Mount Diablo Meridian, T3S R4E Section 28 W½ NW¼ and W½ SW¼.

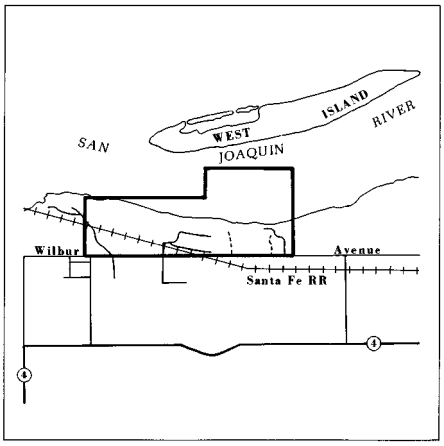
This includes the known primary constituent elements of a steep, west- and south-facing slope with light textured but stable soils.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Brassicaceae: *Erysimum capitatum* var. *angustatum* (Contra Costa Wallflower). *California.* An area of land, water, and airspace in Contra Costa County, with the following components: T. 2 N. R. 2 E. SW¼ section 17, E⅔ of S⅓ of section 18.

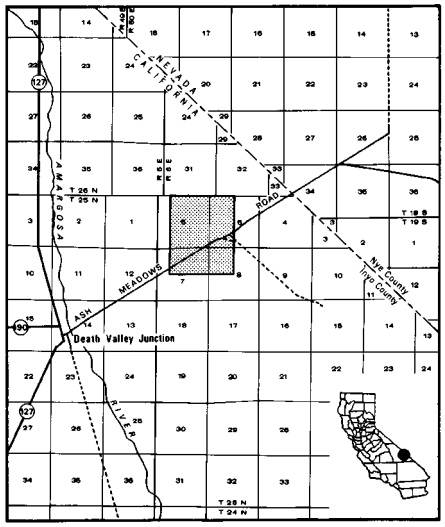
NOTE: Map follows:



Family Chenopodiaceae: *Nitrophila mohavensis* (Amargosa niterwort). California, Inyo County, Ash Meadows: W½ sec. 5, E½ sec. 6, NE¼ and E½NW¼ sec. 7, NW¼ sec. 8, T25N, R6E.

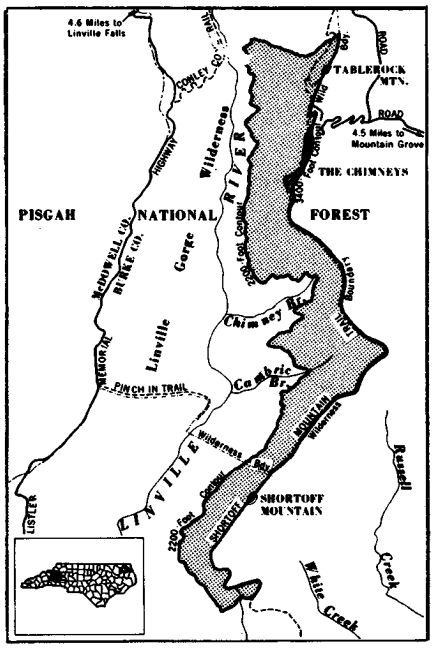
Known primary constituent elements include salt-encrusted alkaline flats.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Cistaceae: *Hudsonia montana* (Mountain golden heather) North Carolina; Burke County; the areas bounded by the following: on the west by the 2200′ contour; on the east by the Linville Gorge Wilderness Boundary north from the intersection of the 2200′ contour and the Shortoff Mountain Trail to where it intersects the 3400′ contour at ''The chimneys''—then following the 3400′ contour north until it reintersects the Wilderness Boundary—then following the Wilderness Boundary again northward until it intersects the 3200′ contour extending west from its intersection with the Wilderness Boundary until it begins to turn south—at this point the Boundary extends due east until it intersects the 2200′ contour.

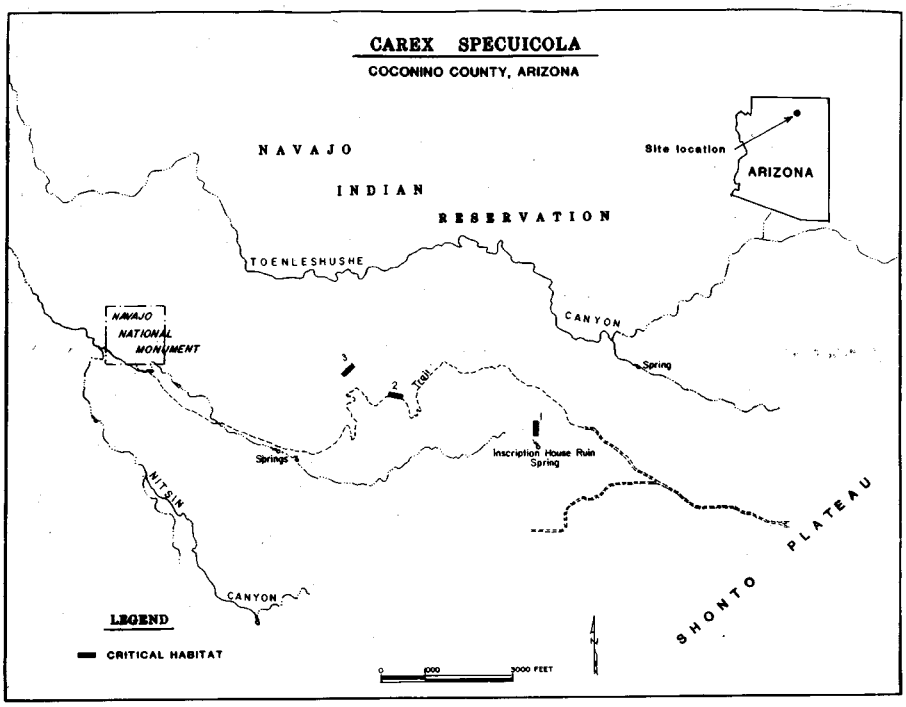
NOTE: Map follows:



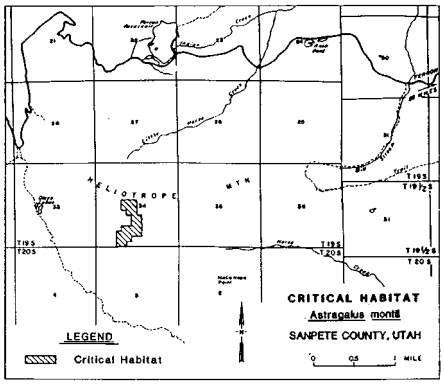
Family Cyperaceae: *Carex specuicola* (Navajo sedge)

Arizona: Coconino County; Navajo Indian Reservation. A 40 x 5 meter rectangular area, with its long axis in the direction of seep-spring flow, around each of the following points: (1) Latitude 36°39′53″ N, longitude 110°47′18″ W; (2) latitude 36°40′07″ N, longitude 110°47′55″ W; and (3) latitude 36°40′18″ N, longitude 110°48′15″ W. Primary constituent elements include moist sandy to silty soils at shady seep-springs within the Navajo Sandstone Formation.

NOTE: Map follows:



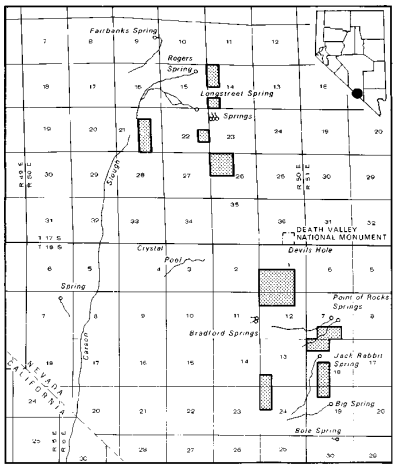
Family Fabaceae: *Astragalus montii* (Heliotrope milk-vetch). Utah, Sanpete County, western Heliotrope Mountain. T19S R4E, Sec. 34, SE ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ of NW ¼; S ½ of SE ¼ of SE ¼ of NW ¼; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of NE ¼ of SW ¼; NE ¼ of NE ¼ of SW ¼; E ½ of SE ¼ of NE ¼ of SW ¼; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼; S ½ of NW ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼; NW ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼; N ½ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼; SW ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼ of SW ¼; W ½ of SE ¼ of NW ¼ of SE ¼; NW ¼ of NW ¼ of SW ¼ of SE ¼. The primary constituent element is the white limestone barrens of the Flagstaff Formation.



Family Fabaceae: *Astragalus phoenix* (Ash Meadows milk-vetch). Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: W½NW¼ and SW¼SW¼ sec. 14, SW¼NE¼ and W½SE¼ sec. 21, NE¼SE¼ sec. 22, NW¼ sec. 26, T17S, R50E. SW¼ and W½SE¼ sec. 1, NW¼NE¼ and N½NW¼ sec. 12, SW¼SW¼ sec. 13, W½NW¼ sec. 24, T18S, R50E. SE¼SW¼ and SW¼SE¼ sec. 7, N½NW¼ and E½SW¼ sec. 18, NE¼NW¼ sec. 19, T18S, R51E.

Known primary constituent elements include dry, hard, white, barren, saline, clay flats, knolls, and slopes.

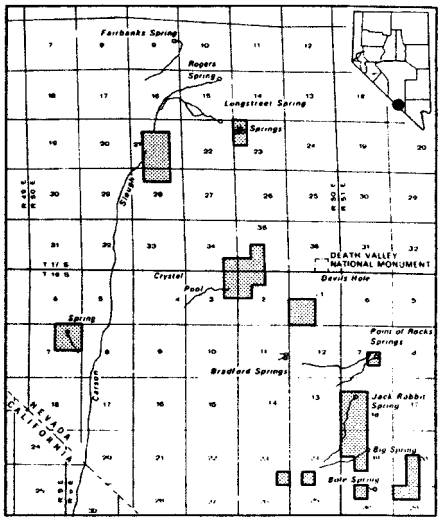
NOTE: Map follows:



Family Gentianaceae: *Centaurium namophilum* (spring-loving centaury). Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SW¼NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, and W½SE¼ sec. 21; W½NW¼ sec. 23, NW¼NE¼ and NE¼NW¼ sec. 28, SE¼SE¼ sec. 34, SW¼SW¼ and E½SW¼ sec. 35, T17S, R50E. SW½ sec. 1, NE¼NW¼ and W½NW¼ sec. 2, E½NE¼ sec. 3, NE¼ sec. 7; SE¼SE¼ sec. 23, SE¼SW¼ sec. 24, T18S, R50E. NW¼SE¼ sec. 7, S½NW¼ and SW¼ sec. 18, NW¼ and NE¼SE¼ sec. 19, E½SW¼ sec. 20, N½NW¼ sec. 29, NE¼NW¼ sec. 30, T18S, R51E.

Known primary constituent elements include moist to wet clay soils along banks of streams or in seepage areas.

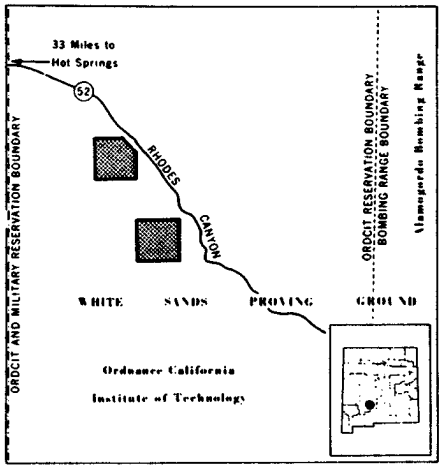
NOTE: Map follows:



Family Lamiaceae: *Hedeoma todsenii* (Todsens pennyroyal).

New Mexico; Sierra County; the Critical Habitat of *Hedeoma todsenii* is best defined by two one–square kilometer sections on the 1000 m2 Universal Transverse Mercator Grid, Zone 13. The more northern critical habitat lies between 76 and 77,000 m N and 39 and 40,000 m E. The southern area lies between 74 and 75,000 m N and 40 and 41,000 m E. Gypsum limestone soils.

NOTE: Map follows:

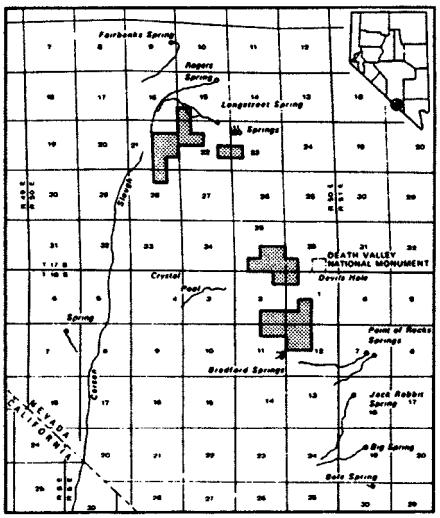


Family Loasaceae: *Mentzelia leucophylla* (Ash Meadows blazing star). Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SW¼SW¼ sec. 15, S½NE¼, N½SE¼, and SW¼SE¼ sec. 21, NW¼NW¼, S½NW¼, and NE¼SE¼ sec. 22,

NW¼SW¼ sec. 23, NW¼NE¼ sec. 28, SE¼SW¼ and SE¼ sec. 35, SW¼SW¼ sec. 36, T17S, R50E. NW¼NW¼, SW¼SW¼, and E½SW¼ sec. 1, NE¼NE¼ and S½SE¼ sec. 2, N½NE¼ sec. 11, NW¼ sec. 12, T18S, R50E.

Known primary constituent elements include sandy or saline clay soils along canyon washes and near springs and seeps.

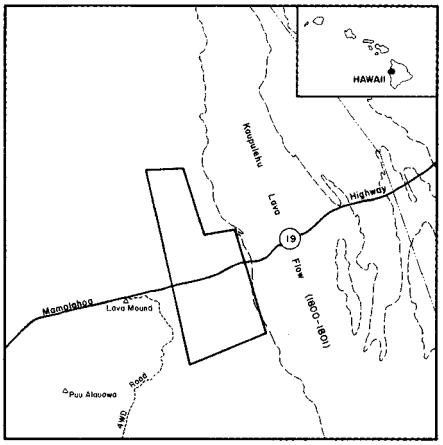
NOTE: Map follows:



Malvaceae: *Kokia drynarioides* (koki'o). Hawaii, Island and County of Hawaii, North Kona District, three areas totaling approximately 2,600 acres.

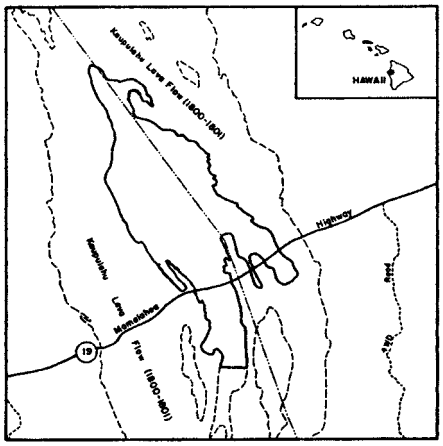
1. Ka'upulehu Ahupua'a area, bounded as follows: from a point of origin at Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate 925880 near or on the west boundary of the Ka'upulehu 1800–1801 lava flow (approximately at intersection of said west boundary and 2600 ft elevation contour); thence west southwesterly approximately 864 ft to UTM coordinate 914875 (also near 2600 ft elevation contour); thence north northwesterly approximately 1987 ft to UTM coordinate 909899 (near the 1400 ft elevation contour); thence east northeasterly approximately 378 ft to UTM coordinate 913900 (also near the 1400 ft elevation contour; then south southeasterly approximately 720 ft to UTM coordinate 916891; thence east northeasterly approximately 320 ft to UTM coordinate 920892 (near the said west boundary of the 1800–1801 lava flow); thence south southeasterly approximately 1140 ft to the point of origin. Included in this area is Ka'upulehu Forest Reserve, Section B.

NOTE: Map follows:



2. Ka'upulehu Ahupua'a and Pu'uwa'awa'a Ahupua'a boundary area, identified as follows: An unnamed kipuka (discontinuity) in 1800–1801 lava that straddles the boundary between Ka'upulehu and Pu'uwa'awa'a Ahupua'a and also crosses Mamalahoa Highway between 2400 and 1000 feet of elevation. Excluded is a small tongue of the said kipuka that extends south of UTM coordinate 941885 at approximately 2400 ft of elevation and above. UTM coordinate 931924 marks the low elevation end of the said kipuka.

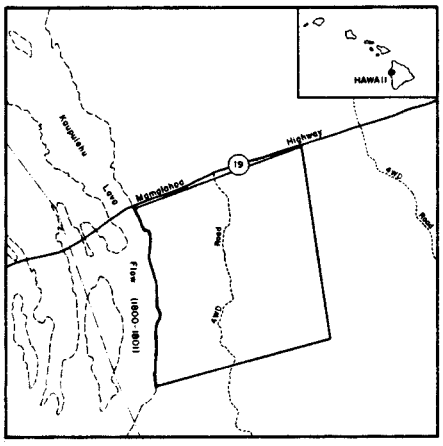
NOTE: Map follows:



3. Pu'uwa'awa'a Ahupua'a area, identified as follows: Halepi'ula 3, Waimea Paddock of Pu'uwa'awa'a Ranch, which lies south of (upslope) and abuts Mamalahoa Highway just east of the boundary between Ka'upulehu and Pu'uwa'awa'a Ahupua'a. East boundary of the 1800–1801 Ka'upulehu

lava flow is the west boundary of the paddock. The paddock corners are near UTM coordinates 948901 (NW), 985909 (NE) 973886 (SE), and 971879 (SW).

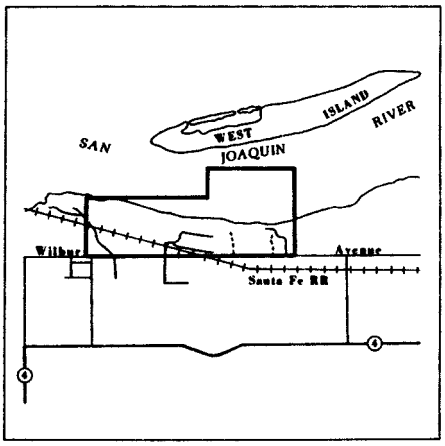
NOTE: Map follows:



Primary constituent elements of critical habitat are appropriate soil type, climate, protection from grazing damage, protection from aggressive exotic weeds, and presence of suitable pollinators.

Family Onagraceae: *Oenothera deltoides* ssp. *howellii* (Antioch Dunes Evening-Primrose). California. An area of land, water, and airspace in Contra Costa County with the following components: T. 2 N. R. 2 E. SW¼ section 17, E⅔ of S⅓ of section 18.

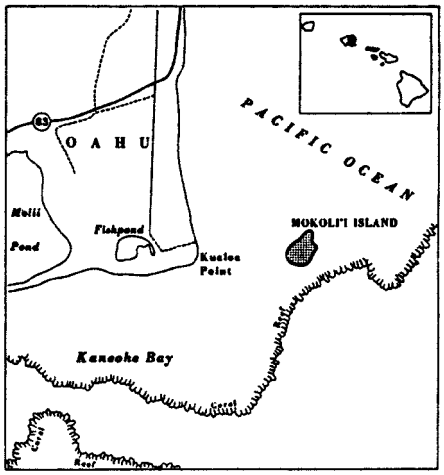
NOTE: Map follows:



Family Poaceae: *Panicum faurei var. carteri* (Carter's panicgrass) Hawaii: City and County of Honolulu: Entire island of Mokoli'i (see map).

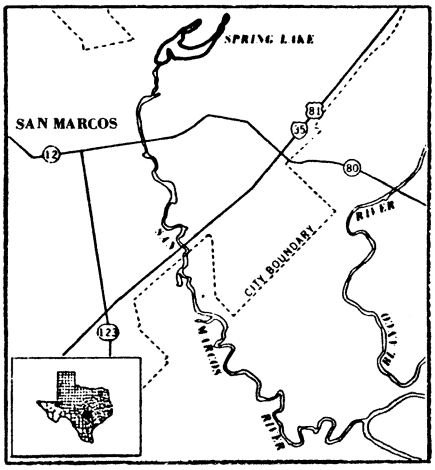
Probable primary constituent elements include: Exposure to strong sunlight; low rainfall; exposure to sea spray; and presence of gravelly, basalt-derived soil.

NOTE: Map follows:



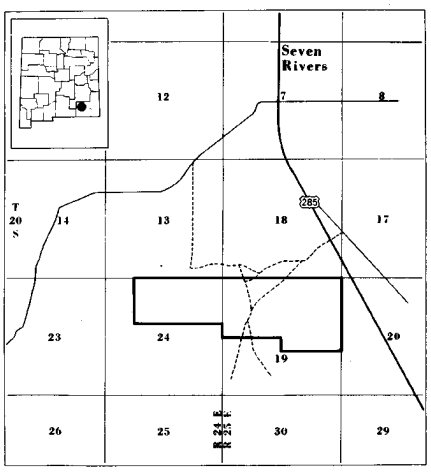
Family Poaceae: *Zizania texana* (Texas Wild-Rice) Texas, Hays County; Spring Lake and its outflow, the San Marcos River, downstream to its confluence with the Blanco River.

NOTE: Map follows:



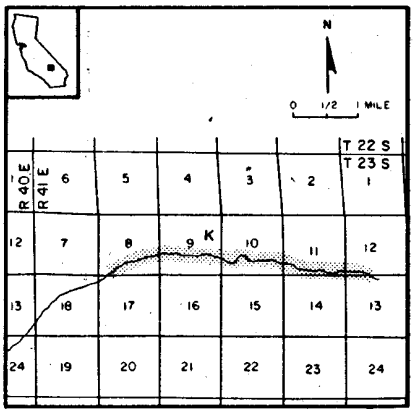
Family Polygonaceae: *Eriogonum gypsophilum* (Gypsum Wild Buckwheat) New Mexico; Eddy County; T20S, R25E, Section 19: N½, N½ NE¼ SE¼, N½ NW¼ SE¼; and T20S, R24E, Section 24: N½ NE¼, N½ S½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼ NW¼; gypsum soils.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Polygonaceae: Eriogonum pelinophilum (clay-loving wild-buckwheat). Colorado, Delta County. About 3 miles east of Austin near Highway 92. T14S, R94W 6th P.M. Section 26—west 225 feet of Section 26 lying south of State Highway 92 (5.6 acres). Section 27—that part of the SE¼SE¼ lying south of State Highway 92 (35.6 acres). Section 34—an area bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner of Section 34, thence south along the section line 200 feet to a point; thence southwesterly to a point 1050 feet south and 550 feet west of the northeast corner of Section 34; thence southwesterly to a point 700 feet north and 900 feet east of center ¼ corner of Section 34; thence westerly 900 feet to the north-south ¼ line; thence northerly 600 feet along the ¼ line to a point; thence northeasterly to a point of the east 1/16 line; thence northerly along the 1/16 line 300 feet to the north section line of Section 34; thence easterly along the north section line to the point of beginning (65.0 acres). Section 35—north 200 feet of the west 225 feet (1.0 acres). Section 27—west 200 feet of Section 27 lying south of State Highway 92 (4.3 acres). Section 28—east 400 feet of Section 28 lying south of State Highway 92 (8.3 acres). Total 119.8 acres. The primary constituent elements include those factors associated with the whitish alkaline clay soils within the sparsely vegetated badlands of Mancos shale.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Rhamnaceae: *Gouania hillebrandii.* Hawaii, Maui County, Maui Island, Lahaina District, two zones located as follows:

(1) Pa'upa'u Zone, Ahupua'a of Kuia. The following Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) designations form the corners of the quadrangular Pa'upa'u habitat area:

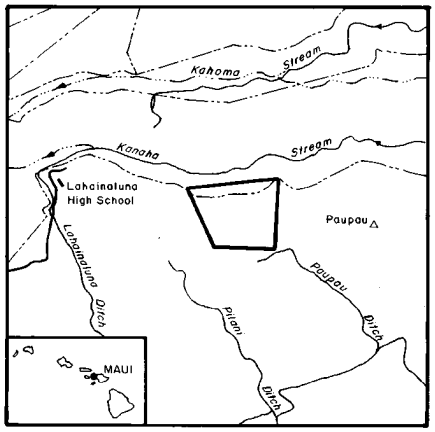
NW:0744123121

NE:0744723122

SW:0744223118

SE:0744723117

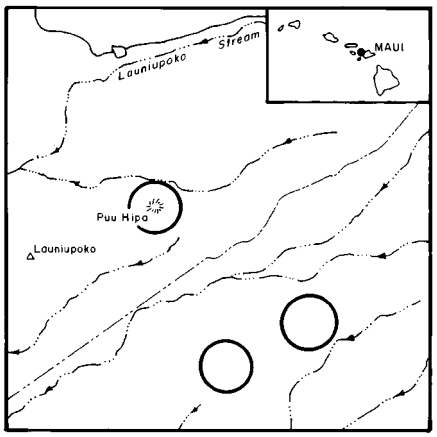
NOTE: Map follows:



(2) Lihau Zone, Ahupua'a of Kuia. This zone consists of three circular areas having

radii of 0.1 mile on the western slopes of Lihau Mountain, one centered at Pu'u Hipa (near UTM 0746823070), one at UTM 0747723063, and the third at UTM 0747223059.

NOTE: Map follows:

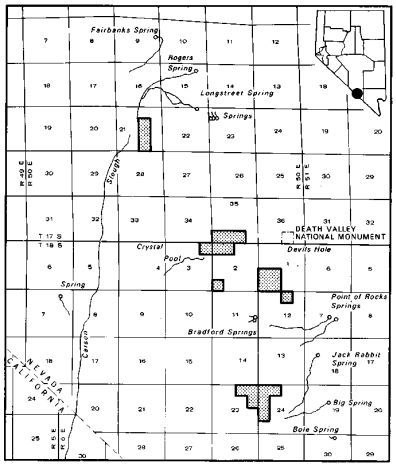


Primary constituent habitat elements are considered to be climatic and edaphic factors that discourage introduced plant competitors and insect pests, and freedom from unrestricted browsing and trampling by domestic or feral livestock.

Family Rosaceae—*Invesia kingii var. eremica* (Ash Meadows invesia). Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SW¼NE¼ and W½SE¼ sec. 21, S½SW¼ and SW¼SE¼ sec. 35, T17S, R50E. SW¼ sec. 1, N½NW¼ and SW¼SW¼ sec. 2, NE¼NE¼ sec. 3, NW¼NE¼ sec. 12, N½NE¼ and SE¼NE¼ sec. 23, N½NW¼, SW¼NW¼, and NW¼SW¼ sec. 24, T18S, R50E.

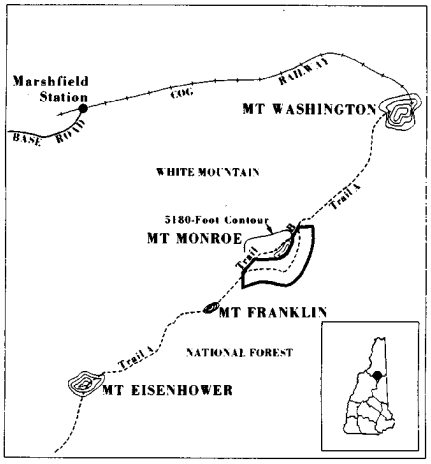
Known primary constituent elements include saline seep areas of light colored clay uplands.

NOTE: Map follows:



Family Rosaceae: *Potentilla robbinsiana* (Robbins cinquefoil). New Hampshire, Coos County; the area is a strip of land 4,066 feet long and 450 feet wide with east and west boundaries running parallel to Trail A (see map): starting at the north junction of Trail A and B and ending at their southern junction with two-thirds of the strip (300 ft.) lying to the east and south of Trail A and with one-third (150 ft.) lying to the west and north of Trail A.

NOTE: Map follows:



[43 FR 39043, Aug. 31, 1978]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §17.96, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

Subpart J—Manatee Protection Areas

SOURCE: 44 FR 60964, Oct. 22, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 17.100 Purpose.

This subpart provides a means for establishing manatee protection areas without waters under the jurisdiction of the United States, including coastal waters adjacent to and inland waters within the several States, within which certain waterborne activities will be restricted or prohibited for the purpose of preventing the taking of manatees.

§ 17.101 Scope.

This subpart applies to the West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), also known as the Florida manatee and as the sea cow. The provisions of this subpart are in addition to, and not in lieu of, other regulations contained in this chapter I which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions on the importation, exportation, transportation, or taking of wildlife, and the regulations contained in title 33, CFR, which regulate the use of navigable waters.

§ 17.102 Definitions.

In addition to definitions contained in the Acts, part 10 of this subchapter, and § 17.3 of this part, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this subpart:

Acts means the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1531–1543) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (86 Stat. 1027, 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407);

Authorized officer means any commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard, or any officer or agent designated by the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, or the Secretary of the Treasury, or any officer designated by the head of a Federal or State agency which has entered into an agreement with the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of the Treasury, or Secretary of Transportation to enforce the Acts, or any Coast Guard personnel accompanying and acting under the direction of a person included above in this definition;

Manatee protection area means a manatee refuge or a manatee sanctuary;

Manatee refuge means an area in which the Director has determined that certain waterborne activity would result in the taking of one or more manatees, or that certain waterborne activity must be restricted to prevent the taking of one or more manatees, including but not limited to a taking by harassment;

Manatee sanctuary means an area in which the Director has determined that any waterborne activity would result in a taking of one or more manatees, including but not limited to a taking by harassment;

Waterborne activity includes, but is not limited to, swimming, diving (including skin and scuba diving), snorkeling, water skiing, surfing, fishing, the use of water vehicles, and dredging and filling operations;

Water vehicle includes, but is not limited to, boats (whether powered by engine, wind, or other means), ships (whether powered by engine, wind, or other means), barges, surfboards, water skis, or any other device or mechanism the primary or an incidental purpose of which is locomotion on, across, or underneath the surface of the water.

§ 17.103 Establishment of protection areas.

The Director may, by regulation issued in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553 and 43 CFR part 14, establish manatee protection areas whenever there is substantial evidence showing such establishment is necessary to prevent the taking of one or more manatees. Any regulation establishing a manatee protection area shall state the following information:

(a) Whether the area is to be a manatee sanctuary or refuge.

(1) If the area is to be a manatee sanctuary, the regulation shall state that all waterborne activities are prohibited.

(2) If the area is to be a manatee refuge, the regulation shall state which, if any, waterborne activities are prohibited, and it shall state the applicable restrictions, if any, on permitted waterborne activities.

(b) A description of the area sufficient enough so that its location and dimensions can be readily ascertained without resort to means other than published maps, natural or man-made physical reference points, and posted signs.

(c) Whether the designation is to remain in effect year-round, and if not, the time of year it is to remain in effect.

§17.104 Prohibitions.

Except as provided in §17.105,

(a) *Manatee sanctuary.* It is unlawful for any person to engage in any waterborne activity within a manatee sanctuary.

(b) *Manatee refuge.* It is unlawful for any person within a particular manatee refuge to engage in any waterborne activity which has been specifically prohibited within that refuge, or to engage in any waterborne activity in a manner contrary to that permitted by regulation within that area.

(c) *State law.* It is unlawful for any person to engage in any waterborne activity prohibited by, or to engage in any waterborne activity in a manner contrary to that permitted by, any State law or regulation the primary purpose of which is the protection of manatees: *Provided:* that such State law or regulation has been issued as part of a program which is determined to be in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, pursuant to section 6(c) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1535(c)) or has been approved as consistent with the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 in accordance with section 109 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1379) and 50 CFR 18.53.[1]

§17.105 Permits and exceptions.

(a) The Director may issue permits allowing the permittee to engage in any activity otherwise prohibited by this subpart. Such permits shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of §17.22 of this part. Such permits shall be issued only for scientific purposes or for the enhancement of propagation or survival. All of the provisions of §17.22 shall apply to the issuance of such permits, including those provisions which incorporate other sections by reference. Compliance with this paragraph does not by itself constitute compliance with any applicable requirements of part 18.

(b) Any authorized officer may engage in any activity otherwise prohibited by this subpart if:

(1) The officer is acting in the performance of his or her official duties; and

(2) The activity is being conducted to directly protect any manatees, to enhance the propagation or survival of manatees, or is reasonably required to enforce the other provisions of this subpart.

(c) Any person may engage in any activity otherwise prohibited by this subpart if such activity is reasonably necessary to prevent the loss of life or property due to weather conditions or other reasonably unforeseen circumstances, or to render necessary assistance to persons or property.

(d) Any waterborne activity which would otherwise be prohibited by this subpart may be engaged in if it is conducted by or under a contract with a Federal agency and if the Secretary of Defense, in accordance with section 7(j) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1536(j)) makes a finding that such activity is necessary for reasons of national security. Such a finding must be made prior to the beginning of the activity or the designation of the protection area, whichever occurs later; except that in the case of an emergency establishment of a protection area under §17.106, the finding must be made within 10 days after the beginning of the activity or the designation of the protection area, whichever occurs later.

§17.106 Emergency establishment of protection areas.

(a) The Director may establish a manatee protection area under the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section at any time he determines there is substantial evidence that there is imminent danger of a taking of one or more manatees, and that such establishment is necessary to prevent such a taking.

[1] EDITORIAL NOTE: Section 18.53 was removed at 48 FR 22456, May 18, 1983. See the note at part 18, subpart F.

(b) The establishment of a manatee protection area under this section shall become effective immediately upon completion of the following requirements:

(1) Publication of a notice containing the information required by § 17.103 of this section in a newspaper of general circulation in each county, if any, in which the protection area lies; and

(2) Posting of the protection area with signs clearly marking its boundaries.

(c) Simultaneously with the publication required by paragraph (b) of this section, the Director shall publish the same notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If simultaneous publication is impractical, because of the time involved or the nature of a particular emergency situation, failure to publish notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER simultaneously shall not delay the effective date of the emergency establishment. In such a case, notice shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER as soon as possible.

(d) No emergency establishment of a protection area shall be effective for more than 120 days. Termination of an emergency establishment of a protection area shall be accomplished by publishing notice of the termination in the FEDERAL REGISTER and in a newspaper of general circulation in each county, if any, in which the protection area lies.

(e) Within 10 days after establishing a protection area in accordance with this section, the Director shall commence proceedings to establish the area in accordance with § 17.103.

§ 17.107 Facilitating enforcement.

Water vehicles operating in manatee sanctuary or refuge waters are subject to boarding and inspection for the purpose of enforcing the Acts and these regulations.

(a) The operator of a water vehicle shall immediately comply with instructions issued by authorized officers to facilitate boarding and inspection of the water vehicle.

(b) Upon being approached by an authorized officer, the operator of a water vehicle shall be alert for signals conveying enforcement instructions.

(c) A water vehicle signaled for boarding shall:

(1) Guard channel 16, VHF–FM, if equipped with a VHF–FM radio;

(2) Stop immediately and lay to or maneuver in such a manner as to facilitate boarding by the authorized officer and his or her party;

(3) When necessary to facilitate the boarding, provide a safe ladder, manrope, safety line and illumination of the ladder; and

(4) Take such other actions as may be necessary to ensure the safety of the authorized officer and his or her party and to facilitate the boarding and inspection.

(d) It is unlawful for any person to assault, resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with any authorized officer or member of his or her party.

§ 17.108 List of designated manatee protection areas.

(a) *Manatee sanctuaries.* The following areas are designated as manatee sanctuaries. All waterborne activities are prohibited in these areas during the period November 15–March 31 of each year. The areas which will be posted are described as follows:

(1) That part of Kings Bay, Crystal River, Citrus County, within T. 18 S., R. 17 E., Tallahassee Meridian; located in SW¼ fractional section 28, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at Corner 1 (N–1,653,459/E–308,915) Florida Coordinate System, West Zone, a point on the shoreline of Kings Bay near the southwest corner of Lot 9 as accepted on a plat by the Department of the Interior, General Land Office, dated January 10, 1928; thence easterly, along said shoreline, approximately 1240 feet to Corner 2 (N–1,653,762/E/309,641) a point; thence S. 56°58′11″ W., across open water, 776.49 feet to Corner 3 (N–1,653,339/E–308,990) a point; thence N. 32°03′07″ W., across open water, 142.26 feet to the point of beginning, containing 3.41 acres, more or less, to be known as the Banana Island Sanctuary.

(2) That part of Kings Bay, Crystal River, Citrus County, Florida, within T. 18 S., R. 17 E., Tallahassee Meridian; located in SW¼ fractional section 28, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at Corner 1 (N–1,652,684/E–309,396) Florida Coordinate System, West Zone, a point on the shoreline of Kings Bay, said point being the northwest corner of Lot 31 Sunset Shores Addition to Woodward Park (Plat Book 2, page 140 Citrus County Property Appraiser's Office); thence N. 35°05′33″ W., across open water, 439.10 feet to Corner 2 (N–1,653,043/E–309,144) a point; thence N.

67°23′28″ E., across open water, 873.45 feet to Corner 3, a point on the shoreline of Kings Bay said point also being a corner in the northerly boundary line of Lot 21 in said subdivision; thence southwesterly along said shoreline and the northerly boundary of Lots 21–31, including a canal, approximately 920 feet to the point of beginning, containing 5.62 acres, more or less, to be known as the Sunset Shores Sanctuary.

(3) A tract of submerged land, lying in Sections 21 and 28, Township 18 South, Range 17 East in Citrus County, Florida, more particularly described as follows: All of the submerged land lying within the mean high water line of a canal bordering the western, northern, and eastern sides of Paradise Isle Subdivision, as recorded in Plat Book 3, Page 88 of the Public Records of Citrus County, Florida; bounded at the western exit by a line drawn between the southwestern corner of Lot 7 of said Paradise Isle Subdivision and the southeastern corner of Lot 22 of Springs O'Paradise Subdivision, Unit No. 3, as recorded in Plat Book 3, Page 70 of said Public Records; and bounded at the eastern exit by an easterly extension of the south boundary of said Paradise Isle Subdivision; Containing 3.4 acres, more or less.

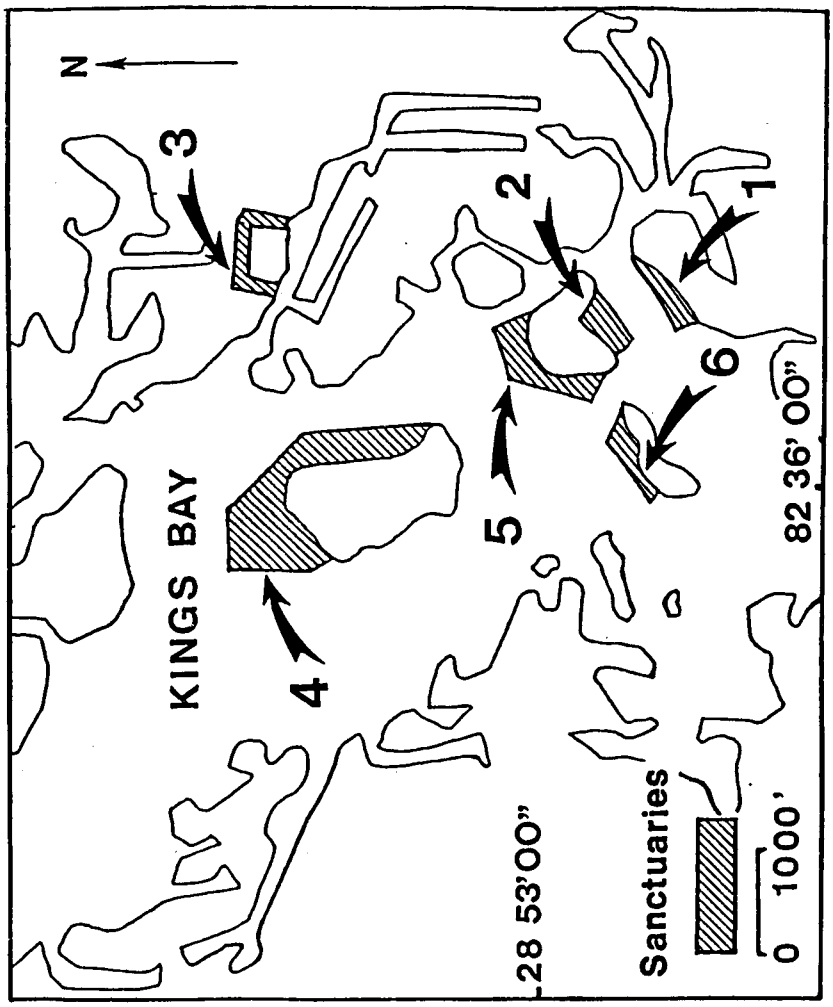
(4) A tract of submerged land, lying in Sections 28 and 29, Township 18 South, Range 17 East in Citrus County, Florida, more particularly described as follows: For a point of reference, commence at the southwest corner of said Section 28; Then go N 06°01′23″ W for 4466.90 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument marking the Point of Beginning; Then go N 10°05′38″ W for 477.32 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go N 37°34′41″ E for 651.07 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go S 73°26′46″ E for 634.10 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go S 17°50′16″ E for 1691.53 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go S 71°48′58″ W for 117.87 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then continue S 71°48′58″ W for 5 feet more or less to the mean high water line of Buzzard Island; Then follow said mean high water line northerly and westerly to a point lying S 10°05′38″ E of the point of beginning; Then go N 10°05′38″ W for 5 feet more or less to the point of beginning; Containing 18.0 acres, more or less.

(5) A tract of submerged land, lying in Section 28, Township 18 South, Range 17 East in Citrus County, Florida, more particularly described as follows: For a point of reference, commence at the southwest corner of said Section 28; Then go N 28°55′06″ E for 2546.59 feet to a 4-inch diameter iron pipe marking the Point of Beginning; Then go N 44°23′41″ W for 282.45 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go N 33°53′16″ E for 764.07 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go S 31°51′55″ E for 333.22 feet to a 4-inch diameter iron pipe; Then continue S 31°51′55″ E for 5 feet more or less to the mean high water line of Banana Island; Then go westerly along said main high water line to a point lying S 44°23′41″ E from the point of beginning; Then go N 44°23′41″ W for 5 feet more or less to the point of beginning; Containing 4.6 acres, more or less.

(6) A tract of submerged land, lying in Section 28, Township 18 South, Range 17 East in Citrus County, Florida, more particularly described as follows: For a point of reference, commence at the southwest corner of said Section 28; Then go N 06°43′00″ E for 1477.54 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument marking the Point of Beginning; Then go N 06°24′59″ W for 251.66 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go N 65°41′12″ E for 637.83 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go S 55°40′52″ E for 272.86 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument; Then continue S 65°15′06″ W for 857.22 feet to the point of beginning; Containing 4.0 acres, more or less.

(b) *Exception for residents.* Boat access to private residences, boat houses, and boat docks through these sanctuaries by the residents and their authorized guests is permitted. Any such authorized boating activity must be conducted by operating motorboats at idle speed/no wake. Residents' boats will be identified by the placement of a sticker provided by the Fish and Wildlife Service in a conspicuous location on each boat. Use of the waters within the sanctuaries by boats will be only for the purpose of access to residences and the storage of such boats in waters adjacent to residences.

NOTE: Map follows:



[45 FR 74881, Nov. 12, 1980, as amended at 57 FR 5990, Feb. 19, 1992; 59 FR 24658, May 12, 1994]

PART 18—MARINE MAMMALS

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18.2 Scope of regulations.
18.3 Definitions.
18.4 Information collection requirements.

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 18.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part implement the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407), which among other things, restricts the taking, possession, transportation, selling, offering for sale, and importing of marine mammals.

§ 18.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) This part 18 applies solely to marine mammals and marine mammal products as defined in § 18.3. For regulations under the Act with respect to cetacea (whales and porpoises), pinnipedia, other than walrus (seals and sea lions), see 50 CFR part 216.

(b) The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other regulations of this subchapter B which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the importation, exportation, and interstate transportation of wildlife. (See also part 13 of this subchapter.)

§ 18.3 Definitions.

In addition to definitions contained in section 3 of the Act and in part 10 of this subchapter, and unless the context requires otherwise, in this part 18:

Act means the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 86 Stat. 1027, 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407; Pub. L. 92–522.

Alaskan Native means a person defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. section 1603(b) (85 Stat. 588)) as a citizen of the United States who is of one-fourth degree or more Alaska Indian (including Tsimshian Indians enrolled or not enrolled in the Metlaktla Indian Community), Eskimo, or Aleut blood, or combination thereof. The term includes any Native, as so defined, either or both of whose adoptive parents are not Natives. It also includes, in the absence of proof of a minimum blood quantum, any citizen of the United States who is regarded as an Alaska Native by the Native village or town of which he claims to be a member and whose father or mother is (or, if deceased, was) regarded as Native by any Native village or Native town. Any citizen enrolled by the Secretary pursuant to section 5 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act shall be conclusively presumed to be an Alaskan Native for purposes of this part.

Authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing means items made by an Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo which (a) were commonly produced on or before December 21, 1972, and (b) are composed wholly or in some significant respect of natural materials, and (c) are significantly altered from their natural form and which are produced, decorated, or fashioned in the exercise of traditional native handicrafts without the use of pantographs, multiple carvers, or similar mass copying devices. Improved methods of production utilizing modern implements such as sewing machines or modern techniques at a tannery registered pursuant to § 18.23(c) may be used so long as no large scale mass production industry results. Traditional native handicrafts include, but are not limited to, weaving, carving, stitching, sewing, lacing, beading, drawing, and painting. The formation of traditional native groups, such as cooperatives, is permitted so long as no large scale mass production results: Provided that, it has been determined that no items created in whole or in part from sea otter meet part (a) of this definition and therefore no such items may be sold.

Commercial fishing operation means the lawful harvesting of fish from the marine environment for profit as part of an on-going business enterprise. Such term shall not include sport fishing activities whether or not carried out by charter boat or otherwise, and whether or not the fish so caught are subsequently sold.

Endangered species means a species of marine mammal listed as ''endangered'' pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 884, Pub. L. 93–205 (see part 17 of this subchapter).

Incidental catch means the taking of a marine mammal (a) because it is directly interfering with commercial fishing operations, or (b) as a consequence of the steps used to secure the fish in connection with commercial fishing operations: *Provided, however,* That a marine mammal so taken must immediately be returned to the sea with a minimum of injury; and *Provided, further,* That the taking of a marine mammal which otherwise meets the requirements of this definition shall not be considered as incidental catch of that mammal if it is used subsequently to assist in commercial fishing operations.

Marine mammal means any specimen of the following species, whether alive or dead, and any part thereof, including but not limited to, any raw, dressed, or dyed fur or skin:

Scientific name	Common name	Date listed
Ursus maritimus	Polar bear	Dec. 21, 1972.
Enhydra lutris	Sea otter	Do.
Odobenus rosmarus	Walrus	Do.
Dugong dugon	Dugong	Do.
Trichechus manatus	West Indian manatee.	Do.
Trichechus inunguis	Amazonian manatee.	Do.
Trichechus senegalensis.	West African manatee.	Do.
Lutra felina	Marine otter	Mar. 29, 1978.

NOTE: Common names given may be at variance with local usage.

Native village or town means any community, association, tribe, band, clan, or group.

Pregnant means pregnant near term.

Subsistence means the use by Alaskan Natives of marine mammals taken by Alaskan Natives for food, clothing, shelter, heating, transportation, and

other uses necessary to maintain the life of the taker or for those who depend upon the taker to provide them with such subsistence.

Take means to harass, hunt, capture, collect, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, collect, or kill any marine mammal, including, without limitation, any of the following: The collection of dead animals or parts thereof; the restraint or detention of a marine mammal, no matter how temporary; tagging a marine mammal; or the negligent or intentional operation of an aircraft or vessel, or the doing of any other negligent or intentional act which results in the disturbing or molesting of a marine mammal.

Threatened species means a species of marine mammal listed as ''threatened'' pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 884, Pub. L. 93–205.

Wasteful manner means any taking or method of taking which is likely to result in the killing or injuring of marine mammals beyond those needed for subsistence purposes or for the making of authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing or which results in the waste of a substantial portion of the marine mammal and includes without limitation the employment of a method of taking which is not likely to assure the capture or killing of a marine mammal, or which is not immediately followed by a reasonable effort to retrieve the marine mammal.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 43 FR 13066, Mar. 29, 1978; 55 FR 14978, Apr. 20, 1990]

§ 18.4 Information collection requirements.

(a) The Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* has approved the information collection requirements contained in Subpart D and assigned clearance number 1018–0022. The Service is collecting this information to review and evaluate permit applications and make decisions according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife conservation statutes and regulations, on the issuance or denial of permits. The applicant must respond to obtain or retain a permit.

(b) The Service estimated the public reporting burden for this collection of information to vary from 15 minutes to 4 hours per response, with an average of 1.028 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Service Information Collection Clearance Office, Fish and Wildlife, Service Office of Management and Budget, Mail Stop 224, Arlington Square, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240 and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018–0022), Washington, DC 20503.

[62 FR 7329, Feb. 18, 1997]

Subpart B—Prohibitions

§ 18.11 Prohibited taking.

Except as otherwise provided in subpart C, D, or H of this part 18, or part 403, it is unlawful for:

(a) Any person, vessel, or conveyance subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take any marine mammal on the high seas, or

(b) Any person, vessel, or conveyance to take any marine mammal in waters or on lands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986]

§ 18.12 Prohibited importation.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subparts C and D of this part 18, it is unlawful for any person to import any marine mammal or marine mammal product into the United States.

(b) Regardless of whether an importation is otherwise authorized pursuant to subparts C and D of this part 18, it is unlawful for any person to import into the United States any:

(1) Marine mammal: (i) Taken in violation of the Act, or

(ii) Taken in another country in violation of the laws of that country;

(2) Any marine mammal product if: (i) The importation into the United States of the marine mammal from which such product is made would be

unlawful under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, or

(ii) The sale in commerce of such product in the country of origin of the product is illegal.

(c) Except in accordance with an exception referred to in subpart C and §§ 18.31 and 18.32 of this part, it is unlawful to import into the United States any:

(1) Marine mammal which was pregnant at the time of taking;

(2) Marine mammal which was nursing at the time of taking, or less than 8 months old, whichever occurs later;

(3) Specimen of an endangered or threatened species of marine mammals;

(4) Specimen taken from a depleted species or stock of marine mammals; or

(5) Marine mammal taken in an inhumane manner.

(d) It is unlawful to import into the United States any fish, whether fresh, frozen, or otherwise prepared, if such fish was caught in a manner proscribed by the Secretary of Commerce for persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not any marine mammals were in fact taken incident to the catching of the fish.

§ 18.13 Prohibited uses, possession, transportation, and sales.

Except as otherwise provided in the Act or these regulations, it is unlawful for:

(a) Any person to use any port, harbor, or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States for any purpose in any way connected with a prohibited taking or any unlawful importation of any marine mammal or marine mammal products;

(b) Any person to possess any marine mammal, or product therefrom, taken in violation of the Act or these regulations;

(c) Any person to transport, purchase, sell, or offer to purchase or sell any marine mammal or marine mammal product; or

(d) Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to use in a commercial fishery, any means or method of fishing in contravention of regulations and limitations issued by the Secretary of Commerce for that fishery to achieve the purposes of this Act.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986]

§ 18.14 Marine mammals taken before the Act.

(a) Section 102(e) of the Act provides in effect that the Act shall not apply to any marine mammal taken prior to December 21, 1972, or to any marine mammal product consisting of, or composed in whole or in part of, any marine mammal taken before such date. Such status may be established by submitting to the Director prior to, or at the time of importation, an affidavit containing the following:

(1) The Affiant's name and address;

(2) Identification of the Affiant;

(3) A description of the marine mammals or marine mammal products which the Affiant desires to import;

(4) A statement by the Affiant that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the marine mammals involved in the application were taken prior to December 21, 1972;

(5) A statement by the Affiant in the following language:

> The foregoing is principally based on the attached exhibits which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, are complete, true and correct. I understand that this affidavit is being submitted for the purpose of inducing the Federal Government to permit the importation of ———— under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407) and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that any false statements may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(b) Either one of two exhibits shall be attached to such affidavit, and will contain either:

(1) Records or other available evidence showing that the product consists of or is composed in whole or in part of marine mammals taken prior to December 21, 1972. Such records or other evidentiary material must include information on how, when, where, and by whom the animals were taken, what processing has taken place since taking, and the date and location of such processing; or

(2) A statement from a government agency of the country of origin exercising jurisdiction over marine mammals

that any and all such mammals from which the products sought to be imported were derived were taken prior to December 21, 1972.

(c) Service agents, or Customs officers, may refuse to clear marine mammals or marine mammal products for importation into the United States, pursuant to §14.53 of this subchapter, until the importer can demonstrate, by production of the affidavit referred in above or otherwise, that section 102(e) of the Act applies to all affected items.

(d) This section has no application to any marine mammal or marine mammal product intended to be imported pursuant to §18.21, §18.31 or §18.32 of this part.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986]

Subpart C—General Exceptions

§18.21 Actions permitted by international treaty, convention, or agreement.

The Act and these regulations shall not apply to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions of any international treaty, convention or agreement, or any statute implementing the same, relating to the taking or importation of marine mammals or marine mammal products, which was existent and in force prior to December 21, 1972, and to which the United States was a party. Specifically, the regulations in subpart B of this part and the provisions of the Act shall not apply to activities carried out pursuant to the Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals signed in Washington on February 9, 1957, and the Fur Seal Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. 1151–1187, as, in each case, from time to time amended.

§18.22 Taking by Federal, State or local government officials.

(a) A Federal, State or local government official or employee may take a marine mammal in the course of his duties as an official or employee and no permit shall be required, if such taking:

(1) Is accomplished in a humane manner;

(2) Is for the protection or welfare of such mammal or from the protection of the public health or welfare; and

(3) Includes steps designed to insure return of such mammal, if not killed in the course of such taking, to its natural habitat. In addition, any such official or employee may, incidental to such taking, possess and transport, but not sell or offer for sale, such mammal and use any port, harbor or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States. All steps reasonably practicable under the circumstances shall be taken by any such employee or official to prevent injury or death to the marine mammal as the result of such taking.

(b) Each taking permitted under this section should be included in a written report, to be submitted to the Director every six months, beginning December 31, 1973. Unless otherwise permitted by the Director, the report shall contain a description of:

(1) The animal involved;

(2) The circumstances requiring the taking;

(3) The method of taking;

(4) The name and official position of the State official or employee involved;

(5) The disposition of the animal, including in cases where the animal has been retained in captivity, a description of the place and means of confinement and the measures taken for its maintenance and care; and

(6) Such other information as the Director may require.

The reports shall be mailed to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986]

§18.23 Native exemptions.

(a) *Taking.* Except as otherwise provided in part 403 of this title, any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo who resides in Alaska and who dwells on the coast of the North Pacific Ocean or the Arctic Ocean may take any marine mammal without a permit, subject to the restrictions contained in this section, if such taking is:

(1) For subsistence purposes, or

(2) For purposes of creating and selling authentic native articles of handicraft and clothing, and

(3) In each case, not accomplished in a wasteful manner.

(b) *Restrictions.* (1) ''Except for a transfer to a duly authorized representative of the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for scientific research purposes, no marine mammal taken for subsistence may be sold or otherwise transferred to any person other than an Alaskan Native or delivered, carried, transported, or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, unless:

(i) It is being sent by an Alaskan Native directly or through a registered agent to a tannery registered under paragraph (c) of this section for the purpose of processing, and will be returned directly or through a registered agent to the Alaskan Native; or

(ii) It is sold or transferred to a registered agent in Alaska for resale or transfer to an Alaskan Native; or

(iii) It is an edible portion and it is sold in an Alaskan Native village or town.

(2) ''Except for a transfer to a duly authorized representative of the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for scientific research purposes, no marine mammal taken for purposes of creating and selling authentic Native articles of handicraft and clothing may be sold or otherwise transferred to any person other than an Indian, Aleut or Eskimo, or delivered, carried, transported or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, unless:

(i) It is being sent by an Indian, Aleut or Eskimo directly or through a registered agent to a tannery registered under paragraph (c) of this section for the purpose of processing, and will be returned directly or through a registered agent to the Indian, Aleut or Eskimo; or

(ii) It is sold or transferred to a registered agent for resale or transfer to an Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo; or

(iii) It has been first transformed into an authentic Native article of handicraft or clothing; or

(iv) It is an edible portion and it is sold (A) in an Alaskan Native village or town or (B) to an Alaskan Native for his consumption.

(c) The restriction in paragraph (b) shall not apply to parts or products of the Pacific walrus (*Odobenis rosmarus*) to the extent that the waiver of the moratorium and the approved State/Federal regulations relating to the taking and importation of walrus permits the delivery, sale, transportation or shipment of parts or products of the Pacific walrus in interstate or foreign commerce.

(d) Any tannery, or person who wishes to act as an agent, within the jurisdiction of the United States may apply to the Director for registration as a tannery or an agent which may possess and process marine mammal products for Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos. The application shall include the following information:

(1) The name and address of the applicant;

(2) A description of the applicant's procedures for receiving, storing, processing, and shipping materials;

(3) A proposal for a system of bookkeeping and/or inventory segregation by which the applicant could maintain accurate records of marine mammals received from Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos, pursuant to this section;

(4) Such other information as the Director may request;

(5) A certification in the following language:

I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of an exception under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407) and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that any false statement may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(6) The signature of the applicant.

The sufficiency of the application shall be determined by the Director, and in that connection, he may waive any requirement for information, or require any elaboration or further information deemed necessary. The registration of a tannery or other agent shall be subject to the conditions as the Director prescribes, which may include, but are not limited to provisions regarding records, inventory segregation, reports, and inspection. The Director may

charge a reasonable fee for such applications, including an appropriate apportionment of overhead and administrative expenses of the Department of Interior.

(e) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, whenever, under the Act, the Secretary determines any species or stock of marine mammals to be depleted, he may prescribe regulations pursuant to section 103 of the Act upon the taking of such marine mammals by any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo and, after promulgation of such regulations, all takings of such marine mammals by such person shall conform to such regulations.

(f) *Marking, tagging, and reporting.* (1) In addition to definitions contained in the Act, 50 CFR 18.3, and 50 CFR 18.27, in this paragraph (f):

(i) The term ''marking and tagging'' of marine mammals as specified in section 109(i) of the Act refers to the actual physical attachment of an approved band or other such marking device or technique to the raw or unhandicrafted (including unmarked tanned skins) skin and skull of polar bears, the tusks of walruses, and the skin and skull of sea otters; and

(ii) The term ''reporting'' means the collection by Service personnel or the Service's authorized local representatives of biological data, harvest data, and other information regarding the effect of taking of marine mammals on populations, the collection of which the Service determines to be necessary for management purposes. Reporting will be done on forms provided by the Service upon presentation for marking, tagging, and reporting purposes of the marine mammal(s) or specified raw or unhandicrafted parts thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, but subject to the provisions and conditions contained in this paragraph, no polar bear, walrus, or sea otter, or any parts thereof, taken or collected by an Alaskan Native for subsistence purposes or for purposes of creating and selling authentic Native articles of handicrafts and clothing may be possessed, transported within, or exported from Alaska unless the animal(s), or specified parts thereof, have been reported to, and properly marked and tagged by, Service personnel or the Service's authorized local representative; except:

(i) An Alaskan Native that harvested or participated in the harvest of a polar bear, sea otter, or walrus and who possesses the animal, or any parts thereof, may possess the unmarked, untagged, and unreported animal(s), or parts thereof, for a period of time not to exceed 30 days from the time of taking for the purpose of transporting the specified parts to Service personnel or the Service's local authorized representative for marking, tagging, and reporting;

(ii) Alaskan Natives and registered agents/tanneries may possess the specified unmarked or untagged raw, unhandicrafted, or tanned parts thereof for a period of time not to exceed 180 days from the effective date of this rulemaking for the purpose of transporting to Service personnel or the Service's local authorized representative for marking and tagging if the specified parts thereof were taken or possessed between December 21, 1972, and the effective date of this regulation. There is no reporting requirement for marine mammals, or specified parts thereof, covered by this paragraph.

(3) Those unmarked, untagged, and unreported specified parts of polar bear, walrus, and sea otter, that must be presented to Service personnel or an authorized Service representative for marking, tagging, and reporting are as follows:

(i) Polar bear—skin and skull.

(ii) Walrus—tusks.

(iii) Sea otter—skin and skull.

(4) The locations where Service personnel or the Service's authorized local representative will be available for marking, tagging, and reporting purposes will be announced annually by the Alaska Regional Director. Local persons authorized to act as representatives for marking, tagging, and reporting purposes in the absence of Service personnel will also be announced annually by the Alaska Regional Director.

(5) Marks and tags will be attached or applied to the skins, skulls, and tusks of the marine mammal(s) in such a manner as to maximize their longevity and minimize their adverse effects to the appearance of the specified parts

that might result due to hindering the tanning or handicrafting of skins, or the handicrafting of tusks or skulls. If the tag or mark comes off of the specified part the person in possession of the part shall have 30 days to present the part and broken tag or other marking device to the Service or the Service's authorized local representative for remarking or retagging purposes.

(6) Marks and tags for skins, skulls, and tusks will be provided by the Service. They will be numbered for accountability and of such design, construction, and material so as to maximize their durability and longevity on the specified parts.

(7) Data collected pursuant to this paragraph will be reported on forms provided by the Service and maintained in the Service's Regional Office, Anchorage, Alaska. The Service will summarize the data annually and make it publicly available. The data will also be included in the Service's annual report to Congress as set forth in section 103(f) of the Act.

(8) All items of research (e.g., radio collars, satellite transmitters, tags, etc.) that were attached to animals taken by Alaskan Natives must be returned to Service personnel or an authorized Service representative at the time the animal, or specified unhandicrafted parts thereof, are presented for marking, tagging, and reporting. No penalty will be imposed under the Act for a violation of this paragraph. However, penalties may be sought by the Service under other applicable Federal laws governing the possession and use of Federal property.

(9) Pursuant to this paragraph (f), the following specific conditions and provisions apply:

(i) Marking, tagging, and reporting of polar bears or specified parts thereof.

(A) The skin and skull of an animal must accompany each other when presented for marking, tagging, and reporting except that the skin and skull of an animal need not be presented together for marking and tagging purposes if taken between December 21, 1972, and the effective date of this regulation.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section, the following information must be reported by Alaskan Natives when presenting polar bears, or specified parts thereof, for marking and tagging: sex of animal, date of kill, and location of kill.

(C) Both the skin and the skull will be marked and tagged and a rudimentary pre-molar tooth may be removed from the skull and retained by the Service. The skin must have the sex identifiers, such as vaginal orifice, teats, or penal sheath or baculum, either attached to, or accompanying the skin.

(D) The skull must be skinned out and the skin may be frozen or unfrozen when presented for marking, tagging, and reporting. If the skin is frozen, the sex identifiers, such as vaginal orifice, teats, penal sheath or baculum, must be visible.

(E) Marks and tags must remain affixed to the skin through the tanning process and until the skin has been severed into parts for crafting into handicrafts or for as long as is practical during the handicrafting process.

(ii) Marking, tagging, and reporting of walrus or specified parts thereof.

(A) The paired tusks of the animal(s) must, to the maximum extent practical, accompany each other when presented for marking, tagging, and reporting purposes, except that paired tusks need not be presented together for marking and tagging purposes if taken between December 21, 1972, and the effective date of this regulation.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section, the following information must be reported by Alaskan Natives when presenting walrus, or specified parts thereof, for marking and tagging: date of take, sex of animal, whether live-killed, floating-dead, or beach-found, and location of the take or location of animal if found floating and dead or beach-found.

(C) Marks and/or tags must remain affixed to the tusks until they have been crafted into a handicraft or for as long as is practical during the handicrafting process.

(iii) Marking, tagging, and reporting of sea otter or specified parts thereof.

(A) The skin and skull of an animal must accompany each other when presented for marking, tagging, and reporting, except that the skin and skull

of an animal need not be presented together if taken between December 21, 1972, and the effective date of this regulation.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section, the following information must be reported by Alaskan Natives when presenting sea otters, or specified parts thereof, for marking and tagging: date of kill, sex of animal, and location of kill.

(C) Both the skin and skull will be marked and tagged and a rudimentary pre-molar tooth may be removed from the skull and retained by the Service. The skin must have the sex identifiers, such as vaginal orifice, teats, or penal sheath or baculum, either attached to, or accompanying the skin.

(D) The skull must be skinned out and the skin may be frozen or unfrozen when presented for marking, tagging, and reporting. If the skin is frozen, the sex identifiers, such as vaginal orifice, teats, or penal sheath or baculum, must be visible.

(E) Marks and tags must remain affixed to the skin through the tanning process and until the skin has been severed into parts for crafting into handicrafts or for as long as is practical during the handicrafting process.

(10) No person may falsify any information required to be set forth on the reporting form when the marine mammal(s), or specified parts thereof, are presented as required by these regulations.

(11) Possession by any person of marine mammal(s), or any parts thereof, in violation of the provisions and conditions of this §18.23(f) is subject to punishment under the penalties provided for in section 105(a)(1) of the Act.

(12) The information collection requirements contained in this §18.23(f) have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned clearance number 1018–0066. The information is mandatory in order to have the marine mammal parts ''marked and tagged,'' and thereby made eligible for continued lawful possession. Non-response may result in the Service determining the wildlife to be illegally possessed and subject the individual to penalties under this title.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 59444, Dec. 24, 1975; 45 FR 54057, Aug. 14, 1980; 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986; 53 FR 24283, June 28, 1988]

§18.24 Taking incidental to commercial fishing operations.

Persons may take marine mammals incidental to commercial fishing operations until October 21, 1974: *Provided,* That such taking is by means of equipment and techniques prescribed in regulations issued by the Secretary of Commerce. However, any marine mammal taken as an incidental catch may not be retained. It shall be the immediate goal that the incidental kill or incidental serious injury of marine mammals permitted in the course of commercial fishing operations be reduced to insignificant levels approaching a zero mortality and serious injury rate.

§18.25 Exempted marine mammals or marine mammal products.

(a) The provisions of the Act and these regulations shall not apply:

(1) To any marine mammal taken before December 21, 1972, or

(2) To any marine mammal product if the marine mammal portion of such product consists solely of a marine mammal taken before such date.

(b) The prohibitions contained in §18.12(c) (3) and (4) shall not apply to marine mammals or marine mammal products imported into the United States before the date on which notice is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of the proposed rulemaking with respect to the designation of the species of stock concerned as depleted or endangered:

(c) Section 18.12(b) shall not apply to articles imported into the United States before the effective date of the foreign law making the taking or sale, as the case may be, of such marine mammals or marine mammal products unlawful.

§18.26 Collection of certain dead marine mammal parts.

(a) Any bones, teeth or ivory of any dead marine mammal may be collected from a beach or from land within ¼ of

a mile of the ocean. The term ''ocean'' includes bays and estuaries.

(b) Marine mammal parts so collected may be retained if registered within 30 days with an agent of the National Marine Fisheries Service, or an agent of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(c) Registration shall include (1) the name of the owner, (2) a description of the article to be registered and (3) the date and location of collection.

(d) Title to any marine mammal parts collected under this section is not transferable, unless consented to in writing by the agent referred to in paragraph (b) of this section.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986]

§ 18.27 Regulations governing small takes of marine mammals incidental to specified activities.

(a) *Purpose of regulations.* The regulations in this section implement Section 101(a)(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5), which provides a mechanism for allowing, upon request, during periods of not more than five consecutive years each, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region.

(b) *Scope of regulations.* The taking of small numbers of marine mammals under section 101(a)(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act may be allowed only if the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service (1) finds, based on the best scientific evidence available, that the total taking during the specified time period will have a negligible impact on the species or stock and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock for subsistence uses; (2) prescribes regulations setting forth permissible methods of taking and other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the species and its habitat and on the availability of the species for subsistence uses, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance; and (3) prescribes regulations pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking.

NOTE: The information collection requirement contained in this § 18.27 has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned clearance No. 1018–0070. The information is being collected to describe the activity proposed and estimate the cumulative impacts of potential takings by all persons conducting the activity. The information will be used to evaluate the application and determine whether to issue Specific Regulations and, subsequently, Letters of Authorization. Response is required to obtain a benefit.

The public reporting burden from this requirement is estimated to vary from 2 to 200 hours per response with an average of 10 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing applications for specific regulations and Letters of Authorization. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this requirement to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Mail Stop—220 ARLSQ, 18th and C Streets NW., Washington, DC 20240, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (Clearance No. 1018–0070), Washington, DC 20503.

(c) *Definitions.* In addition to definitions contained in the Act and in 50 CFR 18.3 and unless the context otherwise requires, in this section:

Citizens of the United States and *U.S. citizens* mean individual U.S. citizens or any corporation or similar entity if it is organized under the laws of the United States or any governmental unit defined in 16 U.S.C. 1362(13). U.S. Federal, State and local government agencies shall also constitute citizens of the United States for purposes of this section.

Incidental, but not intentional, taking means takings which are infrequent, unavoidable, or accidental. It does not mean that the taking must be unexpected. (Complete definition of take is contained in 50 CFR 18.3.)

Negligible impact is an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.

Small numbers means a portion of a marine mammal species or stock whose

taking would have a negligible impact on that species or stock.

Specified activity means any activity, other than commercial fishing, which takes place in a specified geographical region and potentially involves the taking of small numbers of marine mammals. The specified activity and specified geographical region should be identified so that the anticipated effects on marine mammals will be substantially similar.

Specified geographical region means an area within which a specified activity is conducted and which has similar biogeographic characteristics.

Unmitigable adverse impact means an impact resulting from the specified activity (1) that is likely to reduce the availability of the species to a level insufficient for a harvest to meet subsistence needs by (i) causing the marine mammals to abandon or avoid hunting areas, (ii) directly displacing subsistence users, or (iii) placing physical barriers between the marine mammals and the subsistence hunters; and (2) that cannot be sufficiently mitigated by other measures to increase the availability of marine mammals to allow subsistence needs to be met.

(d) *Submission of requests.* (1) In order for the Fish and Wildlife Service to consider allowing the taking by U.S citizens of small numbers of marine mammals incidental to a specified activity, a written request must be submitted to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Requests shall include the following information on the activity as a whole, which includes, but is not limited to, an assessment of total impacts by all persons conducting the activity:

(i) A description of the specific activity or class of activities that can be expected to result in incidental taking of marine mammals;

(ii) The dates and duration of such activity and the specific geographical region where it will occur;

(iii) Based upon the best available scientific information;

(A) An estimate of the species and numbers of marine mammals likely to be taken by age, sex, and reproductive conditions, and the type of taking (*e.g.*, disturbance by sound, injury or death resulting from collision, etc.) and the number of times such taking is likely to occur;

(B) A description of the status, distribution, and seasonal distribution (when applicable) of the affected species or stocks likely to be affected by such activities;

(C) The anticipated impact of the activity upon the species or stocks;

(D) The anticipated impact of the activity on the availability of the species or stocks for subsistence uses;

(iv) The anticipated impact of the activity upon the habitat of the marine mammal populations and the likelihood of restoration of the affected habitat;

(v) The anticipated impact of the loss or modification of the habitat on the marine mammal population involved;

(vi) The availability and feasibility (economic and technological) of equipment, methods, and manner of conducting such activity or other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact upon the affected species or stocks, their habitat, and, where relevant, on their availability for subsistence uses, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance. (The applicant and those conducting the specified activity and the affected subsistence users are encouraged to develop mutually agreeable mitigating measures that will meet the needs of subsistence users.);

(vii) Suggested means of accomplishing the necessary monitoring and reporting which will result in increased knowledge of the species through an analysis of the level of taking or impacts and suggested means of minimizing burdens by coordinating such reporting requirements with other schemes already applicable to persons conducting such activity; and

(viii) Suggested means of learning of, encouraging, and coordinating research opportunities, plans and activities relating to reducing such incidental taking from such specified activities, and evaluating its effects.

(2) The Director shall determine the adequacy and completeness of a request, and if found to be adequate, will invite information, suggestions, and comments on the preliminary finding

of negligible impact and on the proposed specific regulations through notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, newspapers of general circulation, and appropriate electronic media in the coastal areas that may be affected by such activity. All information and suggestions will be considered by the Fish and Wildlife Service in developing final findings and effective specific regulations.

(3) The Director shall evaluate each request to determine, based on the best available scientific evidence, whether the total taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock and, where appropriate, will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of such species or stock for subsistence uses. If the Director finds that mitigating measures would render the impact of the specified activity negligible when it would not otherwise satisfy that requirement, the Director may make a finding of negligible impact subject to such mitigating measures being successfully implemented. Any preliminary findings of ''negligible impact'' and ''no unmitigable adverse impact'' shall be proposed for public comment along with the proposed specific regulations.

(4) If the Director cannot make a finding that the total taking will have a negligible impact in the species or stock or will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of such species or stock for subsistence uses, the Director shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER the negative finding along with the basis for denying the request.

(e) *Specific regulations.* (1) Specific regulations will be established for each allowed activity which set forth (i) permissible methods of taking, (ii) means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the species and its habitat and on the availability of the species for subsistence uses, and (iii) requirements for monitoring and reporting.

(2) Regulations will be established based on the best available scientific information. As new information is developed, through monitoring, reporting, or research, the regulations may be modified, in whole or part, after notice and opportunity for public review.

(f) *Letters of Authorization.* (1) A Letter of Authorization, which may be issued only to U.S. citizens, is required to conduct activities pursuant to any specific regulations established. Requests for Letters of Authorization shall be submitted to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. The information to be submitted in a request may be obtained by writing the Director. Once specific regulations are effective, the Service will to the maximum extent possible, process subsequent applications for Letters of Authorization within 30 days after receipt of the application by the Service.

(2) Issuance of a Letter of Authorization will be based on a determination that the level of taking will be consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under the specific regulations.

(3) Notice of issuance of all Letters of Authorization will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER within 30 days of issuance.

(4) Letters of Authorization will specify the period of validity and any additional terms and conditions appropriate for the specific request.

(5) Letters of Authorization shall be withdrawn or suspended, either on an individual or class basis, as appropriate, if, after notice and opportunity for public comment, the Director determines: (i) The regulations prescribed are not being substantially complied with, or (ii) the taking allowed is having, or may have, more than a negligible impact on the species or stock, or where relevant, an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock for subsistence uses.

(6) The requirement for notice and opportunity for public review in paragraph (f)(5) of this section shall not apply if the Director determines that an emergency exists which poses a significant risk to the well-being of the species or stocks of marine mammals concerned.

(7) A violation of any of the terms and conditions of a Letter of Authorization or of the specific regulations

may subject the Holder and/or any individual who is operating under the authority of the Holder's Letter of Authorization to penalties provided in the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407).

[48 FR 31225, July 7, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 40348, Sept. 29, 1989; 55 FR 28765, July 13, 1990; 56 FR 27463, June 14, 1991]

Subpart D—Special Exceptions

§18.30 Polar bear sport-hunted trophy import permits.

(a) *Application procedure.* You, as the hunter or heir of the hunter's estate, must submit an application for a permit to import a trophy of a polar bear taken in Canada to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22203. You must use an official application (Form 3–200) provided by the Service and must include as an attachment all of the following additional information:

(1) Certification that:

(i) You or the deceased hunter took the polar bear as a personal sport-hunted trophy;

(ii) You will use the trophy only for personal display purposes;

(iii) The polar bear was not a pregnant female, a female with dependent nursing cub(s) or a nursing cub (such as in a family group), or a bear in a den or constructing a den when you took it; and

(iv) For a polar bear taken after April 30, 1994, you made sure the gall bladder and its contents were destroyed;

(2) Name and address of the person in the United States receiving the polar bear trophy if other than yourself;

(3) For a polar bear received as an inheritance, documentation to show that you are the legal heir of the decedent who took the trophy;

(4) Proof that you or the decedent legally harvested the polar bear in Canada as shown by one of the following:

(i) A copy of the Northwest Territories (NWT) hunting license and tag number;

(ii) A copy of the Canadian CITES export permit that identifies the polar bear by hunting license and tag number;

(iii) A copy of the NWT export permit; or

(iv) A certification from the Department of Renewable Resources, Northwest Territories, that you or the decedent legally harvested the polar bear, giving the tag number, location (settlement and population), and season you or the decedent took the bear;

(5) An itemized description of the polar bear parts you wish to import, including size and the sex of the polar bear;

(6) The month and year the polar bear was sport hunted;

(7) The location (nearest settlement or community) where the bear was sporthunted;

(8) For a female bear or a bear of unknown sex that was taken before January 1, 1986, documentary evidence that the bear was not pregnant at the time of take, including, but not limited to, documentation, such as a hunting license or travel itinerary, that shows the bear was not taken in October, November, or December or that shows that the location of the hunt did not include an area that supported maternity dens; and

(9) For a female bear, bear of unknown sex, or male bear that is less than 6 feet in length (from tip of nose to the base of the tail) that was taken prior to the 1996/97 NWT polar bear harvest season, available documentation to show that the bear was not nursing, including, but not limited to, documentation, such as a certification from the NWT, that the bear was not taken while part of a family group.

(b) *Definitions.* In addition to the definitions in this paragraph, the definitions in 50 CFR 10.12, 18.3, and 23.3 apply to this section.

(1) *Sport-hunted trophy* means a mount, rug or other display item composed of the hide, hair, skull, teeth, baculum, bones, and claws of the specimen which was taken by the applicant or decedent during a sport hunt for personal, noncommercial use and does not include any internal organ of the animal, including the gall bladder. Articles made from the specimen, such as finished or unfinished, worked, manufactured, or handicraft items for use as

clothing, curio, ornamentation, jewelry, or as a utilitarian item are not considered trophy items.

(2) *Management agreement* means a written agreement between parties that share management responsibilities for a polar bear population which describes what portion of the harvestable quota will be allocated to each party and other measures which may be taken for the conservation of the population, such as harvest seasons, sex ratio of the harvest, and protection of females and cubs.

(c) *Procedures for issuance of permits and modification, suspension or revocation of permits.* We, the Service, shall suspend, modify or revoke permits issued under this section:

(1) In accordance with regulations contained in § 18.33; and

(2) If, in consultation with the appropriate authority in Canada, we determine that the sustainability of Canada's polar bear populations is being adversely affected or that sport hunting may be having a detrimental effect on maintaining polar bear populations throughout their range.

(d) *Issuance criteria.* In deciding whether to issue an import permit for a sport-hunted trophy, we must determine in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter whether:

(1) You previously imported the specimen into the United States without a permit;

(2) The specimen meets the definition of a sport-hunted trophy in paragraph (b) of this section;

(3) You legally harvested the polar bear in Canada;

(4) Canada has a monitored and enforced sport-hunting program consistent with the purposes of the 1973 International Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears;

(5) Canada has a sport-hunting program, based on scientifically sound quotas, ensuring the maintenance of the affected population at a sustainable level; and

(6) The export and subsequent import:

(i) Are consistent with the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and other international agreements and conventions; and

(ii) Are not likely to contribute to illegal trade in bear parts, including for bears taken after April 30, 1994, that the gall bladder and its contents were destroyed.

(e) *Additional permit conditions.* Your permit to import a sport-hunted trophy of a polar bear taken in Canada is subject to the permit conditions outlined in § 18.31(d) and the following additional permit conditions:

(1) You, the permittee, may not import internal organs of the polar bear, including the gall bladder;

(2) After import you may not alter or use the trophy in a manner inconsistent with the definition of a sport-hunted polar bear trophy as given in § 18.30(b);

(3) You may not import a sport-hunted trophy if the polar bear at the time you or the decedent took it was:

(i) A nursing bear or a female with nursing young (i.e., part of a family group);

(ii) A pregnant female; or

(iii) A bear moving into a den or in a den;

(4) You must present to Service personnel at the time of import a valid CITES document from the country of export or re-export;

(5) You must comply with the following import procedures:

(i) Import the sport-hunted trophy through a designated port for wildlife imports (see § 14.12 of this subchapter) during regular business hours, except for full mount trophies that have been granted an exception to designated port permit requirements under § 14.32 of this subchapter;

(ii) Not send the trophy through the international mail; and

(iii) Notify Service personnel at the port at least 48 hours before the import (see § 14.54 of this subchapter) and make arrangements for Service personnel to affix a tag in accordance with paragraph (e)(7) of this section prior to being cleared (see § 14.52 of this subchapter);

(6) You must import all parts of a single trophy at the same time;

(7) The following tagging/marking procedures apply:

(i) Service personnel must affix a permanently locking tag that contains a unique serial number and the common name ''polar bear'' to the hide which must remain fixed indefinitely to the hide as proof of legal import; and

(ii) Service personnel must permanently mark upon import the parts of the trophy other than the hide, such as the skull and bones, with the hide tag number; and

(8) If the tag comes off the hide, you must within 30 days:

(i) Contact the nearest Service office at a designated port or a Law Enforcement office as given in §10.22 of this subchapter to schedule a time to present the trophy for retagging;

(ii) Provide as proof that the trophy had been tagged and legally imported a copy of the:

(A) Canceled CITES export permit or re-export certificate;

(B) Cancelled U.S. import permit issued under this section; or

(C) Cleared wildlife declaration form (3–177); and

(iii) Present either the broken tag, or if the tag was lost, a signed written explanation of how and when the tag was lost.

(f) *Duration of permits.* The permit will be valid for no more than one year from the date of issuance.

(g) *Fees.* (1) You must pay the standard permit processing fee as given in §13.11(4) when filing an application.

(2) You must pay the issuance fee of $1,000 when we notify you the application is approved. We cannot issue an import permit until you pay this fee. We will use the issuance fee to develop and implement cooperative research and management programs for the conservation of polar bears in Alaska and Russia under section 113(d) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

(h) *Scientific review.* (1) We will undertake a scientific review of the impact of permits issued under this section on the polar bear populations in Canada within 2 years of March 20, 1997.

(i) The review will provide an opportunity for public comment and include a response to the public comment in the final report; and

(ii) We will not issue permits under this section if we determine, based upon scientific review, that the issuance of permits under this section is having a significant adverse impact on the polar bear populations in Canada; and

(2) After the initial review, we may review whether the issuance of permits under this section is having a significant adverse impact on the polar bear populations in Canada annually in light of the best scientific information available. The review must be completed no later than January 31 in any year a review is undertaken.

(i) *Findings.* Polar bear sport-hunted trophies may only be imported after issuance of an import permit, and in accordance with the following findings and conditions:

(1) We have determined that the Northwest Territories, Canada, has a monitored and enforced sport-hunting program that meets issuance criteria of paragraphs (d) (4) and (5) of this section for the following populations: Southern Beaufort Sea, Northern Beaufort Sea, Viscount Melville Sound (subject to the lifting of the moratorium in this population), Western Hudson Bay, and M'Clintock Channel, and that:

(i) For the Southern Beaufort Sea population, no bears are taken west of the equidistant line of the Beaufort Sea;

(ii) For all populations, females with cubs, cubs, or polar bears moving into denning areas or already in dens are protected from taking by hunting activities; and

(iii) For all populations, management agreements among all management entities with scientifically sound quotas are in place; and

(2) Any sport-hunted trophy taken in the Northwest Territories, Canada, between December 21, 1972, and April 30, 1994, may be issued an import permit when:

(i) From an approved population listed in paragraph (i)(1); and

(ii) The issuance criteria of paragraph (d) (1), (2), (3), and (6) of this section are met.

[62 FR 7329, Feb. 18, 1997]

§18.31 Scientific research permits and public display permits.

The Director may, upon receipt of an application and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a

permit authorizing the taking and importation of marine mammals for scientific research purposes or for public display.

(a) *Application procedure.* Applications for permits to take and import marine mammals for scientific research purposes or for public display shall be submitted to the Director. Each such application must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) A statement of the purpose, date, location and manner of the taking or importation;

(2) A description of the marine mammal or the marine mammal products to be taken or imported, including the species or subspecies involved; the population stock, when known, the number of specimens or products (or the weight thereof, where appropriate); and the anticipated age, size, sex, and condition (i.e., whether pregnant or nursing) of the animals involved;

(3) If the marine mammal is to be taken and transported alive, a complete description of the manner of transportation, care and maintenance, including the type, size, and construction of the container or artificial environment; arrangements for feeding and sanitation; a statement of the applicant's qualifications and previous experience in caring for and handling captive marine mammals and a like statement as to the qualifications of any common carrier or agent to be employed to transport the animal; and a written certification of a licensed veterinarian knowledgeable in the field of marine mammals that he has personally reviewed the arrangements for transporting and maintaining the animals and that in his opinion they are adequate to provide for the well-being of the animal;

(4) If the application is for a scientific research permit, a detailed description of the scientific research project or program in which the marine mammal or marine mammal product is to be used including a copy of the research proposal relating to such program or project and the names and addresses of the sponsor or cooperating institution and the scientists involved;

(5) If the application is for a scientific research permit, and if the marine mammal proposed to be taken or imported is listed as an endangered or threatened species or has been designated by the Secretary as depleted, a detailed justification of the need for such a marine mammal, including a discussion of possible alternatives, whether or not under the control of the applicant; and

(6) If the application is for a public display permit, a detailed description of the proposed use to which the marine mammal or marine mammal product is to be put, including the manner, location, and times of display, whether such display is for profit, an estimate of the numbers and types of persons who it is anticipated will benefit for such display, and whether and to what extent the display is connected with educational or scientific programs. There shall also be included a complete description of the enterprise seeking the display permit and its educational, and scientific qualifications, if any.

(b) *Review by Marine Mammal Commission.* Upon receipt of an application the Director shall forward the application to the Marine Mammal Commission together with a request for the recommendations of the Commission and the Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals. In order to comply with the time limits provided in these regulations, the Director shall request that such recommendation be submitted within 30 days of receipt of the application by the Commission. If the Commission or the Committee, as the case may be, does not respond within 30 days from the receipt of such application by the Commission, the Director shall advise the Commission in writing that failure to respond within 45 days from original receipt of the application (or such longer time as the Director may establish) shall be considered as a recommendation from the Commission and the Committee that the permit be issued. The Director may also consult with any other person, institution or agency concerning the application.

(c) *Issuance criteria.* Permits applied for under this section shall be issued, suspended, modified and revoked pursuant to regulations contained in

§18.33. In determining whether to issue a scientific research permit, the Director shall consider whether the proposed taking or importation will be consistent with the policies and purposes of the Act; and whether the granting of the permit is required to further a bona fide and necessary or desirable scientific purpose, taking into account the benefits anticipated to be derived from the scientific research contemplated and the effect of the purposed taking or importation on the population stock and the marine ecosystem. In determining whether to issue a public display permit, the Director shall consider whether the proposed taking or importation will be consistent with the policies and purposes of the Act; whether a substantial public benefit will be gained from the display contemplated, taking into account the manner of the display and the anticipated audience on the one hand, and the effect of the proposed taking or importation on the population stocks of the marine mammal in question and the marine ecosystem on the other; and the applicant's qualifications for the proper care and maintenance of the marine mammal or the marine mammal product, and the adequacy of his facilities.

(d) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits issued under this section shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any permit issued under these regulations must be in the possession of the person to whom it is issued (or an agent of such person) during:

(i) The time of the authorized taking or importation;

(ii) The period of any transit of such person or agent which is incidental to such taking or importation; and

(iii) Any other time while any marine mammal taken or imported under such permit is in the possession of such person or agent.

(2) A duplicate copy of the issued permit must be physically attached to the container, package, enclosure, or other means of containment, in which the marine mammal is placed for purposes of storage, transit, supervision, or care.

(e) *Tenure of permits.* The tenure of permits for scientific research or public display shall be designated on the face of the permit.

§18.32 Waiver of the moratorium.

See subpart F (Waiver of the moratorium; State laws and regulations) and subpart G (Notice and Hearing on section 103 Regulations) for procedures regarding waivers of the moratorium in those circumstances where a state provides an acceptable management program for a species or population stock within its jurisdiction.

[40 FR 59442, Dec. 24, 1975]

§18.33 Procedures for issuance of permits and modification, suspension, or revocation thereof.

(a) Whenever application for a permit is received by the director which the director deems sufficient, he shall, as soon as practicable, publish a notice thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such notice shall set forth a summary of the information contained in such application. Any interested party may, within 30 days after the date of publication of such notice, submit to the director his written data or views with respect to the taking or importation proposed in such application and may request a hearing in connection with the action to be taken thereon.

(b) If the request for a hearing is made within the 30-day period referred to in paragraph (a) of this section, or if the director determines that a hearing would otherwise be advisable, the director may, within 60 days after the date of publication of the notice referred to in paragraph (a) of this section, afford to such requesting party or parties an opportunity for a hearing. Such hearing shall also be open to participation by any interested members of the public. Notice of the date, time, and place of such hearing shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER not less than 15 days in advance of such hearing. Any interested person may appear in person or through representatives at the hearing and may submit any relevant material, data, views, comments, arguments, or exhibits. A summary record of the hearing shall be kept.

(c) As soon as practicable but not later than 30 days after the close of the hearing (or if no hearing is held, as

soon as practicable after the end of the 30 days succeeding publication of the notice referred to in paragraph (a) of this section the director shall issue or deny issuance of the permit. Notice of the decision of the director shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER within 10 days after the date of such issuance or denial. Such notice shall include the date of the issuance or denial and indicate where copies of the permit, if issued, may be obtained.

(d) Any permit shall be subject to modification, suspension, or revocation by the director in whole or in part in accordance with these regulations and the terms of such permits. The permittee shall be given written notice by registered mail, return receipt requested, of any proposed modification, suspension, or revocation. Such notice shall specify:

(1) The action proposed to be taken along with a summary of the reasons therefor;

(2) In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 558, the steps which the permittee may take to demonstrate or achieve compliance with all lawful requirements; and

(3) That the permittee is entitled to a hearing thereon if a written request for such a hearing is received by the Director within 10 days after receipt of the aforesaid notice or such other later date as may be specified in the notice to the permittee. The time and place of the hearing, if requested by the permittee, shall be determined by the director and a written notice thereof given to the permittee by registered mail, return receipt requested, not less than 15 days prior to the date of hearing specified. The director may, in his discretion, allow participation at the hearing by interested members of the public. The permittee and other parties participating may submit all relevant material, data, views, comments, arguments, and exhibits at the hearing. A summary record shall be kept of any such hearing.

(e) The Director shall make a decision regarding the proposed modification, suspension, or revocation, as soon as practicable after the close of the hearing, or if no hearing is held, as soon as practicable after the close of the 10 day period during which a hearing could have been requested. Notice of the modification, suspension, or revocation shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER within 10 days from the date of the Director's decision. In no event shall the proposed action take effect until notice of the Director's decision is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Subpart E—Depleted Species or Stocks [Reserved]

Subpart F—Transfer of Management Authority to States

NOTE: Regulations governing the transfer of management authority to States pursuant to section 109 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act for marine mammal species under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior are found at part 403 of this title.

[48 FR 22456, May 18, 1983]

Subpart G—Notice and Hearing on Section 103 Regulations

SOURCE: 41 FR 5396, Feb. 6, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 18.70 Basis and purpose.

(a) Sections 101(a)(2), 101(a)(3)(A), and 101(b) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(2), 1371(a)(3)(A), and 1371(b)) and these regulations authorize the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to: (1) Impose regulations governing the taking of marine mammals incidental to commercial fishing operations; (2) waive the moratorium and adopt regulations with respect to the taking and importing of animals from each species of marine mammals under his jurisdiction; and (3) prescribe regulations governing the taking of depleted marine mammals by any Indian, Aleut or Eskimo, respectively. In prescribing regulations to carry out the provisions of said sections, the act refers the Director to section 103 (16 U.S.C. 1373). In accordance with section 103(d), regulations must be made on the record after opportunity for an agency hearing on such regulations and, in the case of a waiver, on the determination by the

Director to waive the moratorium pursuant to section 101(a)(3)(A) (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(3)(A)).

(b) [Reserved]

§18.71 Definitions.

Definitions shall be the same as in subpart A of this part except as follows:

(a) *Party* means for the purposes of this subpart:

(1) The Director or his representative; or

(2) A person who has notified the Director by specified dates of his or her intent to participate in the hearing pursuant to §§18.75 and 18.84(b).

(b) *Presiding officer* means, for the purposes of this subpart, an administrative law judge of the Office of Hearings and Appeals appointed in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3105.

(c) *Witness* means, for the purposes of this subpart, any person who provides direct testimony on the proposed regulations and waiver. A person may be both a party and a witness.

§18.72 Scope of regulations.

The procedural regulations in this subpart govern the practice and procedure in hearings held under section 103(d) of the Act. These hearings will be governed by the provisions of sections 556 and 557 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 556 and 557). The regulations shall be construed to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of all issues raised with respect to any waiver and/or regulation proposed pursuant to section 103(d) of the act in a manner which gives full protection to the rights of all persons affected thereby.

§18.73 Burden of proof.

The proponents of the proposed regulations and waiver must demonstrate that any taking or importation of any marine mammal under such proposed regulations and waiver would be consistent with the act.

§18.74 Notice of hearing.

(a) A notice of hearing on any proposed regulations shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, together with the Director's proposed determination to waive the moratorium pursuant to section 101(a)(3)(A) (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(3)(A)), where applicable.

(b) The notice shall state:

(1) The nature of the hearing;

(2) The place and date of the hearing. The date shall not be less than 60 days after publication of notice of the hearing;

(3) The legal authority under which the hearing is to be held;

(4) The proposed regulations and waiver, where applicable, and a summary of the statements required by section 103(d) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1373(d));

(5) Issues of fact which may be involved in the hearing;

(6) If an Environmental Impact Statement is required, the date of publication of the Statement and the times and place(s) where the Statement and comments thereon may be viewed and copied;

(7) Any written advice received from the Marine Mammal Commission;

(8) The times and place(s) where records and submitted direct testimony will be kept for public inspection, along with appropriate references to any other documents;

(9) The final date for filing with the Director a notice of intent to participate in the hearing pursuant to §18.75;

(10) The final date for submission of direct testimony on the proposed regulations and waiver, if applicable, and the number of copies required;

(11) The docket number assigned to the case which shall be used in all subsequent proceedings; and

(12) The place and date of the prehearing conference.

§18.75 Notification by interested persons.

Any person desiring to participate as a party shall notify the Director, by certified mail, on or before the date specified in the notice of hearing.

§18.76 Presiding officer.

(a) Upon publication of the notice of hearing pursuant to §18.74, the Office of Hearings and Appeals shall appoint a presiding officer pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3105. No individual who has any conflict of interest, financial or otherwise, shall serve as presiding officer in such proceeding.

(b) The presiding officer, in any proceeding under this subpart, shall have power to:

(1) Change the time and place of the hearing and adjourn the hearing;

(2) Evaluate direct testimony submitted pursuant to these regulations, make a preliminary determination of the issues, conduct a prehearing conference to determine the issues for the hearing agenda, and cause to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER a final hearing agenda;

(3) Rule upon motions, requests and admissibility of direct testimony;

(4) Administer oaths and affirmations, question witnesses and direct witnesses to testify;

(5) Modify or waive any rule (after notice) when determining no party will be prejudiced;

(6) Receive written comments and hear oral arguments;

(7) Render a recommended decision; and

(8) Do all acts and take all measures, including regulation of media coverage, for the maintenance of order at and the efficient conduct of the proceeding.

(c) In case of the absence of the original presiding officer or his inability to act, the powers and duties to be performed by the original presiding officer under this part in connection with a proceeding may, without abatement of the proceeding, be assigned to any other presiding officer by the Office of Hearings and Appeals unless otherwise ordered by the Director.

(d) The presiding officer shall withdraw from the proceeding upon his own motion or upon the filing of a motion by a party under § 18.76(e) if he deems himself disqualified under recognized canons of judicial ethics.

(e) A presiding officer may be requested to withdraw at any time prior to the recommended decision. If there is filed by a party in good faith a timely and sufficient affidavit alleging the presiding officer's personal bias, malice, conflict of interest or other basis which might result in prejudice to a party, the hearing shall recess. The Director of the Office of Hearings and Appeals shall immediately determine the matter as a part of the record and decision in the proceeding, after making such investigation or holding such hearings, or both, as he may deem appropriate in the circumstances.

§ 18.77 Direct testimony submitted as written documents.

(a) Unless otherwise specified, all direct testimony, including accompanying exhibits, must be submitted to the presiding officer in writing no later than the dates specified in the notice of the hearing (§ 18.74), the prehearing order (§ 18.82), or within 15 days after the conclusion of the prehearing conference (§ 18.84) as the case may be. All direct testimony, referred to in the affidavit and made a part thereof, must be attached to the affidavit. Direct testimony submitted with exhibits must state the issue to which the exhibit relates; if no such statement is made, the presiding officer shall determine the relevance of the exhibit to the issues published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) The direct testimony submitted shall contain:

(1) A concise statement of the witness' interest in the proceeding and his position regarding the issues presented. If the direct testimony is presented by a witness who is not a party, the witness shall state his relationship to the party; and

(2) Facts that are relevant and material.

(c) The direct testimony may propose issues of fact not defined in the notice of the hearing and the reason(s) why such issues should be considered at the hearing.

(d) Ten copies of all direct testimony must be submitted unless the notice of the hearing otherwise specifies.

(e) Upon receipt, direct testimony shall be assigned a number and stamped with that number and the docket number.

(f) Contemporaneous with the publication of the notice of hearing, the Director's direct testimony in support of the proposed regulations and waiver, where applicable, shall be available for public inspection as specified in the notice of hearing. The Director may submit additional direct testimony during the time periods allowed for submission of such testimony by witnesses.

§18.78 Mailing address.

Unless otherwise specified in the notice of hearing, all direct testimony shall be addressed to the Presiding Officer, c/o Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240. All affidavits and exhibits shall be clearly marked with the docket number of the proceedings.

§18.79 Inspection and copying of documents.

Any document in a file pertaining to any hearing authorized by this subpart or any document forming part of the record of such a hearing may be inspected and/or copied in the Office of the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, unless the file is in the care and custody of the presiding officer, in which case he shall notify the parties as to where and when the record may be inspected.

§18.80 Ex parte communications.

(a) After notice of a hearing is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, all communications, whether oral or written, involving any substantive or procedural issue and directed either to the presiding officer or to the Director, Deputy Director or Marine Mammal Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, without reference to these rules of procedure, shall be deemed ex parte communications and are not to be considered part of the record for decision.

(b) A record of oral conversations shall be made by the above persons who are contacted. All communications shall be available for public viewing at times and place(s) specified in the notice of hearing.

(c) The presiding officer shall not communicate with any party on any fact in issue or on the merits of the matter unless notice and opportunity is given for all parties to participate.

§18.81 Prehearing conference.

(a) After an examination of all the direct testimony submitted pursuant to §18.77, the presiding officer shall make a preliminary determination of issues of fact which may be addressed at the hearing.

(b) The presiding officer's preliminary determination shall be made available at the place or places provided in the notice of the hearing (§18.74(b)(8)) at least five days before the prehearing conference is held.

(c) The purpose of the prehearing conference shall be to enable the presiding officer to determine, on the basis of the direct testimony submitted and prehearing discussions:

(1) Whether the presiding officer's preliminary determination of issues of fact for the hearing has omitted any significant issues;

(2) What facts are not in dispute;

(3) Which witnesses may appear at the hearing; and

(4) The nature of the interest of each party and which parties' interests are adverse.

(d) Only parties may participate in the prehearing conference, and a party may appear in person or be represented by counsel.

§18.82 Prehearing order.

(a) After the prehearing conference, the presiding officer shall prepare a prehearing order which shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER within ten days after the conclusion of the conference. A copy of the prehearing order shall be mailed to all Parties.

(b) The prehearing order shall list: (1) All the issues which the hearing shall address, the order in which those issues shall be presented, and the direct testimony submitted which bears on the issues; and (2) a final date for submission of direct testimony on issues of fact not included in the notice of hearing if such issues are presented. The prehearing order may also specify a final date for submission of direct testimony to rebut testimony previously submitted during the time specified in the notice of the hearing.

(c) The presiding officer shall publish with the prehearing order a list of witnesses who may appear at the hearing, a list of parties, the nature of the interest of each party, and which parties interests are adverse on the issues presented.

(d) All parties shall be bound by the prehearing order.

§ 18.83 Determination to cancel the hearing.

(a) If the presiding officer determines that no issues of material fact are presented by the direct testimony submitted prior to the date of the hearing, he may publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER such determination and that on issues of material fact a hearing shall not be held. The presiding officer may provide an opportunity for argument on any issues of law presented by the direct testimony.

(b) Promptly after oral argument, if any, the presiding officer shall make a recommended decision based on the record, which in this case shall consist of the direct testimony and any oral argument presented. He shall transmit to the Director his recommended decision, the record and a certificate stating that the record contains all the written direct testimony. The Director shall then make a final decision in accordance with these regulations (§ 18.91).

§ 18.84 Rebuttal testimony and new issues of fact in prehearing order.

(a) Direct testimony to rebut testimony offered during the time period specified in the notice of hearing may be submitted pursuant to these regulations within fifteen days after the conclusion of the prehearing conference unless the presiding officer otherwise specifies in the prehearing order.

(b) If the prehearing order presents issues not included in the notice of the hearing published pursuant to § 18.74:

(1) Any person interested in participating at the hearing on such issues presented shall notify the Director by certified mail of an intent to participate not later than ten days after publication of the prehearing order. Such person may present direct testimony or cross-examine witnesses only on such issues presented unless he previously notified the Director pursuant to § 18.75; and

(2) Additional written direct testimony concerning such issues may be submitted within the time provided in the prehearing order. Such direct testimony will comply with the requirements of § 18.77.

§ 18.85 Waiver of right to participate.

Any person who fails to notify the Director of his intent to participate pursuant to § 18.75 or § 18.84 shall be deemed to have waived his right to participate as a party.

§ 18.86 Conduct of the hearing.

(a) The hearing shall be held at the time and place fixed in the notice of hearing, unless the presiding officer changes the time or place. If a change occurs, the presiding officer shall publish the change in the FEDERAL REGISTER and shall expeditiously notify all parties by telephone or by mail. If the change in time or place of hearing is made less than five days before the date previously fixed for the hearing, the presiding officer shall also announce, or cause to be announced, the change at the time and place previously fixed for the hearing.

(b) The presiding officer shall, at the commencement of the hearing, introduce into the record the notice of hearing as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, all subsequent notices published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the Environmental Impact Statement if it is required and the comments thereon and agency responses to the comments, and a list of all parties. Direct testimony shall then be received with respect to the matters specified in the prehearing order in such order as the presiding officer shall announce. With respect to direct testimony submitted as rebuttal testimony or in response to new issues presented by the prehearing conference, the presiding officer shall determine the relevancy of such testimony.

(c) The hearing shall be publicly conducted and reported verbatim by an official reporter.

(d) If a party objects to the admission or rejection of any direct testimony or to any other ruling of the presiding officer during the hearing, he shall state briefly the grounds of such objection, whereupon an automatic exception will follow if the objection is overruled by the presiding officer. The transcript shall not include argument or debate thereon except as ordered by the presiding officer. The ruling of the presiding officer on any objection shall be a

part of the transcript and shall be subject to review at the same time and in the same manner as the Director's final decision. Only objections made before the presiding officer may subsequently be relied upon in the proceedings.

(e) All motions and requests shall be addressed to, and ruled on by, the presiding officer if made prior to his certification of the transcript, or by the Director if made thereafter.

§18.87 Direct testimony.

(a) Only direct testimony submitted as provided in these regulations and introduced at the hearing by a witness shall be considered part of the record. Such direct testimony, when written, shall not be read into evidence but shall become a part of the record subject to exclusion of irrelevant and immaterial parts thereof.

(b) The witness introducing direct testimony shall:

(1) State his name, address and occupation;

(2) State qualifications for introducing the direct testimony. If an expert, the witness shall briefly state the scientific or technical training which qualifies him as an expert;

(3) Identify the direct testimony previously submitted in accordance with these regulations; and

(4) Submit to appropriate cross- and direct-examination. Cross-examination shall be by a party whose interests are adverse on the issue presented to the witness if the witness is a party, or to the interests of the party who presented the witness.

(c) A party shall be deemed to have waived the right to introduce direct-testimony if such party fails to present a witness to introduce the direct-testimony.

(d) Official notice may be taken of such matters as are judicially noticed by the courts of the United States. Parties shall be given adequate notice, by the presiding officer, at the hearing, of matters so noticed and shall be given adequate opportunity to show that such facts are inaccurate or are erroneously noticed.

§18.88 Cross-examination.

(a) The presiding officer may:

(1) Require the cross-examiner to outline the intended scope of the examination; and

(2) Exclude cross-examination questions that are immaterial, irrelevant or unduly repetitious.

(b) Any party shall be given an opportunity to appear, either in person or through an authorized counsel or representative, to cross-examine witnesses. Before cross-examining a witness, the party or counsel shall state his name, address and occupation. If counsel cross-examines the witness, counsel shall state for the record the authority to act as counsel. Cross-examiners shall be assumed to be familiar with the direct testimony.

(c) Any party or party's counsel who fails to appear at the hearing to cross-examine an ''adverse'' witness shall be deemed to have waived the right to cross-examine that witness.

(d) Scientific, technical or commercial publications may only be utilized for the limited purposes of impeaching witnesses under cross-examination unless previously submitted and introduced in accordance with these regulations.

§18.89 Oral and written arguments.

(a) The presiding officer may, in his discretion, provide for oral argument by parties at the end of the hearing. Such argument, when permitted, may be limited by the presiding officer to the extent necessary for the expeditious disposition of the proceeding.

(b) The presiding officer shall announce at the hearing a reasonable period of time within which any party may file with the presiding officer proposed findings and conclusions and written arguments or briefs, which are based upon the record and citing where practicable the relevant page or pages of the transcript. If a party filing a brief desires the presiding officer to reconsider any objection made by such party to a ruling of the presiding officer, he shall specifically identify such rulings by reference to the pertinent pages of the transcript and shall state his arguments thereon as a part of the brief.

(c) Oral or written arguments shall be limited to issues arising from direct testimony on the record.

§ 18.90 Recommended decision, certification of the transcript and submission of comments on the recommended decision.

(a) Promptly after expiration of the period for receiving written briefs, the presiding officer shall make a recommended decision based on the record and transmit the decision to the Director. The recommended decision shall include:

(1) A statement containing a description of the history of the proceedings;

(2) Findings on the issues of fact with the reasons therefor; and

(3) Rulings on issues of law.

(b) The presiding officer shall also transmit to the Director the transcript of the hearing, the original and all copies of the direct testimony, and written comments. The presiding officer shall attach to the original transcript of the hearing a certificate stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the transcript is a true transcript of the testimony given at the hearing except in such particulars as are specified.

(c) Upon receipt of the recommended decision, the Director shall send a copy thereof to each party by certified mail and shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of the receipt of the recommended decision by the Director. The notice shall include:

(1) A summary of the recommended decision;

(2) A statement that any interested person may file written comments on the recommended decision with the Director by a specified date;

(3) The time(s) and place(s) where the record of the hearing transmitted to the Director pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section may be inspected by interested persons; and

(4) The time(s) and place(s) where the recommended decision may be inspected and/or copied by interested persons.

(d) Within thirty days after the notice of receipt of the recommended decision has been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, any interested person may file with the Director any written comments on the recommended decision. All comments, including recommendations from or consultation with the Marine Mammal Commission, must be submitted during the thirty-day period to the Director at the above address.

§ 18.91 Director's decision.

(a) Upon receipt of the recommended decision and transcript and after the thirty-day period for receiving written comments on the recommended decision has passed, the Director shall make a final decision on the proposed regulations and waiver, where applicable. The Director's decision may affirm, modify, or set aside, in whole or in part, the recommended findings, conclusions and decision of the presiding officer. The Director may also remand the hearing record to the presiding officer for a fuller development of the record.

(b) The Director's decision shall include:

(1) A statement containing a description of the history of the proceeding;

(2) Findings on the issues of fact with the reasons therefor;

(3) Rulings on issues of law; and

(4) Any other relevant information which the Director deems appropriate.

(c) The Director's decision shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If the waiver is approved, the final adopted regulations shall be promulgated with the decision, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Subpart H—Waiver of Moratorium on Taking and Importation of Individual Marine Mammal Species

SOURCE: 41 FR 14373, Apr. 5, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 18.92 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this subpart fulfill the requirements of section 103 of the Act for regulations to govern the taking and importation of each species of marine mammal for which the moratorium imposed by section 101 has been waived.

§ 18.93 Scope of regulations.

(a) The provisions in this subpart apply only after (1) the Director has made a decision to waive a moratorium pursuant to section 101(a)(3)(A) of the Act, (2) the opportunity for a hearing

required by section 103(d) of the Act has been provided, and (3) the Director has made a determination, in the case of State laws and regulations, to approve such State laws and regulations pursuant to section 109(a)(2) of the Act and subpart F of this part.

(b) The provisions of this subpart, unless specifically stated, apply to all taking and/or importation of each species of marine mammal for which the moratorium has been waived other than takings for scientific research or public display, which are governed by §18.31 of this part, or takings incidental to commercial fishing operations which are governed by §18.24.

§18.94 Pacific walrus (Alaska).

(a) Pursuant to sections 101(a)(3)(A) 103, and 109 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, the moratorium on the hunting and killing of Pacific walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*) in waters or on lands subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, the United States, or on the high seas by any person, vessel, or conveyance subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska or the United States, is waived, provided that beginning August 2, 1979 this waiver shall not be effective, and no taking or importation under the waiver shall be allowed, until this section is amended to establish regulations to effectively control taking and otherwise implement the waiver.

(b) [Reserved]

[41 FR 14373, Apr. 5, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 45566, Aug. 2, 1979]

Subpart I [Reserved]

Subpart J—Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Oil and Gas Exploration, Development, and Production Activities in the Beaufort Sea and Adjacent Northern Coast of Alaska

SOURCE: 58 FR 60410, Nov. 16, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 58 FR 60410, Nov. 16, 1993, subpart J was added to part 18, effective Dec. 16, 1993 through June 16, 1995. At 60 FR 31258, June 14, 1995, the effective date was extended for 60 days through Aug. 15, 1995. At 60 FR 42805, Aug. 17, 1995, the effective date was further extended through Dec. 15, 1998.

§18.121 Specified activity and specified geographical region.

Regulations in this subpart apply to the incidental, but not intentional, take of polar bear and walrus by U.S. citizens (as defined in §18.27(c)) engaged in oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities in the Beaufort Sea and adjacent northern coast of Alaska. The specified geographical area is defined by a North/South line at Barrow, Alaska, and includes all Alaska State waters, and Outer Continental Shelf waters east of that line to the Canadian border and an area 25 miles inland from Barrow on the west to the Canning River on the east. The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is excluded.

[58 FR 60410, Nov. 16, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 42809, Aug. 17, 1995]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 60 FR 42809, Aug. 17, 1995, §18.121 was amended by removing ''Outer Continental Shelf waters each of'' and adding in its place ''Outer Continental Shelf waters east of'', effective Aug. 15, 1995 through Dec. 15, 1998.

§18.122 Effective dates.

Regulations in this subpart will continue in effect through December 15, 1998, for oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities.

[60 FR 42809, Aug. 17, 1995]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 60 FR 42809, Aug. 17, 1995, §18.122 was revised, effective Aug. 15, 1995 through Dec. 15, 1998.

§18.123 Permissible methods.

(a) The incidental, but not intentional, take of polar bear and walrus by U.S. citizens holding a Letter of Authorization (see §18.128) is permitted for takes resulting from:

(1) Activities associated with conducting geological and geophysical surveys;

(2) Activities associated with drilling exploratory wells and associated activities; and

(3) Activities associated with drilling production wells and performing production support operations.

(b) The methods and activities identified in §18.123(a) must be conducted in a manner that minimizes to the

greatest extent practicable adverse impacts on polar bear and walrus, their habitat and on the availability of these marine mammals for subsistence uses.''

(c) The Service will evaluate each request for a Letter of Authorization based on the specific activity and the specific geographical location. Each Letter of Authorization will identify allowable conditions or methods that are specific to the activity and location.

[58 FR 60410, Nov. 16, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 42809, Aug. 17, 1995]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 60 FR 42809, Aug. 17, 1995, in § 18.123, paragraph (b) was revised, effective Aug. 15, 1995 through Dec. 15, 1998.

§ 18.124 Prohibitions.

(a) Intentional takes of polar bear or walrus are not authorized by the regulations in this subpart. (Note: Pursuant to section 109(h)(1) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Service may authorize the intentional take (e.g., harassment associated with deterrent activities and/or lethal take) for the protection of human life or welfare.)

(b) Any take that fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the specific regulations in this subpart or of the Letters of Authorization is prohibited.

§ 18.125 Level of activity.

When Letters of Authorization are requested, the Service will determine whether the level of activity identified in the request exceeds that considered by the Service in making a finding of negligible impact on the species and a finding of no unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species for subsistence. If the level of activity is greater, the Service will re-evaluate its findings to determine if those findings continue to be appropriate based on the greater level of activity. Depending on the results of the evaluation, the Service may allow the authorization to stand as is, add further conditions, or withdraw or suspend the authorization.

§ 18.126 Measures to ensure availability of species for subsistence.

When applying for a Letter of Authorization, the applicant must submit a plan of cooperation that identifies what measures have been, and will be, taken to minimize adverse effects on the availability of polar bear and walrus for subsistence uses. The applicant must contact affected subsistence communities to discuss potential conflicts with the location, timing, and methods of planned operations. The applicant must make reasonable efforts to assure that activities do not interfere with subsistence hunting or that adverse effects on the availability of polar bear or walrus are properly mitigated.

§ 18.127 Requirements for monitoring and reporting.

(a) Holders of Letters of Authorization are required to cooperate with the Service and other designated Federal, State, or local agencies to monitor the impacts of oil and gas exploration, development and production activities on polar bear and walrus.

(b) Holders of Letters of Authorization must designate a qualified individual or individuals to observe and record the effects of the activities on polar bear and walrus.

(c) When applying for a Letter of Authorization, the applicant must include a site-specific plan to monitor the effects of the activity on the populations of polar bear and walrus that are present during the on-going activities. This plan, which must be approved by the Service's Alaska Regional Director, must identify the survey techniques that will be utilized to determine the actions of the polar bear and walrus in response to the on-going activity. The monitoring program must document the actions of these marine mammals and estimate the actual level of take. The monitoring requirements will vary depending on the activity, the location, and the time.

(d) If the activity is planned in polar bear habitat, the operator must develop a polar bear awareness and interaction plan subject to approval by the Service. For the protection of human life and welfare, each employee on site must complete a basic polar bear encounter training course.

(e) At its discretion, the Service may place an observer on site of the activity, on board drillships, drill rigs, aircraft, icebreakers, or other support

vessels or vehicles to monitor the impact of the activity on polar bear and walrus.

(f) The holder of the Letter of Authorization must submit a report to the Service's Alaska Regional Director within 90 days after completion of activities. For development and production activities, the annual monitoring report must be submitted no later than 15 days after completion of the previous year's activities. The report must include, at a minimum, the following information:

(1) Dates and time of activity;

(2) Dates and locations of polar bear or walrus activity related to monitoring the effects of the activity; and

(3) Results of the monitoring activities including an estimate of the actual level of take.

§18.128 Letters of Authorization.

(a) Each person or entity conducting an oil and gas exploration, development, or production activity in the geographical area described in §18.121, that may take a polar bear or walrus in execution of those activities, should apply for a Letter of Authorization for each exploration activity or a Letter of Authorization for each development and production area. The application for authorization must be submitted to the Service's Alaska Regional Director at least 90 days prior to the start of the proposed activity.

NOTE: The requirement that an application for a Letter of Authorization be filed at least 90 days before an activity is scheduled to begin becomes effective March 6, 1994. The final regulations in this subpart become effective December 16, 1993.

(b) When an application for a Letter of Authorization is submitted, it must include the following information:

(1) A description of the activity, the dates and duration, the specific location and the estimated area affected by that activity;

(2) A plan to monitor the behavior and effects of the activity on polar bear and walrus; and

(3) A polar bear awareness and interaction plan.

(4) Where relevant, a cooperation plan that describes the measures to be taken to mitigate potential conflicts between the proposed activity and subsistence hunting.

(c) In accordance with §18.27(f), decisions made concerning withdrawals of Letters of Authorization, either on an individual or class basis, with regard to factors other than the term of Letters of Authorization, will be made only after notice and opportunity for public comment.

(d) The requirement for notice and public comment in §18.128(c) will not apply should the Service determine that an emergency exists that poses a significant risk to the well-being of the species or stock of polar bear or walrus.

§18.129 Information collection requirements

(a) The collections of information contained in this subpart have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*) and assigned clearance number 1018–0070. It is necessary to collect the information in order to describe the activity and estimate the cumulative impacts of potential takings by all persons conducting the activity. The information is used to evaluate the application and determine whether to issue specific regulations and, subsequently, Letters of Authorization.

(b) The public burden associated with the 5-year period potentially covered by this is estimated at 5,802 hours including 1,002 hours to complete the three applications for specific regulations (334 hours each), 720 hours to complete 90 applications for Letters of Authorization (8 hours each), 2,880 hours to comply with recordkeeping requirements associated with 90 Letters of Authorization, and 1,200 hours to complete 150 required annual reports (8 hours each). Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this requirement to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Mail Stop 224 ARLSQ, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018–0070), Washington, DC 20503.

PART 19—AIRBORNE HUNTING

Subpart A—Introduction

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AUTHORITY: Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 85 Stat. 480, as amended, 86 Stat. 905 (16 U.S.C. 742a—j–1).

SOURCE: 39 FR 1177, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 19.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part provide rules relative to the prohibition against shooting or harassing of wildlife from any aircraft, provide the requirements for the contents and filing of annual reports by the States regarding permits issued for such shooting or harassing, and provide regulations necessary for effective enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 as amended (16 U.S.C. 742a—j–1).

§ 19.2 Scope of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part apply to all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, to all United States citizens whether within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas or on board aircraft in flight over the high seas, and to all persons on board aircraft belonging in whole or in part to any United States citizen, firm, or partnership, or corporation created by or under the laws of the United States, or any State, territory or possession thereof.

§ 19.3 Relation to other laws.

The exemptions to general prohibitions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, that permit airborne hunting in certain circumstances (See subpart B of this part) do not supersede, or authorize the violation of, other laws designed for the conservation or protection of wildlife, including those laws prohibiting the shooting or harassing of bald and golden eagles, polar bears and other marine mammals, migratory birds, and other wildlife, *except* to the extent that airborne hunting is authorized by regulations or permits issued under authority of those laws. (See e.g., § 21.41 of this subchapter.)

§ 19.4 Definitions.

In addition to definitions contained in part 10 of this subchapter, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this part 19:

Harass means to disturb, worry, molest, rally, concentrate, harry, chase, drive, herd or torment.

Subpart B—Prohibitions

§ 19.11 General prohibitions.

(a) Except as otherwise authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 as amended, no person shall:

(1) While airborne in any aircraft shoot or attempt to shoot for the purpose of capturing or killing any wildlife;

(2) Use an aircraft to harass any wildlife; or

(3) Knowingly participate in using an aircraft whether in the aircraft or on the ground for any purpose referred to in paragraph (a) (1) or (2) of this section.

(b) The acts prohibited in this section include, but are not limited to, any person who:

(1) Pilots or assists in the operation of an aircraft from which another person shoots or shoots at wildlife while airborne, or

(2) While on the ground takes or attempts to take any wildlife by means, aid, or use of an aircraft.

§ 19.12 Exceptions to general prohibitions.

The prohibitions of the preceding section shall not apply to any person who:

(1) Is acting within the scope of his official duties as an employee or authorized agent of a State or the United States to administer or protect or aid in the administration or protection of land, water, wildlife, livestock, domesticated animals, human life or crops; or

(2) Is acting within the limitations of a permit referred to in § 19.21 or § 19.31 of this part.

Subpart C—Federal Permits

§ 19.21 Limitation on Federal permits.

No Federal permits will be issued to authorize any person to hunt, shoot, or harass any wildlife from an aircraft, except for Federal permits to scare or herd migratory birds referred to in § 21.41 of this subchapter.

Subpart D—State Permits and Annual Report Requirements

§ 19.31 State permits.

(a) Except as provided in § 19.3, States may issue permits to persons to engage in airborne hunting or harassing of wildlife for purposes of administering or protecting land, water, wildlife, livestock, domestic animals, human life or crops. States may not issue permits for the purpose of sport hunting.

(b) Upon issuance of a permit by a State to a person pursuant to this section, the issuing authority will provide immediate notification to the Special Agent in Charge having jurisdiction according to § 10.22.

§ 19.32 Annual reporting requirements.

(a) Any State issuing permits to persons to engage in airborne hunting or harassing of wildlife or any State whose employees or agents participate in airborne hunting or harassing of wildlife for purposes of administering or protecting land, water, wildlife, livestock, domestic animals, human life or crops, shall file with the Director, an annual report on or before July 1 for the preceding calendar year ending December 31.

(b) The annual report required by this section shall contain the following information as to each such permit issued:

(1) The name and address of each person to whom a permit was issued.

(2) Permit number and inclusive dates during which permit was valid.

(3) The aircraft number of the aircraft used and the location where such aircraft was based.

(4) Common name and number of the wildlife for which authorization to take was given and a description of the area from which the wildlife were authorized to be taken.

(5) The purpose for which the permit was issued, specifically identifying whether the permit was issued to protect land, water, wildlife, livestock, domestic animals, crops, or human life.

(6) The common name and number of wildlife taken by permittees and State employees or agents.

(c) A compilation of all annual reports required by this section shall be made by the Director and furnished to any State filing such annual report.

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 703–712; and 16 U.S.C. 742 a–j.

SOURCE: 38 FR 22021, Aug. 15, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 20.1 Scope of regulations.

(a) *In general.* The regulations contained in this part relate only to the hunting of migratory game birds, and crows.

(b) *Procedural and substantive requirements.* Migratory game birds may be taken, possessed, transported, shipped, exported, or imported only in accordance with the restrictions, conditions, and requirements contained in this part. Crows may be taken, possessed, transported, exported, or imported only in accordance with subpart H of this part and the restrictions, conditions, and requirements prescribed in § 20.133.

§20.2 Relation to other provisions.

(a) *Migratory bird permits.* The provisions of this part shall not be construed to alter the terms of any permit or other authorization issued pursuant to part 21 of this subchapter.

(b) *Migratory bird hunting stamps.* The provisions of this part are in addition to the provisions of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 451, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 718a).

(c) *National wildlife refuges.* The provisions of this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, any other provision of law respecting migratory game birds under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 927, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 668dd) or any regulation made pursuant thereto.

(d) *State Laws for the protection of migratory birds.* No statute or regulation of any State shall be construed to relieve a person from the restrictions, conditions, and requirements contained in this part, however, nothing in this part shall be construed to prevent the several States from making and enforcing laws or regulations not inconsistent with these regulations and the conventions between the United States and any foreign country for the protection of migratory birds or with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or which shall give further protection to migratory game birds.

Subpart B—Definitions

§20.11 Meaning of terms.

For the purpose of this part, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean and to include:

(a) *Migratory game birds* means those migratory birds included in the terms of conventions between the United States and any foreign country for the protection of migratory birds, for which open seasons are prescribed in this part and belong to the following families:

(1) Anatidae (ducks, geese [including brant] and swans);

(2) Columbidae (doves and pigeons);

(3) Gruidae (cranes);

(4) Rallidae (rails, coots and gallinules); and

(5) Scolopacidae (woodcock and snipe).

A list of migratory birds protected by the international conventions and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act appears in §10.13 of this subchapter.

(b) *Seasons*—(1) *Open season* means the days on which migratory game birds may lawfully be taken. Each period precribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

(2) *Closed season* means the days on which migratory game birds shall not be taken.

(c) *Bag limits*—(1) *Aggregate bag limit* means a condition of taking in which two or more usually similar species may be bagged (reduced to possession) by the hunter in predetermined or unpredetermined quantities to satisfy a maximum take limit.

(2) *Daily bag limit* means the maximum number of migratory game birds of single species or combination (aggregate) of species permitted to be taken by one person in any one day during the open season in any one specified geographic area for which a daily bag limit is prescribed.

(3) *Aggregate daily bag limit* means the maximum number of migratory game birds permitted to be taken by one person in any one day during the open season when such person hunts in more than one specified geographic area and/or for more than one species for which a combined daily bag limit is prescribed. The aggregate daily bag limit is equal to, but shall not exceed, the largest daily bag limit prescribed for any one species or for any one specified geographic area in which taking occurs.

(4) *Possession limit* means the maximum number of migratory game birds of a single species or a combination of species permitted to be possessed by any one person when lawfully taken in the United States in any one specified geographic area for which a possession limit is prescribed.

(5) *Aggregate possession limit* means the maximum number of migratory game birds of a single species or combination of species taken in the United States permitted to be possessed by

any one person when taking and possession occurs in more than one specified geographic area for which a possession limit is prescribed. The aggegate possession limit is equal to, but shall not exceed, the largest possession limit prescribed for any one of the species or specified geographic areas in which taking and possession occurs.

(d) *Personal abode* means one's principal or ordinary home or dwelling place, as distinguished from one's temporary or transient place of abode or dwelling such as a hunting club, or any club house, cabin, tent or trailer house used as a hunting club, or any hotel, motel or rooming house used during a hunting, pleasure or business trip.

(e) *Migratory bird preservation facility* means:

(1) Any person who, at their residence or place of business and for hire or other consideration; or

(2) Any taxidermist, cold-storage facility or locker plant which, for hire or other consideration; or

(3) Any hunting club which, in the normal course of operations; receives, possesses, or has in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person for purposes of picking, cleaning, freezing, processing, storage or shipment.

(f) *Paraplegic* means an individual afflicted with paralysis of the lower half of the body with involvement of both legs, usually due to disease of or injury to the spinal cord.

[53 FR 24290, June 28, 1988]

Subpart C—Taking

§ 20.20 Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program.

(a) *Information collection requirements.* The collections of information contained in § 20.20 have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned clearance number 1018–0015. The information will be used to provide a sampling frame for the national Migratory Bird Harvest Survey. Response is required from licensed hunters to obtain the benefit of hunting migratory game birds. Public reporting burden for this information is estimated to average 0.015 hours per response for 1,650,000 respondents, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Thus the total annual reporting and record keeping burden for this collection is estimated to be 24,750 hours. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, MS—224 ARLSQ, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 1018–0015, Washington, DC 20503.

(b) *General provisions.* Each person hunting migratory game birds in Alabama, Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Vermont must have identified himself or herself as a migratory bird hunter and given his or her name, address, and date of birth to the respective State hunting licensing authority and must have on his or her person evidence, provided by that State, of compliance with this requirement.

(c) *Tribal exemptions.* Nothing in paragraph (b) of this section shall apply to tribal members on Federal Indian Reservations or to tribal members hunting on ceded lands.

(d) *State exemptions.* Nothing in paragraph (b) of this section shall apply to those hunters who are exempt from State-licensing requirements in the State in which they are hunting.

(e) *Implementation schedule.* The Service is completing the implementation of this Program in 1998, which will incorporate approximately 1.6 million additional migratory bird hunters. The State of Texas will collect the name, address, and other necessary information from migratory bird hunters who are issued hunting licenses in Texas on or after October 1, 1997. All States must participate in the Program in 1998.

[58 FR 15098, Mar. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 53336, Oct. 21, 1994; 61 FR 46352, Aug. 30, 1996; 62 FR 45708, Aug. 28, 1997]

§20.21 Hunting methods.

Migratory birds on which open seasons are prescribed in this part may be taken by any method except those prohibited in this section. No persons shall take migratory game birds:

(a) With a trap, snare, net, rifle, pistol, swivel gun, shotgun larger than 10 gauge, punt gun, battery gun, machine-gun, fish hook, poison, drug, explosive, or stupefying substance;

(b) With a shotgun of any description capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler, incapable of removal without disassembling the gun, so its total capacity does not exceed three shells;

(c) From or by means, aid, or use of a sinkbox or any other type of low floating device, having a depression affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water;

(d) From or by means, aid, or use of any motor vehicle, motor-driven land conveyance, or aircraft of any kind, except that paraplegics and persons missing one or both legs may take from any stationary motor vehicle or stationary motor-driven land conveyance;

(e) From or by means of any motorboat or other craft having a motor attached, or any sailboat, unless the motor has been completely shut off and/or the sails furled, and its progress therefrom has ceased: *Provided,* That a craft under power may be used to retrieve dead or crippled birds; however, crippled birds may not be shot from such craft under power except in the seaduck area as permitted in subpart K of this part;

(f) By the use or aid of live birds as decoys; although not limited to, it shall be a violation of this paragraph for any person to take migratory waterfowl on an area where tame or captive live ducks or geese are present unless such birds are and have been for a period of 10 consecutive days prior to such taking, confined within an enclosure which substantially reduces the audibility of their calls and totally conceals such birds from the sight of wild migratory waterfowl;

(g) By the use or aid of recorded or electrically amplified bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electrically amplified imitations of bird calls or sounds;

(h) By means or aid of any motordriven land, water, or air conveyance, or any sailboat used for the purpose of or resulting in the concentrating, driving, rallying, or stirring up of any migratory bird;

(i) By the aid of baiting, or on or over any baited area. As used in this paragraph, ''baiting'' shall mean the placing, exposing, depositing, distributing, or scattering of shelled, shucked, or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed so as to constitute for such birds a lure, attraction or enticement to, on, or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take them; and ''baited area'' means any area where shelled, shucked, or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed whatsoever capable of luring, attracting, or enticing such birds is directly or indirectly placed, exposed, deposited, distributed, or scattered; and such area shall remain a baited area for 10 days following complete removal of all such corn, wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed. However, nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit:

(1) The taking of all migratory game birds, including waterfowl, on or over standing crops, flooded standing crops (including aquatics), flooded harvested croplands, grain crops properly shocked on the field where grown, or grains found scattered solely as the result of normal agricultural planting or harvesting; and

(2) The taking of all migratory game birds, except waterfowl, on or over any lands where shelled, shucked, or unshucked corn, wheat or other grain, salt, or other feed has been distributed or scattered as the result of *bona fide* agricultural operations or procedures, or as a result of manipulation of a crop or other feed on the land where grown for wildlife management purposes: *Provided,* That manipulation for wildlife management purposes does not include the distributing or scattering of grain or other feed once it has been removed from or stored on the field where grown;

(j) While possessing shot (either in shotshells or as loose shot for muzzle-loading) other than steel shot, or bismuth-tin (97 parts bismuth: 3 parts tin with <1 percent residual lead) shot, or

tungsten-iron (nominally 40 parts tungsten: 60 parts iron with <1 percent residual lead) shot or such shot approved as nontoxic by the Director pursuant to procedures set forth in § 20.134, provided that:

(1) This restriction applies only to the taking of Anatidae (ducks, geese [including brant] and swans), coots (Fulica americana) and any species that make up aggregate bag limits during concurrent seasons with the former in areas described in § 20.108 as nontoxic shot zones, and

(2) Tungsten-iron shot (nominally 40 parts tungsten: 60 parts iron with <1 percent residual lead) is legal as nontoxic shot for the 1997–98 migratory bird hunting season, except for the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta habitat in Alaska.

[38 FR 22021, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 38 FR 22896, Aug. 27, 1973; 44 FR 2599, Jan. 12, 1979; 45 FR 70275, Oct. 23, 1980; 49 FR 4079, Feb. 2, 1984; 52 FR 27364, July 21, 1987; 53 FR 24290, June 28, 1988; 60 FR 64, Jan. 3, 1995; 60 FR 43316, Aug. 18, 1995; 61 FR 42494, Aug. 15, 1996; 62 FR 43447, Aug. 13, 1997]

§ 20.22 Closed seasons.

No person shall take migratory game birds during the closed season.

§ 20.23 Shooting hours.

No person shall take migratory game birds except during the hours open to shooting as prescribed in subpart K of this part.

[38 FR 22021, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 38 FR 22626, Aug. 23, 1973]

§ 20.24 Daily limit.

No person shall take in any 1 calendar day, more than the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies.

[38 FR 22021, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 38 FR 22626, Aug. 23, 1973]

§ 20.25 Wanton waste of migratory game birds.

No person shall kill or cripple any migratory game bird pursuant to this part without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird, and retain it in his actual custody, at the place where taken or between that place and either (a) his automobile or principal means of land transportation; or (b) his personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; or (c) a migratory bird preservation facility; or (d) a post office; or (e) a common carrier facility.

[41 FR 31536, July 29, 1976]

§ 20.26 Emergency closures.

(a) The Director may close or temporarily suspend any season established under subpart K of this part:

(1) Upon a finding that a continuation of such a season would constitute an imminent threat to the safety of any endangered or threatened species or other migratory bird populations.

(2) Upon issuance of local public notice by such means as publication in local newspapers of general circulation, posting of the areas affected, notifying the State wildlife conservation agency, and announcement on local radio and television.

(b) Any such closure or temporary suspension shall be announced by publication of a notice to that effect in the FEDERAL REGISTER simultaneous with the local public notice referred to in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. However, in the event that it is impractical to publish a FEDERAL REGISTER notice simultaneously, due to the restriction in time available and the nature of the particular emergency situation, such notice shall follow the steps outlined in paragraph (a) of this section as soon as possible.

(c) Any closure or temporary suspension under this section shall be effective on the date of publication of the FEDERAL REGISTER notice; or if such notice is not published simultaneously, then on the date and at the time specified in the local notification to the public. Every notice of closure shall include the date and time of closing of the season and the area or areas affected. In the case of a temporary suspension, the date and time when the season may be resumed shall be provided by a subsequent local notification to the public, and by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[41 FR 31536, July 29, 1976]

Subpart D—Possession

§20.31 Prohibited if taken in violation of Subpart C.

No person shall at any time, by any means, or in any manner, possess or have in custody any migratory game bird or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of subpart C of this part.

§20.32 During closed season.

No person shall possess any freshly killed migratory game birds during the closed season.

§20.33 Possession limit.

No person shall possess more migratory game birds taken in the United States than the possession limit or the aggregate possession limit, whichever applies.

§20.34 Opening day of a season.

No person on the opening day of the season shall possess any freshly killed migratory game birds in excess of the daily bag limit, or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies.

§20.35 Field possession limit.

No person shall possess, have in custody, or transport more than the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies, of migratory game birds, tagged or not tagged, at or between the place where taken and either (a) his automobile or principal means of land transportation; or (b) his personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; or (c) a migratory bird preservation facility; or (d) a post office; or (e) a common carrier facility.

[41 FR 31536, July 29, 1976]

§20.36 Tagging requirement.

No person shall put or leave any migratory game birds at any place (other than at his personal abode), or in the custody of another person for picking, cleaning, processing, shipping, transportation, or storage (including temporary storage), or for the purpose of having taxidermy services performed, unless such birds have a tag attached, signed by the hunter, stating his address, the total number and species of birds, and the date such birds were killed. Migratory game birds being transported in any vehicle as the personal baggage of the possessor shall not be considered as being in storage or temporary storage.

§20.37 Custody of birds of another.

No person shall receive or have in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are tagged as required by §20.36.

§20.38 Possession of live birds.

Every migratory game bird wounded by hunting and reduced to possession by the hunter shall be immediately killed and become a part of the daily bag limit. No person shall at any time, or by any means, possess or transport live migratory game birds taken under authority of this part.

§20.39 Termination of possession.

Subject to all other requirements of this part, the possession of birds taken by any hunter shall be deemed to have ceased when such birds have been delivered by him to another person as a gift; or have been delivered by him to a post office, a common carrier, or a migratory bird preservation facility and consigned for transport by the Postal Service or a common carrier to some person other than the hunter.

[41 FR 31537, July 29, 1976]

§20.40 Gift of migratory game birds.

No person may receive, possess, or give to another, any freshly killed migratory game birds as a gift, except at the personal abodes of the donor or donee, unless such birds have a tag attached, signed by the hunter who took the birds, stating such hunter's address, the total number and species of birds and the date such birds were taken.

[42 FR 39668, Aug. 5, 1977]

Subpart E—Transportation Within the United States

§20.41 Prohibited if taken in violation of Subpart C.

No person shall at any time, by any means, or in any manner, transport

any migratory game bird or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of subpart C of this part.

§ 20.42 Transportation of birds of another.

No person shall transport migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are tagged as required by § 20.36.

§ 20.43 Species identification requirement.

No person shall transport within the United States any migratory game birds, except doves and band-tailed pigeons (*Columba fasciata*), unless the head or one fully feathered wing remains attached to each such bird at all times while being transported from the place where taken until they have arrived at the personal abode of the possessor or a migratory bird preservation facility.

[41 FR 31537, July 19, 1976]

§ 20.44 Marking package or container.

No person shall transport by the Postal Service or a common carrier migratory game birds unless the package or container in which such birds are transported has the name and address of the shipper and the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers of each species of birds therein contained clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

Subpart F—Exportation

§ 20.51 Prohibited if taken in violation of Subpart C.

No person shall at any time, by any means, or in any manner, export or cause to be exported, any migratory game bird or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of subpart C of this part.

§ 20.52 Species identification requirement.

No person shall export migratory game birds unless one fully feathered wing remains attached to each such bird while being transported from the United States and/or any of its possessions to any foreign country.

§ 20.53 Marking package or container.

No person shall export migratory game birds via the Postal Service or a common carrier unless the package or container has the name and address of the shipper and the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers of each species of birds therein contained clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

Subpart G—Importations

§ 20.61 Importation limits.

No person shall import migratory game birds in excess of the following importation limits:

(a) *Doves and pigeons.* (1) From any foreign country except Mexico, during any one calendar week beginning on Sunday, not to exceed 25 doves, singly or in the aggregate of all species, and 10 pigeons, singly or in the aggregate of all species.

(2) From Mexico, not to exceed the maximum number permitted by Mexican authorities to be taken in any one day: *Provided,* That if the importer has his Mexican hunting permit date-stamped by appropriate Mexican wildlife authorities on the first day he hunts in Mexico, he may import the applicable Mexican possession limit corresponding to the days actually hunted during that particular trip.

(b) *Waterfowl.* (1) From any foreign country except Canada and Mexico, during any one calendar week beginning on Sunday, not to exceed 10 ducks, singly or in the aggregate of all species, and five geese including brant, singly or in the aggregate of all species.

(2) From Canada, not to exceed the maximum number permitted to be exported by Canadian authorities.

(3) From Mexico, not to exceed the maximum number permitted by Mexican authorities to be taken in any one day: *Provided,* That if the importer has his Mexican hunting permit date-stamped by appropriate Mexican wildlife authorities on the first day he hunts in Mexico, he may import the applicable Mexican possession limit corresponding to the days actually hunted during that particular trip.

[40 FR 36346, Aug. 20, 1975]

§20.62 Importation of birds of another.

No person shall import migratory game birds belonging to another person.

§20.63 Species identification requirement.

No person shall import migratory game birds unless each such bird has one fully feathered wing attached, and such wing must remain attached while being transported between the port of entry and the personal abode of the possessor or between the port of entry and a migratory bird preservation facility.

[41 FR 31537, July 19, 1976]

§20.64 Foreign export permits.

No person shall import, possess or transport, any migratory game birds killed in a foreign country unless such birds are accompanied by export permits, tags, or other documentation required by applicable foreign laws or regulations.

§20.65 Processing requirement.

No person shall import migratory game birds killed in any foreign country, except Canada, unless such birds are dressed (except as required in §20.63), drawn, and the head and feet are removed: *Provided,* That this shall not prohibit the importation of legally taken, fully feathered migratory game birds consigned for mounting purposes to a taxidermist who holds a current taxidermist permit issued to him pursuant to §21.24 of this chapter and who is also licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to decontaminate such birds.

§20.66 Marking of package or container.

No person shall import migratory game birds via the Postal Service or a common carrier unless the package or container has the name and address of the shipper and the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers of each species of birds therein contained clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

Subpart H—Federal, State, and Foreign Law

§20.71 Violation of Federal law.

No person shall at any time, by any means or in any manner, take, possess, transport, or export any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird, in violation of any act of Congress or any regulation issued pursuant thereto.

§20.72 Violation of State law.

No person shall at any time, by any means or in any manner, take, possess, transport, or export any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird, in violation of any applicable law or regulation of any State.

§20.73 Violation of foreign law.

No person shall at any time, by any means, or in any manner, import, possess, or transport, any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird taken, bought, sold, transported, possessed, or exported contrary to any applicable law or regulation of any foreign country, or State or province thereof.

Subpart I—Migratory Bird Preservation Facilities

§20.81 Tagging requirement.

No migratory bird preservation facility shall receive or have in custody any migratory game birds unless such birds are tagged as required by §20.36.

[41 FR 31537, July 29, 1976]

§20.82 Records required.

(a) No migratory bird preservation facility shall:

(1) Receive or have in custody any migratory game bird unless accurate records are maintained which can identify each bird received by, or in the custody of, the facility by the name of the person from whom the bird was obtained, and show (i) the number of each species; (ii) the location where taken; (iii) the date such birds were received; (iv) the name and address of the person from whom such birds were received; (v) the date such birds were disposed of; and (vi) the name and address of the

person to whom such birds were delivered, or

(2) Destroy any records required to be maintained under this section for a period of 1 year following the last entry on the record.

(b) Record keeping as required by this section will not be necessary at hunting clubs which do not fully process migratory birds by removal of both the head and wings.

[41 FR 38510, Sept. 10, 1976]

§ 20.83 Inspection of premises.

No migratory bird preservation facility shall prevent any person authorized to enforce this part from entering such facilities at all reasonable hours and inspecting the records and the premises where such operations are being carried.

[41 FR 31537, July 19, 1976]

Subpart J—Feathers or Skins

§ 20.91 Commercial use of feathers.

Any person may possess, purchase, sell, barter, or transport for the making of fishing flies, bed pillows, and mattresses, and for similar commercial uses the feathers of migratory waterfowl (ducks, geese, brant, and swans) killed by hunting pursuant to this part, or seized and condemned by Federal or State game authorities, except that:

(a) No person shall purchase, sell, barter, or offer to purchase, sell, or barter for millinery or ornamental use the feathers of migratory game birds taken under authority of this part; and

(b) No person shall purchase, sell, barter, or offer to purchase, sell, or barter mounted specimens of migratory game birds taken under authority of this part.

[38 FR 22021, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 45 FR 70275, Oct. 23, 1980]

§ 20.92 Personal use of feathers or skins.

Any person for his own use may possess, transport, ship, import, and export without a permit the feathers and skins of lawfully taken migratory game birds.

Subpart K—Annual Seasons, Limits, and Shooting Hours Schedules

§ 20.100 General provisions.

(a) The taking, possession, transportation, and other uses of migratory game birds by hunters is generally prohibited unless it is specifically provided for under regulations developed in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Consequently, hunting is prohibited unless regulatory schedules are established for seasons, daily bag and possession limits, and shooting (or hawking) hours. Migratory game bird population levels, including production and habitat conditions, vary annually. These conditions differ over North America, and within the United States, by flyways, States, and frequently areas within States. Thus, it is necessary to make annual adjustments in the schedules to limit the harvests of migratory game birds to permissible levels.

(b) The development of these schedules involves annual data gathering programs to determine migratory game bird population status and trends, evaluations of habitat conditions, harvest information, and other factors having a bearing on the anticipated size of the fall flights of these birds. The proposed hunting schedules are announced early in the spring, and following consideration of additional information as it becomes available, as well as public comment, they are modified and published as supplemental proposals. These are also open to public comment. Public hearings are held for the purpose of providing additional opportunity for public participation in the rulemaking process.

[44 FR 7147, Feb. 6, 1979]

§ 20.101 Seasons, limits and shooting hours for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

This section provides for the annual hunting of certain doves, pigeons, ducks, coots, gallinules and snipe in Puerto Rico; and for certain doves, pigeons and ducks in the Virgin Islands. In these Commonwealths, the hunting of waterfowl and coots (and other certain species, as applicable) must be

with the use of nontoxic shot beginning in the 1991–92 waterfowl season.

[53 FR 24290, June 28, 1988]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 20.102 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for Alaska.

This section provides for the annual hunting of certain waterfowl (ducks, tundra swans, geese, and brant), common snipe, and sandhill cranes in Alaska. In Alaska, the hunting of waterfowl must be with the use of nontoxic shot beginning in the 1991–92 waterfowl season.

[55 FR 35267, Aug. 28, 1990]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 20.103 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for mourning and white-winged doves and wild pigeons.

This section provides for the annual hunting of certain doves and pigeons in the 48 contiguous United States. The mourning dove hunting regulations are arranged by the Eastern, Central, and Western Management Units.

[44 FR 7147, Feb. 6, 1979]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 20.104 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for rails, woodcock, and common (Wilson's) snipe.

This section provides for the annual hunting of certain rails, woodcock, and snipe in the 48 contiguous United States.

[44 FR 7148, Feb. 6, 1979]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 20.105 Seasons, limits and shooting hours for waterfowl, coots, and gallinules.

This section provides for the annual hunting of certain waterfowl (ducks, geese [including brant]), coots and gallinules in the 48 contiguous United States. The regulations are arranged by the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central and Pacific Flyways. These regulations often vary within Flyways or States, and by time periods. Those areas of the United States outside of State boundaries, i.e., the United States' territorial waters seaward of county boundaries, and including coastal waters claimed by the separate States, if not already included under the zones contained in § 20.108, are designated for the purposes of § 20.21(j) as nontoxic shot zones for waterfowl hunting beginning in the 1991–92 season.

[53 FR 24290, June 28, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 22102, May 13, 1991]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 20.106 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for sandhill cranes.

This section provides for the annual hunting of sandhill cranes in designated portions of the 48 contiguous United States.

[55 FR 35267, Aug. 28, 1990]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 20.107 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for tundra swans.

This section provides for the annual hunting of tundra swans in designated portions of the 48 contiguous United States.

[55 FR 39829, Sept. 28, 1990]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 20.108 Nontoxic shot zones.

Beginning September 1, 1991, the contiguous 48 United States, and the States of Alaska and Hawaii, the Territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and the territorial waters of the United States, are designated for the purpose of § 20.21(j) as nontoxic shot zones for hunting waterfowl, coots and certain other species. ''Certain other species'' refers to those species, other than waterfowl or coots, that are affected by reason of being included in aggregate bags and concurrent seasons.

[56 FR 22102, May 13, 1991]

§ 20.109 Extended seasons, limits, and hours for taking migratory game birds by falconry.

This section provides annual regulations by which falconers may take permitted migratory game birds.

[44 FR 7148, Feb. 6, 1979]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 20.110 Seasons, limits, and other regulations for certain Federal Indian reservations, Indian Territory, and ceded lands.

This section provides for establishing annual migratory bird hunting regulations for certain tribes on Federal Indian reservations, Indian Territory, and ceded lands.

[50 FR 35764, Sept. 3, 1985]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

Subpart L—Administrative and Miscellaneous Provisions

§ 20.131 Extension of seasons.

Whenever the Secretary shall find that emergency State action to prevent forest fires in any extensive area has resulted in the shortening of the season during which the hunting of any species of migratory game bird is permitted and that compensatory extension or reopening the hunting season for such birds will not result in a diminution of the abundance of birds to any greater extent than that contemplated for the original hunting season, the hunting season for the birds so affected may, subject to all other provisions of this subchapter, be extended or reopened by the Secretary upon request of the chief officer of the agency of the State exercising administration over wildlife resources. The length of the extended or reopened season in no event shall exceed the number of days during which hunting has been so prohibited. The extended or reopened season will be publicly announced.

§ 20.132 Subsistence use in Alaska.

(a) In Alaska, Eskimos and Indians may take, possess, and transport, in any manner and at any time, auks, auklets, guillemots, murres, and puffins and their eggs for food and their skins for clothing, but the birds and eggs so taken shall not be sold or offered for sale.

(b) In Alaska, any person may, for subsistence purposes, take, possess, and transport, in any manner and at any time, snowy owls and cormorants and their eggs for food and their skins for clothing, but the birds and eggs so taken shall not be sold or offered for sale.

§ 20.133 Hunting regulations for crows.

(a) Crows may be taken, possessed, transported, exported, or imported, only in accordance with such laws or regulations as may be prescribed by a State pursuant to this section.

(b) Except in the State of Hawaii, where no crows shall be taken, States may by statute or regulation prescribe a hunting season for crows. Such State statutes or regulations may set forth the method of taking, the bag and possession limits, the dates and duration of the hunting season, and such other regulations as may be deemed appropriate, subject to the following limitations for each State:

(1) Crows shall not be hunted from aircraft;

(2) The hunting season or seasons on crows shall not exceed a total of 124 days during a calendar year;

(3) Hunting shall not be permitted during the peak crow nesting period within a State; and

(4) Crows may only be taken by firearms, bow and arrow, and falconry.

§20.134 Nontoxic shot.

(a) *Approval.* (1) The information collection requirements contained in §20.134 have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned clearance number 1018–0067. The information is being collected to provide a basis for which the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, can conduct a methodical and objective review to approve/disapprove nontoxic shot status sought by an applicant. The information will be used for toxicity assessment of candidate shot submitted for approval by applicant. Response is required to obtain a benefit.

(2) The Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shall determine that a specific type of shot material is acceptable for the purposes of 50 CFR 20.21(j), if after a review of applications and supporting data submitted in accordance with this section, together with all other relevant evidence, including public comment, it is concluded that the spent shot material does not impose a significant danger to migratory birds and other wildlife or their habitats.

(b) *Application and review.* (1) All applications under this section shall be submitted to the Director and shall include:

(i) A minimum of 25 pounds of the candidate shot in size equivalent to #4.

(ii) A description of the chemical composition of the candidate shot and a statement of the expected composition variability during large-scale production.

(iii) The applicant's assessment of the potential toxicity of the candidate shot to migratory birds and other wildlife species as compared to lead shot and steel shot.

(iv) The applicant's assessment of the environmental fate of the candidate shot when spent and of any human health or safety issues that may be of concern.

(2) If the Director concludes, on the basis of the technical and scientific data contained in the applicant's submission, that this candidate shot is worthy of further testing, the applicant is notified to submit a plan for conducting initial screening evaluations as outlined in paragraph (c) of this section. The Director shall specify what portion of paragraph (c)(1) should be conducted and any modifications to the procedures that might be necessary. The Director will then announce in the FEDERAL REGISTER that a candidate material that shows promise has been identified and further testing will be considered when the developer submits a satisfactory initial screening plan. This announcement will include a description of the chemical composition of the candidate shot.

(3) The initial screening plan submitted by the applicant will be reviewed by the Director. The Director may decline to approve the plan, or any part of it, if deficient in any manner with regard to timing, format, or content requirements that he has placed upon it. The Director, or authorized representative, may inspect laboratory facilities to be used.

(4) Initial screening tests, as described in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, will then be conducted, analyzed, and reported by the applicant to the Director.

(5) The Director will then review results, analytical procedures, and conclusions from screening tests. Within 30 days of receipt of the report, the Director will conditionally approve or unconditionally reject the candidate material and provide written explanation for these decisions.

(6) If the Director conditionally approves the candidate material, the applicant will be advised of the second phase of tests, as described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section. The applicant will be advised to develop and submit a plan for conducting a 30-day dosing test using mallards on a diet of commercially available duck food (paragraph (c)(2) of this section; Toxicity Test 1).

(7) The plan for conducting the 30-day dosing test (Toxicity Test 1) on a diet of commercially available duck food will be submitted to the Director for review and approval. The Director, or authorized representative, will then inspect the test facilities and review the test procedures.

(8) Toxicity Test 1, if approved, is then conducted, analyzed, and reported by the applicant to the Director.

(9) The Director reviews the results and within 30 days will conditionally approve or unconditionally reject the candidate material and provide written explanation for these decisions. If conditionally approved, guidance for further testing is provided the applicant.

(10) This process of requesting a plan, reviewing the plan, accepting or rejecting the plan, conducting tests, analyzing results, reporting results to the Director, followed by a decision by the Director to continue or terminate testing, with written explanation for the rationale, may be repeated as Tests 2 and 3 (described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section) are performed. Following satisfactory completion of Tests 1, 2, and 3, or their equivalent, and publication of a summary of results in the FEDERAL REGISTER for public comment, the candidate material is concomitantly proposed for inclusion in 50 CFR 20.21(j).

(11) For the purposes of § 20.134, the terms *significant* and *significantly* refer to a ($P \leqq 0.05$) finding of significance.

(c) *Outline of procedures for testing*—(1) *Initial screening tests.* These tests will be performed on the candidate shot if the inital submission of information required under paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (iv) of this section by the applicant, indicates that it qualifies for further testing. The Director will provide instructions to the applicant concerning the conduct of the following tests.

(i) The candidate shot will be chemically analyzed by the Service or an independent laboratory and the results will be compared to the applicant's descriptions of shot composition and composition variability.

(ii) The candidate shot will be run thorugh a standardized test *in vitro* (see below) that will assess its erosion, in an environment simulating *in vivo* conditions of a waterfowl gizzard, and any release of components into a liquid medium. Erosion characteristics will be compared to those of lead shot and steel shot of comparable size.

STANDARDIZED TEST FOR EROSION RATE

Reference: Kimball, W.H., and Munir, Z.A. 1971. The corrosion of lead shot in a simulated waterfowl gizzard. J. Wildl. Mgmt. 35(2):360–365.

MATERIALS

Atomic absorption spectrophotometer.
Drilled aluminum block to support test tubes.
Thermostatically controlled stirring hot plate.
Small teflon coated magnets.
Hydrochloric acid (pH 2.0) and pepsin.
Capped test tubes.
Lead, steel, and candidate shot.

Procedures

Hydrochloric acid and pepsin are added to each capped test tube at a volume and concentration that will erode a single #4 lead shot at a rate of 5 mg/day. Three test tubes, each containing either lead shot, steel shot, or candidate shot, are placed in the aluminum block on the stirring hot plate. A teflon coated magnet is added to each test tube and the hot plate is set at 42° C and 500 rpm. Erosion of shot will be determined on a daily basis for 14 consecutive days by weighing the shot and analyzing the digestion solution with an atomic absorption spectrophotometer. The 14-day procedure will be replicated five times.

Analysis

Erosion rates of the three types of shot will be compared by appropriate analysis of variance and regression procedures. The statistical analysis will determine whether the rate of erosion of the candidate shot is significantly greater or less than that of lead and steel. This determination is important to any subsequent toxicity testing.

(2) *Toxicity tests.* The three tests described in this section represent an evaluation of three major categories of toxic effects: short-term periodic exposure; chronic exposure under adverse environmental conditions; and chronic exposure impact on reproduction. The detail of the experimental procedure can be modified, if necessary, to address the specific composition and erosion characteristics of the candidate shot. The inclusion of lead shot and steel shot control groups is considered necessary for dealing with the experimental variability associated with tests being performed by different laboratories under a variety of conditions beyond control of the experimental protocol. Statistical analyses will be performed on all data from each test.

Toxicity tests 1–3 are designed for testing the effects of metal or metalloid shot. If the candidate is not metal or metalloid, other testing procedures will have to be developed to evaluate the effects of the components of the candidate shot. In every case, the test animals will be exposed to the candidate material:

(i) Both acutely and chronically;

(ii) Both stressed and non-stressed by diet and temperature; and

(iii) With comparisons made to lead and steel shot regarding mortality and sublethal effects.

When special consideration is given to potential impacts on species other than migratory birds and to the environmental fate of nonmetal or nonmetalloid candidate shot, further testing beyond that outlined in this paragraph (c) might be required.

Test 1 (Short-term, 30-day toxicity test using a commercially available duck food).

MATERIALS

100 male and 100 female hand-reared mallards approximately 6 to 8 months old.
These mallards must have plumage and body conformation that resemble wild mallards.
200 elevated, outdoor 1-meter square pens of vinyl-coated wire equipped with food containers and waterers.
Laboratory equipped to perform fluoroscopy, required blood and tissue assays, tissue metal analyses, and necropsies.
Commercial duck food.
Lead, steel, and candidate shot.

Procedures

Mallards will be housed individually in outdoor pens and given *ad libitum* access to food and water. After 3 weeks, they will be randomly assigned to 10 groups (10 males and 10 females/group) and sham-dosed (control) or dosed with two, four, or eight pellets of lead, steel or the candidate shot. Birds will be fluoroscoped 1 week after dosage to check for shot retention. Birds will be observed daily for signs of intoxication and mortality over a 30-day period. Body weight will be determined at the time of dosing, and at days 15 and 30 of the test.

On days 0, 3, 9, 15 and 30, blood will be collected by venipuncture for determination of hematocrit, hemoglobin concentration, red blood cell delta-aminolevulinic acid dehydratase, and zinc protoporphyrin concentration. All survivors will be sacrificed on day 30, and liver delta-aminolevulinic acid dehydratase, and total and protein bound glutathione concentration will be determined. The liver and other appropriate organs will be removed from the sacrificed birds and from other birds dying prior to sacrifice on day 30. The organs will be analyzed for lead and other metals contained in the steel and candidate shot. All birds dying prior to sacrifice will be necropsied to determine pathological conditions associated with death.

Analysis

Mortality among the specified groups will be analyzed with appropriate chi-square statistical procedures. Any effects on the previously mentioned physiological parameters caused by the candidate shot must be significantly less than those caused by lead shot and must not be significantly greater than those caused by steel shot. Physiological data and tissue residue data will be analyzed by analysis of variance or other appropriate statistical procedures to include the factors of shot type, dose, and sex. Comparisons between sacrificed birds and birds dying before sacrifice will be made whenever sample sizes are adequate for a meaningful comparison. The applicant will ensure that copies of all the raw data and statistical analyses accompany the report of this test when it is sent to the Director.

Test 2 (Chronic, 14-week toxicity test in cold weather using a nutritionally-deficient diet). This test will be conducted at a location where the mean monthly temperature during December, January, and February is between 30° and 40° F.

MATERIALS

56 male and 56 female hand-reared mallards approximately 6 to 8 months old. The mallards must have plumage and body conformation that resemble wild mallards.
112 elevated, outdoor 1-meter square pens of vinyl/coated wire equipped with food containers and waterers.
Laboratory equipped to perform fluoroscopy, and required blood and tissue assays, tissue metal analysis, and necropsies.
Whole kernel corn.
Lead, steel, and candidate shot.

Procedures

Mallards will be individually assigned to outdoor, 1-meter square pens of vinyl-coated wire during the first week of December and acclimated to an *ad libitum* diet of whole kernel corn for 2 weeks. Birds will be randomly assigned to seven groups (8 males and 8 females/group) and sham-dosed (control) or dosed with one or four #4 pellets of lead, steel, or the candidate shot.

Birds will be weighed and fluoroscoped weekly. All recovered shot will be weighed to measure erosion. Blood parameters determined in Test 1 will be measured again in this test using blood samples drawn at the initiation of dosage, 24 hours after dosage,

and at the end of weeks 1, 2, 4, 8 and 14. At the end of 84 days, all survivors will be sacrificed. The liver and other appropriate organs will be removed from the sacrificed birds and birds dying prior to sacrifice on day 84. The organs will be analyzed for lead and other metals contained in the steel and candidate shot. All birds dying prior to sacrifice will be necropsied to determine pathological conditions associated with death.

Analysis

Mortality among the specified groups will be analyzed with appropriate chi-square statistical procedures. Any effects on the previously mentioned physiological parameters caused by the candidate shot must be significantly less than those caused by lead shot and must not be significantly greater than those caused by steel shot. Physiological data and tissue residues will be analyzed by analysis of variance or appropriate statistical procedures to include the factors of shot type, dose, and sex. Comparisons between sacrificed birds and birds dying before sacrifice will be made whenever sample sizes are adequate for a meaningful comparison. The applicant will ensure that copies of all the raw data and statistical analyses accompany the report of this test when it is sent to the Director.

Test 3 (Chronic dosage study that includes reproductive assessment using a commercially available duck food diet).

MATERIALS

200 male and 200 female hand-reared mallards that have not been through a reproductive season. These mallards must have plumage and body conformation that resemble wild mallards.

Pens capable of holding 5–10 ducks each.

200 elevated, outdoor pens at least 1-meter square, covered with vinly-coated wire, and equipped with feeders, waterers and nest boxes.

Laboratory equipped to perform fluoroscopy and required blood assays.

Commercial duck food (developer pellets, breeder pellets, and starter mash).

Lead, steel and candidate shot.

Procedures

Mallards will be randomly assigned to 10 groups (20 males and 20 females/group) in January and held in same-sex groups of 5–10 individuals until mid-February. The mallards will then be randomly paired, within each group, and moved to outdoor pens (one pair per pen). Ducks will be provided with an *ad libitum* diet of commercial developer pellets until initiation of laying, when the pairs will be switched to breeder pellets. Ducks will be sham-dosed (controls) or dosed with three #4 pellets of lead, steel or candidate shot. Dosing will occur using three different dosing schedules: (1) In January; 2 weeks after initiation of the study; (2) at the initiation of laying; and (3) at both times designated in (1) and (2). The single control group will be sham-dosed at both times.

Birds will be fluoroscoped 1 week after dosage to check shot retention, and weighed every 2 weeks. Blood parameters determined in Tests 1 and 2 will be measured again in this test using blood samples drawn at initiation of the study, at time of dosing, at initiation of incubation, and at sacrifice. All birds will be sacrificed when reaching 7 days of age.

Clutches will be candled to determine fertility of the eggs. Nests will be checked daily to determine the fate of eggs and ducklings. Ducklings will be provided with starter mash after hatching.

Analysis

Any mortality, reproductive inhibition, or effects on the previously mentioned physiological parameters must be significantly less than those caused by lead shot and must not be significantly greater than those caused by steel shot. Physiological and reproductive data will be analyzed by analysis of variance or other appropriate statistical procedures. The applicant will ensure that copies of all raw data and statistical analyses accompany the report of this test when it is sent to the Director.

(Information collection requirements approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control no. 1018–0067)

[51 FR 42100, Nov. 21, 1986]

Subpart M—Criteria and Schedule for Implementing Nontoxic Shot Zones for the 1987–1988 and Subsequent Waterfowl Hunting Seasons

SOURCE: 51 FR 42107, Nov. 21, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 20.140 Purpose and scope.

The regulations of this subpart apply to the designation, implementation and enforcement of nontoxic shot zones for waterfowl hunting in the United States for the 1987–1988 and subsequent hunting seasons. The regulations of this subpart do not apply to the issuance of regulations under part 21 of this title or under subparts A through J and L and N of this part.

§ 20.141 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

(a) *Nontoxic Shot* means any shot-type that does not cause sickness and death when ingested by migratory birds as determined by criteria established under § 20.134. The only nontoxic shot currently approved by the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is steel shot.

(b) *Nontoxic Shot Zones* means all land and water areas within the boundaries of the United States where the use of nontoxic shot is required for waterfowl hunting. A zone may be all or part of a county designated and/or established for nontoxic shot use.

(c) *Waterfowl* means the Anatidae (ducks, geese [including brant], and swans) and coots (*Fulica americana*).

§ 20.142 Applicability.

This subpart applies to persons of all ages engaged in waterfowl hunting in the established nontoxic shot zones and to all of the boroughs, counties, or parishes within the separate States, without exception. Possession and use of nontoxic shot (including shotshells and loose shot for use in muzzleloading), for all legal gauges of shotguns, is required for waterfowl hunting in nontoxic shot zones. The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Fish and Wildlife Service, will not open a zone to waterfowl hunting where the Fish and Wildlife Service is prevented from establishing the zone as a nontoxic shot zone under the criteria of this subpart.

§ 20.143 Criteria and schedule for conversion to nontoxic shot.

The criteria and procedures specified below will be followed in the conversion nationwide to the use of nontoxic shot for waterfowl hunting. As of the 1991–1992 season, nontoxic shot will be required in *all* waterfowl hunting in the United States.

(a) Beginning in the 1987–1988 water fowl hunting season, implementation of nontoxic shot zones is on a decremental basis with regard to the intensity of average annual waterfowl harvest per square mile of a particular county; the initial harvest level triggering monitoring/conversion is 20 or more birds per square mile, decreasing by 5 birds per square mile each successive waterfowl hunting season until the nationwide ban season is reached in 1991–1992. Data on average annual waterfowl harvest are from Carney et al. 1983; data on county size have been obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Table I illustrates the schedule for conversion to nontoxic shot.

TABLE I.—SCHEDULE FOR MONITORING AND/OR CONVERTING COUNTIES TO NONTOXIC SHOT ZONES FOR HUNTING WATERFOWL

Average annual waterfowl harvest per mi ^{2}* (by county)	Hunting season in which—		
	Monitoring must begin to defer implementation	Qualifying areas converted	Nontoxic shot required in deferred areas
20 or more	1985–86	1987–88	1991–92
15 or more	1986–87	1988–89	1991–92
10 or more	1987–88	1989–90	1991–92
5 or more	1988–89	1990–91	1991–92
less than 5	1989–90	1991–92	1991–92

* Average harvest is based on Carney et al. 1983 (Distribution of waterfowl species harvested in states and counties during 1971–80 hunting seasons. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Scientific Report—Wildlife No. 254).

(b) If States, through monitoring, demonstrate during annual Fish and Wildlife Service Regulations Committee meetings that neither of the following two decision criteria are met in a county scheduled for conversion to a nontoxic shot zone, that conversion can be deferred until (but not beyond) the 1991–92 hunting season (monitoring of the latter must include a sample of at least 100 birds of waterfowl species susceptible to lead poisoning):

(1) Dead waterfowl; 3 or more individual specimens confirmed as lead-poisoned during the monitoring year, nor

(2) Ingested shot in gizzards; 5 percent or greater of the sample have gizzards with 1 or more lead shot, and

(i) Liver lead; 5 percent or greater of the sample have livers with concentrations of lead 2 ppm or higher (wet weight), or

(ii) Blood lead; 5 percent or greater of the sample have blood with concentrations of lead 0.2 ppm or higher (wet weight), or

(iii) Protoporphyrin; 5 percent or greater of the sample have blood with protoporphyrin concentrations of 40 ug/dl or higher.

(c) Established nontoxic shot zones will not be eligible for deferral or rescission from conversion in any manner.

(d) There is no deferral past the 1991–1992 nationwide conversion year. States may elect to forgo monitoring and/or otherwise convert to nontoxic shot zones on an accelerated basis, i.e., less than a county, countywide or statewide.

(e) States may accelerate conversion on less than a county basis for purposes of completing a biological or enforcement/management unit; however, the minimum conversion schedule [set out in the June, 1986, Final Supplemental Environmental Statement on the use of lead shot for hunting migratory birds in the United States, Appendix N] will be adhered to.

(f) Where a portion, but not all, of a county is included in nontoxic shot zones for the 1986–87 or later waterfowl hunting season, the remainder of the county will convert in the year that it would otherwise be converted on the basis of its total county waterfowl harvest density.

(g) When a county is converted to nontoxic shot status under this paragraph, it will be added to the list of nontoxic shot zones contained in §20.108 and all the prohibitions of §20.21(j) will apply.

Subpart N—Special Procedures for Issuance of Annual Hunting Regulations

SOURCE: 46 FR 62079, Dec. 22, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

§ 20.151 Purpose and scope.

The rules of this subpart N apply to the issuance of the annual regulations establishing seasons, bag limits, and other requirements for the seasonal hunting of migratory birds. The rules of this subpart N do not apply to the issuance of regulations under part 21 of this title or under subparts A through J and L through M of this part 20.

§ 20.152 Definitions.

As used in this subpart N:

(a) *Flyway Council* means the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, or Pacific Flyway Council;

(b) *Regulations Committee* means the Migratory Bird Regulations Committee of the Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(c) *Significant,* as used in reference to a communication or other form of information or data, means related to the merits of the regulation and received, utilized, or transmitted by an official of the Department who is or may reasonably be expected to be involved in the decisional process on the regulation.

§ 20.153 Regulations committee.

(a) *Notice of meetings.* Notice of each meeting of the Regulations Committee to be attended by any person outside the Department will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER at least two weeks before the meeting. The notice will state the time, place, and general subject(s) of the meeting, as well as the extent of public involvement.

(b) *Public observation and written comment.* Each meeting of the Regulations Committee for which notice is published pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section will be open to the public for observation and the submission of written comments.

(c) *Public participation.* Except for the mid-summer meetings held in Washington, DC, in conjuction with the public hearing on waterfowl and other late season frameworks, the public may participate in any meeting of the Regulations Committee for which notice is published pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section through the submission of oral statements that comply with the rules stated in the notice.

(d) *Minutes of meetings.* Minutes will be made of each meeting of the Regulations Committee for which notice is published pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 20.154 Flyway Councils.

(a) *Notice of meetings.* Notice of each meeting of a Flyway Council to be attended by any official of the Department will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER at least two weeks before the meeting or as soon as practicable after the Department learns of the meeting. The notice will state the time, place, and general subject(s) of the meeting.

§ 20.155 Public file.

(a) *Establishment.* A public file will be established for each rulemaking to which this subpart N is applicable.

(b) *Contents.* Except for information exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552, a public file established pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section will contain:

(1) The minutes of Regulations Committee meetings made pursuant to paragraph (d) of § 20.153;

(2) Any written comments and other significant written communications which occur after the notice of proposed rulemaking;

(3) Summaries, identifying the source, of any significant oral communications which occure after the notice of proposed rulemaking; and

(4) Copies of or references to any other significant data or information.

PART 21—MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS

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AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 95–616, 92 Stat. 3112 (16 U.S.C. 712(2)).

SOURCE: 39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 21.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part supplement the general permit regulations of part 13 of this subchapter with respect to permits for the taking, possession, transporation, sale, purchase, barter, importation, exportation, and banding or marking of migratory birds. This part also provides certain exceptions to permit requirements for public, scientific, or educational institutions, and establishes depredation orders which provide limited exceptions to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–712).

[54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 21.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) Migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs, lawfully acquired prior to the effective date of Federal protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–712) may be possessed or transported without a permit, but may not be imported, exported, purchased, sold, bartered, or offered for purchase, sale or barter, and all shipments of such birds must be marked as provided by part 14 of this subchapter: *Provide,* no exemption from any statute or regulation shall accrue to any offspring of such migratory birds.

(b) This part 21, except for § 21.22 (banding or marking permits), does not apply to the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) or the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) for which regulations are provided in part 22 of this subchapter.

(c) The provisions of this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of other regulations of this subchapter B which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the

importation, exportation, and interstate transportation of wildlife (see also part 13).

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 46 FR 42680, Aug. 24, 1981]

§ 21.3 Definitions.

In addition to definitions contained in part 10 of this chapter, and unless the context requires otherwise, as used in this part:

Bred in captivity or *captive-bred* refers to raptors, including eggs, hatched in captivity from parents that mated or otherwise transferred gametes in captivity.

Captivity means that a live raptor is held in a controlled environment that is intensively manipulated by man for the purpose of producing raptors of selected species, and that has boundaries designed to prevent raptors, eggs or gametes of the selected species from entering or leaving the controlled environment. General characteristics of captivity may include, but are not limited to, artificial housing, waste removal, health care, protection from predators, and artificially supplied food.

Falconry means the sport of taking quarry by means of a trained raptor.

Raptor means a live migratory bird of the Order *Falconiformes* or the Order *Strigiformes*, other than a bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) or a golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).

[48 FR 31607, July 8, 1983]

§ 21.4 Information collection requirements.

(a) The information collection requirements contained within this part 21 have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned Clearance Number 1018–0022. This information is being collected to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications. This information will be used to review permit applications and make decisions, according to criteria established in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S.C. 703–712 and the regulations promulgated thereunder on the issuance, suspension, revocation, or denial of permits. The obligation to respond is required in order to obtain or retain a permit.

(b) The public reporting burden for these reporting requirements is estimated to vary from 15 minutes to 4 hours per response, with an average of 0.803 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the forms. Comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of these reporting requirements should be directed to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, MS–224 ARLSQ, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018–0022), Washington, DC 20503.

[54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989]

Subpart B—General Requirements and Exceptions

§ 21.11 General permit requirements.

No person shall take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer for sale, purchase or barter, any migratory bird, or the parts, nests, or eggs of such bird except as may be permitted under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this part and part 13, or as permitted by regulations in this part or part 20 (the hunting regulations).

[54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 21.12 General exceptions to permit requirements.

The following exceptions to the permit requirement are allowed.

(a) Employees of the Department of the Interior authorized to enforce the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703–711), may, without a permit, take or otherwise acquire, hold in custody, transport, and dispose of migratory birds or their parts, nests, or eggs as necessary in performing their official duties.

(b) State game departments, municipal game farms or parks, and public museums, public zoological parks, accredited institutional members of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) and

public scientific or educational institutions may acquire by gift or purchase, possess, transport, and by gift or sale dispose of lawfully acquired migratory birds or their progeny, parts, nests, or eggs without a permit: *Provided,* That such birds may be acquired only from persons authorized by this paragraph or by a permit issued pursuant to this part to possess and dispose of such birds, or from Federal or State game authorities by the gift of seized, condemned, or sick or injured birds. Any such birds, acquired without a permit, and any progeny therefrom may be disposed of only to persons authorized by this paragraph to acquire such birds without a permit. Any person exercising a privilege granted by this paragraph must keep accurate records of such operations showing the species and number of birds acquired, possessed, and disposed of; the names and addresses of the persons from whom such birds were acquired or to whom such birds were donated or sold; and the dates of such transactions. Records shall be maintained or reproducible in English on a calendar year basis and shall be retained for a period of five (5) years following the end of the calendar year covered by the records.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 50 FR 8638, Mar. 4, 1985; 54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 21.13 Permit exceptions for captive-reared mallard ducks.

Captive-reared and properly marked mallard ducks, alive or dead, or their eggs may be acquired, possessed, sold, traded, donated, transported, and disposed of by any person without a permit, subject to the following conditions, restrictions, and requirements:

(a) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the taking of live mallard ducks or their eggs from the wild.

(b) All mallard ducks possessed in captivity, without a permit, shall have been physically marked by at least one of the following methods prior to 6 weeks of age and all such ducks hatched, reared, and retained in captivity thereafter shall be so marked prior to reaching 6 weeks of age.

(1) Removal of the hind toe from the right foot.

(2) Pinioning of a wing: *Provided,* That this method shall be the removal of the metacarpal bones of one wing or a portion of the metacarpal bones which renders the bird permanently incapable of flight.

(3) Banding of one metatarsus with a seamless metal band.

(4) Tattooing of a readily discernible number or letter or combination thereof on the web of one foot.

(c) When so marked, such live birds may be disposed of to, or acquired from, any person and possessed and transferred in any number at any time or place: *Provided,* That all such birds shall be physically marked prior to sale or disposal regardless of whether or not they have attained 6 weeks of age.

(d) When so marked, such live birds may be killed, in any number, at any time or place, by any means except shooting. Such birds may be killed by shooting only in accordance with all applicable hunting regulations governing the taking of mallard ducks from the wild: *Provided,* That such birds may be killed by shooting, in any number, at any time, within the confines of any premises operated as a shooting preserve under State license, permit, or authorization; or they may be shot, in any number, at any time or place, by any person for bona fide dog training or field trial purposes: *Provided further,* That the provisions:

(1) The hunting regulations (part 20 of this subchapter), with the exception of § 20.108 (Nontoxic shot zones), and

(2) The Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (duck stamp requirement) shall not apply to shooting preserve operations as provided for in this paragraph, or to bona fide dog training or field trial operations.

(e) At all times during possession, transportation, and storage until the raw carcasses of such birds are finally processed immediately prior to cooking, smoking, or canning, the marked foot or wing must remain attached to each carcass: *Provided,* That persons, who operate game farms or shooting preserves under a State license, permit, or authorization for such activities, may remove the marked foot or wing when either the number of his State license, permit, or authorization has

first been legibly stamped in ink on the back of each carcass and on the container in which each carcass is maintained, or each carcass is identified by a State band on leg or wing pursuant to requirements of his State license, permit, or authorization. When properly marked, such carcasses may be disposed of to, or acquired from, any person and possessed and transported in any number at any time or place.

[40 FR 28459, July 7, 1975, as amended at 46 FR 42680, Aug. 24, 1981; 54 FR 36798, Sept. 5, 1989]

§ 21.14 Permit exceptions for captive-reared migratory waterfowl other than mallard ducks.

Any person may, without a permit, lawfully acquire captive-reared and properly marked migratory waterfowl of all species other than mallard ducks, alive or dead, or their eggs, and possess and transport such birds or eggs and any progeny or eggs therefrom solely for his own use subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

(a) Such birds, alive or dead, or their eggs may be lawfully acquired only from holders of valid waterfowl sale and disposal permits, unless lawfully acquired outside of the United States, except that properly marked carcasses of such birds may also be lawfully acquired as provided under paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) All progeny of such birds or eggs hatched, reared, and retained in captivity must be physically marked as defined in § 21.13(b).

(c) No such birds or eggs or any progeny or eggs thereof may be disposed of by any means, alive or dead, to any other person unless a waterfowl sale and disposal permit has first been secured authorizing such disposal: *Provided,* That bona fide clubs, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, and dealers in meat and game may serve or sell to their customers the carcass of any such birds which they have acquired from the holder of a valid waterfowl sale and disposal permit.

(d) Lawfully possessed and properly marked birds may be killed, in any number, at any time or place, by any means except shooting. Such birds may be killed by shooting only in accordance with all applicable hunting regulations governing the taking of like species from the wild. (See part 20 of this subchapter.)

(e) At all times during possession, transportation, and storage until the raw carcasses of such birds are finally processed immediately prior to cooking, smoking, or canning, the marked foot or wing must remain attached to each carcass, unless such carcasses were marked as provided in § 21.25(c)(4) and the foot or wing removed prior to acquisition.

(f) When any such birds, alive or dead, or their eggs are acquired from a waterfowl sale and disposal permittee, the permittee shall furnish a copy of Form 3–186, Notice of Waterfowl Sale or Transfer, indicating all information required by the form and the method or methods by which individual birds are marked as required by § 21.25(c)(2). The buyer shall retain the Form 3–186 on file for the duration of his possession of such birds or eggs or progeny or eggs thereof.

[40 FR 28459, July 7, 1975, as amended at 46 FR 42680, Aug. 24, 1981]

Subpart C—Specific Permit Provisions

§ 21.21 Import and export permits.

(a) *Permit requirement.* (1) Except for migratory game birds imported in accordance with the provisions of subpart G of part 20 of this subchapter B, an import permit is required before any migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs may be imported.

(2) An export permit is required before any migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs may be exported: *Provided,* that captive-reared migratory game birds that are marked in compliance with the provisions of § 21.13(b) may be exported to Canada or Mexico without a permit. *Provided further,* that raptors lawfully possessed under a falconry permit issued pursuant to § 21.28 of this part may be exported to or imported from Canada or Mexico without a permit for the purposes of attending bona fide falconry meets, as long as the person importing or exporting the birds returns the same bird(s) to the country of export following any such meet. Nothing in this paragraph, however,

exempts any person from the permit requirements of parts 17, 22, and 23 of this subchapter.

(b) *Application procedures.* Applications for permits to import or export migratory birds shall be submitted to the appropriate issuing office (see §§ 10.22 and 13.11(b) of this subchapter). Each such application must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a)(5) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) Whether importation or exportation is requested;

(2) The species and numbers of migratory birds or their parts, nests, or eggs to be imported or exported;

(3) The name and address of the person from whom such birds are being imported or to whom they are being exported;

(4) The purpose of the importation or exportation;

(5) The estimated date of arrival or departure of the shipment(s), and the port of entry or exit through which the shipment will be imported or exported; and

(6) Federal and State permit numbers and type of permits authorizing possession, acquisition, or disposition of such birds, their parts, nests, or eggs where such a permit is required.

(c) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, import and export permits shall be subject to any requirements set forth in the permit.

(d) *Term of permit.* An import or export permit issued or renewed under this part expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked, but the term of the permit shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 21.22 Banding or marking permits.

(a) *Permit requirement.* A banding or marking permit is required before any person may capture migratory birds for banding or marking purposes or use official bands issued by the Service for banding or marking any migratory bird.

(b) *Application procedures.* Applications for banding or marking permits shall be submitted by letter of application addressed to the Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland 20708. Each such application shall contain the general information and certification set forth by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) Species and numbers proposed to be banded or marked;

(2) Purpose of banding or marking;

(3) State or States in which authorization is requested; and

(4) Name and address of the public, scientific, or educational institution to which any specimens will be donated that are salvaged pursuant to paragraphs (c) (3) and (4) of this section.

(c) *Additional permit conditions.* Inaddition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, banding or marking permits shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) The banding of migratory birds shall only be by official numbered leg bands issued by the Service. The use of any other band, clip, dye, or other method of marking is prohibited unless specifically authorized in the permit.

(2) All traps or nets used to capture migratory birds for banding or marking purposes shall have attached thereto a tag or label clearly showing the name and address of the permittee and his permit number, or the area in which such traps or nets are located must be posted with notice of banding operations posters (Form 3–1155, available upon request from the Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Md. 20708) which shall bear the name and address of the permittee and the number of his permit.

(3) The holder of a banding or marking permit may salvage, for the purpose of donating to a public scientific or educational institution, birds killed or found dead as a result of the permittee's normal banding operations, and casualties from other causes. All dead birds salvaged under authority of a migratory bird banding or marking permit must be donated and transferred to

a public scientific or educational institution at least every 6 months or within 60 days of the time such permit expires or is revoked, unless the permittee has been issued a special permit authorizing possession for a longer period of time.

(4) Permittees must keep accurate records of their operations and file reports as set forth in the North American Bird Banding Manual, or supplements thereto, in accordance with instructions contained therein.

(d) *Term of permit.* A banding or marking permit issued or renewed under this part expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked, but the term of the permit shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 21.23 Scientific collecting permits.

(a) *Permit requirement.* A scientific collecting permit is required before any person may take, transport, or possess migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs for scientific research or educational purposes.

(b) *Application procedures.* Applications for scientific collecting permits shall be submitted to the appropriate issuing officer (See: § 13.11(b) of this subchapter). Each such application must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) Species and numbers of migratory birds or their parts, nests, or eggs to be taken or acquired when it is possible to determine same in advance;

(2) Location or locations where such scientific collecting is proposed;

(3) Statement of the purpose and justification for granting such a permit, including an outline of any research project involved;

(4) Name and address of the public, scientific, or educational institution to which all specimens ultimately will be donated; and

(5) If a State permit is required by State law, a statement as to whether or not the applicant possesses such State permit, giving its number and expiration date.

(c) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, scientific collecting permits shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) All specimens taken and possessed under authority of a scientific collecting permit must be donated and transferred to the public scientific, or educational institution designated in the permit application within 60 days following the date such permit expires or is revoked, unless the permittee has been issued a special purpose permit (See § 21.27) authorizing possession for a longer period of time.

(2) Unless otherwise provided on the permit, all migratory game birds taken pursuant to a scientific collecting permit during the open hunting season for such birds must be in conformance with part 20 of this subchapter;

(3) Unless specifically stated on the permit, a scientific collecting permit does not authorize the taking of live migratory birds from the wild.

(4) In addition to any reporting requirement set forth in the permit, a report of the scientific collecting activities conducted under authority of such permit shall be submitted to the issuing officer on or before January 10 of each calendar year following the year of issue unless a different date is stated in the permit.

(d) *Term of permit.* A scientific collecting permit issued or renewed under this part expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked, but the term of the permit shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 21.24 Taxidermist permits.

(a) *Permit requirement.* A taxidermist permit is required before any person may perform taxidermy services on migratory birds or their parts, nests, or eggs for any person other than himself.

(b) *Application procedures.* Application for taxidermist permits shall be submitted to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge (See: § 13.11(b) of this subchapter). Each such application must contain the general information and certification set forth by § 13.12(a)

of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) The address of premises where taxidermist services will be provided;

(2) A statement of the applicant's qualifications and experience as a taxidermist; and

(3) If a State permit is required by State law, a statement as to whether or not the applicant possesses such State permit, giving its number and expiration date.

(c) *Permit authorizations.* A permit authorizes a taxidermist to:

(1) Receive, transport, hold in custody or possession, mount or otherwise prepare, migratory birds, and their parts, nests, or eggs, and return them to another.

(2) Sell properly marked, captive reared migratory waterfowl which he has lawfully acquired and mounted. Such mounted birds may be placed on consignment for sale and may be possessed by such consignee for the purpose of sale.

(d) *Additional permit conditions.* Inaddition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, taxidermist permits shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Permittees must keep accurate records of operations, on a calendar year basis, showing the names and addresses of persons from and to whom migratory birds or their parts, nests, or eggs were received or delivered, the number and species of such, and the dates of receipt and delivery. In addition to the other records required by this paragraph, the permittee must maintain in his files, the original of the completed Form 3–186, Notice of Waterfowl Sale or Transfer, confirming his acquisition of captive reared, properly marked migratory waterfowl from the holder of a current waterfowl sale and disposal permit.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section, the receipt, possession, and storage by a taxidermist of any migratory game birds taken by another by hunting is not authorized unless they are tagged as required by §20.36 of this subchapter. The required tags may be removed during the taxidermy operations but must be retained by the taxidermist with the other records required to be kept and must be reattached to the mounted specimen after mounting. The tag must then remain attached until the mounted specimen is delivered to the owner.

(e) *Term of permit.* A taxidermist permit issued or renewed under this part expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked, but the term of the permit shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989]

§21.25 Waterfowl sale and disposal permits.

(a) *Permit requirement.* A waterfowl sale and disposal permit is required before any person may lawfully sell, trade, donate, or otherwise dispose of, to another person, any species of captive-reared and properly marked migratory waterfowl or their eggs, except that such a permit is not required for such sales or disposals of captive-reared and properly marked mallard ducks or their eggs.

(b) *Application procedures.* Applications for waterfowl sale and disposal permits shall be submitted to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge (see: §13.11(b) of this subchapter). Each such application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, plus the following additional information:

(1) A description of the area where waterfowl are to be kept;

(2) Species and numbers of waterfowl now in possession and a statement showing from whom these were obtained;

(3) A statement indicating the method by which individual birds are marked as required by the provisions of this part 21; and

(4) If a State permit is required by State law, a statement as to whether or not the applicant possesses such State permit, giving its number and expiration date.

(c) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, waterfowl sale and disposal permits shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Permittees may not take migratory waterfowl or their eggs from the

wild, and may not acquire such birds or their eggs from any person not authorized by a valid permit issued pursuant to this part to dispose of such birds or their eggs.

(2) All live migratory waterfowl possessed in captivity under authority of a valid waterfowl sale and disposal permit shall have been, prior to 6 weeks of age, physically marked as defined in § 21.13(b). All offspring of such birds hatched, reared, and retained in captivity shall be so marked prior to attaining 6 weeks of age. The preceding does not apply to captive adult geese, swans, and brant which were marked previous to March 1, 1967, by a ''V'' notch in the web of one foot, nor to such birds held in captivity at public zoological parks, and public scientific or educational institutions.

(3) Such properly marked birds may be killed, in any number, at any time or place, by any means except shooting. Such birds may be killed by shooting only in accordance with all the applicable hunting regulations governing the taking of like species from the wild.

(4) At all times during possession, transportation, and storage until the raw carcasses of such birds are finally processed immediately prior to cooking, smoking, or canning, the marked foot or wing must remain attached to each carcass: *Provided,* That permittees who are also authorized to sell game under a State license, permit or authorization may remove the marked foot or wing from the raw carcasses if the number of his State license, permit, or authorization has first been legibly stamped in ink on the back of each carcass and on the wrapping or container in which each carcass is maintained, or each carcass is identified by a State band on leg or wing pursuant to requirements of his State license, permit, or authorization.

(5) Such properly marked birds, alive or dead, or their eggs may be disposed of in any number, at any time or place, to any person: *Provided,* That all such birds shall be physically marked prior to sale or disposal regardless of whether or not they have attained 6 weeks of age: *And provided further,* That on each date that any such birds or their eggs, are transferred to another person, the permittee must complete a Form 3–186, Notice of Waterfowl Sale or Transfer, indicating all information required by the form and the method or methods by which individual birds are marked as required by § 21.25(c)(2). (Service will provide supplies of form.) The permittee will furnish the original of completed Form 3–186 to the person acquiring the birds or eggs; retain one copy in his files as a record of his operations: attach one copy to the shipping container for the birds or eggs, or include the copy in shipping documents which accompany the shipment; and, on or before the last day of each month, mail two copies of each form completed during that month to the office of the Fish and Wildlife Service which issued his permit.

(6) Permittees shall submit an annual report within 10 days following the 31st day of December of each calendar year to the office of the Fish and Wildlife Service which issued the permit. The information provided shall give the total number of waterfowl by species in possession on that date and the method or methods by which individual birds are marked as required by the provisions of this part 21.

(d) *Term of permit.* A waterfowl sale and disposal permit issued or renewed under this part expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked, but the term of the permit shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[40 FR 28460, July 7, 1975, as amended at 54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 21.26 [Reserved]

§ 21.27 Special purpose permits.

Permits may be issued for special purpose activities related to migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs, which are otherwise outside the scope of the standard form permits of this part. A special purpose permit for migratory bird related activities not otherwise provided for in this part may be issued to an applicant who submits a written application containing the general information and certification required by part 13 and makes a sufficient showing of benefit to the migratory bird resource, important research reasons,

reasons of human concern for individual birds, or other compelling justification.

(a) *Permit requirement.* A special purpose permit is required before any person may lawfully take, salvage, otherwise acquire, transport, or possess migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs for any purpose not covered by the standard form permits of this part. In addition, a special purpose permit is required before any person may sell, purchase, or barter captive-bred, migratory game birds, other than waterfowl, that are marked in compliance with §21.13(b) of this part.

(b) *Application procedures.* Applications for special purpose permits shall be submitted to the appropriate issuing officer (see §13.11(b) of this subchapter). Each such application must contain the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) A detailed statement describing the project or activity which requires issuance of a permit, purpose of such project or activity, and a delineation of the area in which it will be conducted. (Copies of supporting documents, research proposals, and any necessary State permits should accompany the application);

(2) Numbers and species of migratory birds involved where same can reasonably be determined in advance; and

(3) Statement of disposition which will be made of migratory birds involved in the permit activity.

(c) *Additional permit conditions.* Inaddition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, special purpose permits shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Permittees shall maintain adequate records describing the conduct of the permitted activity, the numbers and species of migratory birds acquired and disposed of under the permit, and inventorying and identifying all migratory birds held on December 31 of each calendar year. Records shall be maintained at the address listed on the permit; shall be in, or reproducible in English; and shall be available for inspection by Service personnel during regular business hours. A permittee may be required by the conditions of the permit to file with the issuing office an annual report of operation. Annual reports, if required, shall be filed no later than January 31 of the calendar year followng the year for which the report is required. Reports, if required, shall describe permitted activities, numbers and species of migratory birds acquired and disposed of, and shall inventory and describe all migratory birds possessed under the special purpose permit on December 31 of the reporting year.

(2) Permittees shall make such other reports as may be requested by the issuing officer.

(3) All live, captive-bred, migratory game birds possessed under authority of a valid special purpose permit shall be physically marked as defined in §21.13(b) of this part.

(4) No captive-bred migratory game bird may be sold or bartered unless marked in accordance with §21.13(b) of this part.

(5) No permittee may take, purchase, receive or otherwise acquire, sell, barter, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any captive-bred migratory game bird unless such permittee submits a Service form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report), completed in accordance with the instructions on the form, to the issuing office within five (5) days of such transaction.

(6) No permittee, who is authorized to sell or barter migratory game birds pursuant to a permit issued under this section, may sell or barter such birds to any person unless that person is authorized to purchase and possess such migratory game birds under a permit issued pursuant to this part and part 13, or as permitted by regulations in this part.

(d) *Term of permit.* A special purpose permit issued or renewed under this part expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked, but the term of the permit shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 38152, Sept. 14, 1989]

§21.28 Falconry permits.

(a) *Permit requirements.* A falconry permit is required before any person

may take, possess, transport, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase, or barter raptors for falconry purposes.

(b) *Application procedures.* (1) An applicant who wishes to practice falconry in a State listed in §21.29(k) of this part and which has been designated as a participant in a cooperative Federal/State permit application program may submit an application for a falconry permit to the appropriate agency of that State. Each such application must incorporate a completed official form approved by the Service and must include in addition to the general information required by part 13 of this subchapter all of the following:

(i) The number of raptors the applicant possesses at the time the application is submitted, including the species, age (if known), sex (if known), date of acquisition, and source of each;

(ii) A check or money order made payable to ''U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service'' in the amount of the application fee listed in §13.11(d) of this subchapter.

(iii) An original, signed certification concerning the validity of the information provided in the application in the form set forth in §13.12(a)(5).

(iv) Any additional information requested by the State to which the application is submitted.

(2) Upon receipt of a joint application by a State listed in §21.29(k) as a participant in a cooperative Federal/State permit application program, the State will process the application for a State falconry permit in accordance with its own procedures. A copy of the application, the check or money order for Federal permit fees, and the original, signed certification required by paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section will be forwarded to the issuing office of the Service designated by §13.11(b) of this subchapter. If the State decides to issue a falconry permit based upon the application, a copy of the permit will also be forwarded to the appropriate issuing office of the Service.

(3) An applicant who wishes to practice falconry in a State listed in §21.29(k) of this subchapter, but which does not participate in a cooperative Federal/State permit application program must submit a written application for a falconry permit to the issuing office designated by §13.11(b) of this subchapter. Each application must contain the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter plus a copy of a valid State falconry permit issued to the applicant by a State listed in §21.19(k) of this subchapter.

(c) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section that meets all requirements of this part, the Director will issue a permit. In addition to meeting the general criteria in §13.21(b), the applicant must have a valid State falconry permit issued by a State listed in §21.29(k) of this subchapter.

(d) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to the following special conditions:

(1) A permittee may not take, transport, or possess a golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) unless authorized in writing under §22.24 of this subchapter.

(2) A permit issued under this section is not valid unless the permittee has a valid State falconry permit issued by a State listed in §21.29(k) of this subchapter.

(3) A permittee may not take, possess, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or transfer any raptor for falconry purposes except under authority of a Federal falconry permit issued under this section and in compliance with the Federal falconry standards set forth in §21.29 of this subchapter.

(4) No permittee may take, purchase, receive, or otherwise acquire, sell, barter, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any raptor unless such permittee submits a form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report), completed in accordance with the instructions on the form, to the issuing office within five (5) calendar days of any such transaction.

(5) No raptor may be possessed under authority of a falconry permit unless the permittee has a properly completed form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) for each bird possessed, except as provided in paragraph (d)(4) of this section.

(6) A raptor possessed under authority of a falconry permit may be temporarily held by a person other than the permittee for maintenance and care for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days. The raptor must be accompanied at all times by a properly completed form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) designating the person caring for the raptor as the possessor of record and by a signed, dated statement from the permittee authorizing the temporary possession.

(7) A permittee may not take, possess, or transport any peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*), or Harris hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*) unless such bird is banded either by a seamless numbered band provided by the Service or by a permanent, non-reusable band provided by the Service.

(i) Any peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*), or Harris hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*) taken from the wild must be reported to the issuing office within five (5) days of taking and must be banded with a permanent, non-reusable band provided by the Service. No raptor removed from the wild may be banded with a seamless numbered band.

(ii) The loss or removal of any band must be reported to the issuing office within five (5) working days of the loss. The lost band must be replaced by a permanent, non-reusable band supplied by the Service. A form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) must be filed in accordance with paragraph (d)(4) of this section reporting the loss of the band and rebanding.

(8) A permittee may not sell, purchase, barter, or offer to sell, purchase or barter any raptor unless the raptor is marked on the metatarsus by a seamless, numbered band supplied by the Service.

(9) A permittee may not propagate raptors without prior acquisition of a valid raptor propagation permit issued under section 21.30 of this subchapter.

(e) *Term of permit.* A falconry permit issued or renewed under this part expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked, but the term of the permit shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[54 FR 38152, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 21.29 Federal falconry standards.

(a) *General.* No person may take, possess, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer to sell, purchase, or barter any raptor for falconry purposes in any State which does not allow the practice of falconry or in any State which has not certified to the Director that its laws or regulations governing the practice of falconry meet or exceed the Federal falconry standards set forth in this section: Except, a Federal falconry permittee may possess and transport for falconry purposes otherwise lawfully possessed raptors through States which do not allow the practice of falconry or meet Federal falconry standards so long as the raptors remain in transit in interstate commerce. The States that have submitted certification to the Director are listed in paragraph (k) of this section.

(b) *More restrictive State laws.* Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a State from making and enforcing laws or regulations not inconsistent with the standards contained in any convention between the United States and any foreign country for the protection of raptors or with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and which shall give further protection to raptors.

(c) *Certification of compliance.* Any State that wishes to allow the practice of falconry must certify to the Director that its laws or regulations governing the practice of falconry meet or exceed the Federal standards established by this section, *Provided* That any State that previously submitted its laws or regulations for review by the Director and was listed in paragraph (k) of this section prior to September 14, 1989, shall be deemed to have met this requirement. When a State certifies to the Director that its laws or regulations meet or exceed these Federal standards, a notice will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and the State will be listed in paragraph (k) of this section.

(d) *Permit.* State laws or regulations shall provide that a valid State falconry permit from either that State or

another State meeting Federal falconry standards and listed in paragraph (k) of this section is required before any person may take, possess, or transport a raptor for falconry purposes or practice falconry in that State.

(e) *Classes of permits.* States may have any number of classes of falconry permits provided the standards are not less restrictive than the following:

(1) *Apprentice* (*or equivalent*) *class.* (i) Permittee shall be at least 14 years old;

(ii) A sponsor who is a holder of a General or Master Falconry Permit or equivalent class is required for the first two years in which an apprentice permit is held, regardless of the age of the permittee. A sponsor may not have more than three apprentices at any one time;

(iii) Permittee shall not possess more than one raptor and may not obtain more than one raptor for replacement during any 12-month period; and

(iv) Permittee shall possess only the following raptors which must be taken from the wild: an American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), a red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), a red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), or, in Alaska only, a goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*).

(2) General (or equivalent) class. (i) A permittee shall be at least 18 years old;

(ii) A permittee shall have at least two years experience in the practice of falconry at the apprentice level or its equivalent;

(iii) A permittee may not possess more than two raptors and may not obtain more than two raptors for replacement birds during any 12-month period; and

(iv) A permittee may not take, transport, or possess any golden eagle or any species listed as threatened or endangered in part 17 of this subchapter.

(3) *Master* (*or equivalent*) *class.* (i) An applicant shall have at least five years experience in the practice of falconry at the general class level or its equivalent.

(ii) A permittee may not possess more than three raptors and may not obtain more than two raptors taken from the wild for replacement birds during any 12-month period;

(iii) A permittee may not take any species listed as endangered in part 17 of this chapter, but may transport or possess such species in accordance with part 17 of this chapter.

(iv) A permittee may not take, transport, or possess any golden eagle for falconry purposes unless authorized in writing under § 22.24 of this subchapter;

(v) A permittee may not take, in any twelve (12) month period, as part of the three-bird limitation, more than one raptor listed as threatened in part 17 of this chapter, and then only in accordance with part 17 of this chapter.

(f) *Examination.* State laws or regulations shall provide that before any State falconry permit is issued the applicant shall be required to answer correctly at least 80 percent of the questions on a supervised examination provided or approved by the Service and administered by the State, relating to basic biology, care, and handling of raptors, literature, laws, regulations or other appropriate subject matter.

(g) *Facilities and equipment.* Statelaws or regulations shall provide that before a State falconry permit is issued the applicant's raptor housing facilities and falconry equipment shall be inspected and certified by a representative of the State wildlife department as meeting the following standards:

(1) *Facilities.* The primary consideration for raptor housing facilities whether indoors (mews) or outdoors (weathering area) is protection from the environment, predators, or undue disturbance. The applicant shall have the following facilities, except that depending upon climatic conditions, the issuing authority may require only one of the facilities described below.

(i) Indoor facilities (mews) shall be large enough to allow easy access for caring for the raptors housed in the facility. If more than one raptor is to be kept in the mews, the raptors shall be tethered or separated by partitions and the area for each bird shall be large enough to allow the bird to fully extend its wings. There shall be at least one window, protected on the inside by vertical bars, spaced narrower than the width of the bird's body, and a secure door that can be easily closed. The floor of the mews shall permit easy cleaning and shall be well drained. Adequate perches shall be provided.

(ii) Outdoor facilities (weathering area) shall be fenced and covered with netting or wire, or roofed to protect the birds from disturbance and attack by predators except that perches more than 6½ feet high need not be covered or roofed. The enclosed area shall be large enough to insure the birds cannot strike the fence when flying from the perch. Protection from excessive sun, wind, and inclement weather shall be provided for each bird. Adequate perches shall be provided.

(2) *Equipment.* The following items shall be in the possession of the applicant before he can obtain a permit or license:

(i) Jesses—At least 1 pair of Alymeri jesses or similar type constructed of pliable, high-quality leather or suitable synthetic material to be used when any raptor is flown free. (Traditional 1-piece jesses may be used on raptors when not being flown.);

(ii) Leashes and swivels—At least 1 flexible, weather-resistant leash and 1 strong swivel of acceptable falconry design;

(iii) Bath container—At least 1 suitable container, 2 to 6 inches deep and wider than the length of the raptor, for drinking and bathing for each raptor;

(iv) Outdoor perches—At least 1 weathering area perch of an acceptable design shall be provided for each raptor; and

(v) Weighing device—A reliable scale or balance suitable for weighing the raptor(s) held and graduated to increments of not more than ½ ounce (15 gram) shall be provided.

(3) *Maintenance.* All facilities and equipment shall be kept at or above the preceding standards at all times.

(4) *Transportation; temporary holding.* A raptor may be transported or held in temporary facilities which shall be provided with an adequate perch and protected from extreme temperatures and excessive disturbance, for a period not to exceed 30 days.

(h) *Marking.* All peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*), gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*), and Harris hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*) possessed for falconry purposes must be marked in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Any peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*), or Harris hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*), except a captive bred raptor lawfully marked by a numbered, seamless band issued by the Service, must be banded with a permanent, non-reusable, numbered band issued by the Service.

(2) Any peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*), or Harris hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*) possessed for falconry purposes must be banded at all times in accordance with these standards. Loss or removal of any band must be reported to the issuing office within five (5) working days of the loss and must be replaced with a permanent, non-reusable, numbered band supplied by the Service.

(i) *Taking restrictions.* State laws or regulations shall provide the following restrictions on the taking of raptors from the wild:

(1) Young birds not yet capable of flight (eyasses) may only be taken by a General or Master Falconer during the period specified by the State and no more than two eyasses may be taken by the same permittee during the specified period.

(2) First-year (passage) birds may be taken only during the period specified by the State;

(3) In no case shall the total of all periods of taking of eyasses or passage birds exceed 180 days during a calendar year, except that a marked raptor may be retrapped at any time; and

(4) Only American kestrels (*Falcosparverius*) and great-horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*) may be taken when over one year old, except that any raptor other than endangered or threatened species taken under a depredation (or special purpose) permit may be used for falconry by General and Master falconers.

(j) *Other restrictions.* State laws or regulations shall provide the following restrictions or conditions:

(1) A person who possesses a lawfully acquired raptor before the enactment of these regulations and who fails to meet the permit requirements shall be allowed to retain the raptors. All such birds shall be identified with markers supplied by the Service and cannot be replaced if death, loss, release, or escape occurs.

(2) A person who possesses raptors before the enactment of these regulations, in excess of the number allowed under his class permit, shall be allowed to retain the extra raptors. All such birds shall be identified with markers supplied by the Service and no replacement can occur, nor may an additional raptor be obtained, until the number in possession is at least one less than the total number authorized by the class of permit held by the permittee.

(3) A falconry permit holder shall obtain written authorization from the appropriate State wildlife department before any species not indigenous to that State is intentionally released to the wild, at which time the marker from the released bird shall be removed and surrendered to the State wildlife department. The marker from an intentionally released bird which is indigenous to that State shall also be removed and surrendered to the State wildlife department. A standard Federal bird band shall be attached to such birds by the State or Service-authorized Federal bird bander whenever possible.

(4) A raptor possessed under authority of a falconry permit may be temporarily held by a person other than the permittee only if that person is otherwise authorized to possess raptors, and only if the raptor is accompanied at all times by the properly completed form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) designating the permittee as the possessor of record and by a signed, dated statement from the permittee authorizing the temporary possession.

(5) Feathers that are molted or those feathers from birds held in captivity that die, may be retained and exchanged by permittees only for imping purposes.

(k) *States Meeting Federal Falconry Standards.* In accordance with this section, the Director has determined that the following States meet or exceed the minimum Federal standards for regulating the taking, possession, and transportation of raptors for the purpose of falconry as set forth herein.

*Alabama
*Alaska
*Arizona
*Arkansas
*California
*Colorado
*Florida
*Georgia
*Idaho
*Illinois
*Indiana
*Iowa
*Kansas
*Kentucky
*Louisiana
*Maine
*Massachusetts
*Maryland
*Michigan
*Minnesota
*Mississippi
Missouri
*Montana
*Nebraska
*Nevada
*New Hampshire
*New Jersey
*New Mexico
*New York
*North Dakota
*North Carolina
*Ohio
*Oklahoma
*Oregon
*Pennsylvania
*Rhode Island
*South Carolina
*South Dakota
*Tennessee
*Texas
*Utah
*Virginia
*Washington
*Wisconsin
*Wyoming

NOTE: States which are participants in a joint Federal/State permit system will be designated by an asterisk.]

[41 FR 2238, Jan. 15, 1976; 41 FR 8053, Feb. 24, 1976, as amended at 42 FR 42353, Aug. 23, 1977; 43 FR 968, Jan. 5, 1978; 43 FR 10566, Mar. 14, 1978; 43 FR 34150, Aug. 3, 1978; 43 FR 57606, Dec. 8, 1978; 45 FR 25066, Apr. 14, 1980; 45 FR 70276, Oct. 23, 1980; 48 FR 31608, July 8, 1983; 48 FR 42820, Sept. 20, 1983; 54 FR 38153, Sept. 14, 1989; 59 FR 11204, Mar. 10, 1994]

§ 21.30 Raptor propagation permits.

(a) *Permit requirement.* A raptor propagation permit is required before any person may take, possess, transport, import, purchase, barter, or offer to sell, purchase, or barter any raptor, raptor egg, or raptor semen for propagation purposes.

(b) *Application procedures.* Applications for raptor propagation permits must be submitted to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge (See § 13.11(b) of this chapter). Each application must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this chapter, plus the following additional information:

(1) A statement indicating the purpose(s) for which a raptor propagation permit is sought and, where applicable, the scientific or educational objectives of the applicant;

(2) A statement indicating whether the applicant has been issued a State permit authorizing raptor propagation (include name of State, permit number, and expiration date);

(3) A statement fully describing the nature and extent of the applicant's experience with raptor propagation or handling raptors;

(4) A description of each raptor the applicant possesses or will acquire for propagation purposes to include the species, age (if known), sex (if known), date of acquisition, source, and raptor marker number;

(5) A description of each raptor the applicant possesses for purposes other than raptor propagation to include the species, age (if known), sex (if known), date of acquisition, source, raptor marker number, and purpose for which it is possessed;

(6) A description and photographs of the facilities and equipment to be used by the applicant including the dimensions of any structures intended for housing the birds;

(7) A statement indicating whether the applicant requests authority to take raptors or raptor eggs from the wild.

(c) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, the Director will decide whether a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in §13.21(b) of this chapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether an applicant's raptor propagation facilities are adequate for the number and species of raptors to be held under the permit.

(2) Whether propagation is authorized by the State in which the propagation will occur, and if authorized, whether the applicant has any required State propagation permit.

(3) Whether the applicant is at least 18 years old with a minimum of 2 years experience handling raptors, and if the applicant requests authority to propagate endangered or threatened species, whether the applicant is at least 23 years old with a minimum of 7 years experience handling raptors.

(4) If the applicant requests authority to take raptors or raptor eggs from the wild:

(i) Whether issuance of the permit would have a significant effect on any wild population of raptors;

(ii) Whether suitable captive stock is available; and

(iii) Whether wild stock is needed to enhance the genetic variability of captive stock.

(d) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions found in part 13 of this chapter, raptor propagation permits are subject to the following additional conditions:

(1) *Facilities.* Any tethered raptor possessed under this permit must be maintained in accordance with the Federal falconry standards for ''facilities and equipment'' described in §21.29(g), unless a specific exception in writing is obtained. For untethered raptors, the breeding facilities must be soundly constructed and entirely enclosed with wood, wire netting, or other suitable material which provides a safe, health, environment. The design of such facilities and ancillary equipment must:

(i) Minimize the risk of injury by providing protection from predators, disturbances that would likely cause harm, extreme weather conditions, and collision with interior or perimeter construction materials and equipment such as support poles, windows, wire netting, perches, or lights;

(ii) Enhance sanitation by providing a well-drained floor, fresh air ventilation, source of light, fresh water for bathing and drinking, access for cleaning, and interior construction materials suitable for thorough cleaning or disinfection; and

(iii) Enhance the welfare and breeding success of the raptors by providing suitable perches, nesting and feeding sites, and observation ports or inspection windows during times when disturbance is felt to be undesirable.

(2) *Incubation of eggs.* Each permittee must notify the Director in writing within 5 days from the day the first egg is laid by any raptor held under a raptor propagation permit, but notice is not required more often than once every 60 days.

(3) *Marking requirement.* Unless otherwise specifically exempted, every raptor possessed for propagation, including all progeny produced pursuant to the permitted activity, must be banded in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) Except for captive-bred raptors lawfully marked with a seamless, numbered band provided by the Service, any raptor possessed for propagation purposes shall be banded with a permanent, non-reusable, numbered band issued by the Service.

(ii) Unless specifically exempted by the conditions of the raptor propagation permit, each captive-bred raptor produced under authority of a raptor propagation permit shall be banded within two (2) weeks of hatching with a numbered, seamless band provided by the Service, placed on the raptor's leg (metatarsus). In marking captive-bred raptors, permittees:

(A) Shall use a band with an opening (inside diameter) which is small enough to prevent its removal when the raptor is fully grown without causing serious injury to the raptor or damaging the bands integrity or one-piece construction;

(B) May band a raptor with more than one size band when the potential diameter of the raptor's leg at maturity cannot be determined at the time of banding;

(C) Shall remove all but one band from any raptor with more than one band before the raptor is five (5) weeks of age and return all bands removed to the issuing office.

(iii) No raptor taken from the wild, produced from an egg taken from the wild, or produced from an egg from any source other than bred in captivity under authority of a raptor propagation permit may be banded with a numbered seamless band issued by the Service.

(iv) No permittee under this section may band any raptor with any band issued or authorized by the Service unless that raptor is lawfully possessed by the permittee.

(4) *Taking Raptors or Raptor Eggs from the Wild.* Any permit authorizing the permittee to take raptors or raptor eggs from the wild for propagation purposes is subject to the following additional restrictions:

(i) The State or foreign country in which the raptors or raptor eggs are taken must authorize the permittee in writing to take raptors or raptor eggs from the wild for propagation purposes;

(ii) No raptor listed in § 17.11 of this chapter as ''endangered'' or ''threatened'' may be taken from the wild without first obtaining the proper permit under part 17 of this chapter; and

(iii) No raptor or raptor egg may be taken from the wild except in accordance with State law.

(5) *Transfer, purchase, sale, or barter of raptors, raptor eggs, or raptor semen.* (i) A permittee may transfer any lawfully possessed raptor, raptor egg, or raptor semen to another permittee or transfer any raptor to a falconer who holds a valid State falconry permit if no money or other consideration is involved.

(ii) A permittee may transfer, purchase, sell, or barter any raptor which is banded with a numbered seamless marker provided or authorized by the Service, subject to the following conditions:

(A) When the permittee purchases from, sells to, or barters with any person in the U.S., that person must be authorized under this part to purchase, sell, or barter captive-bred raptors;

(B) When the permittee purchases from or barters with any person in a foreign country, that person must be authorized by the competent wildlife management authority of the foreign country in which the transaction occurs to sell or barter captive-bred raptors; and

(C) When the permittee transfers to, sells to or barters with any person in a foreign country, that person must be authorized to possess, purchase or barter captive-bred raptors by the competent wildlife management authority of his/her country of residence or domicile and the same wildlife management authority must certify in writing that the recipient is an experienced falconer or raptor propagator who is required to maintain any raptors in his/her possession under conditions that are comparable to the conditions under which a permittee must maintain raptors under § 21.29 or § 21.30. No certification is required if the competent wildlife management authority itself is the recipient of captive-bred raptors for conservation purposes.

(iii) No raptor may be traded, transferred, purchased, sold, or bartered until it is two weeks old and only after

it is properly banded with a nonreuseable marker provided or authorized by the Service, unless it is transferred, sold, or bartered to a State or Federal wildlife management agency for conservation purposes.

(iv) A permittee may purchase, sell, or barter semen collected from any captive-bred raptor.

(v) A permittee may not purchase, sell or barter any raptor eggs, any raptors taken from the wild, any raptor semen collected from the wild, or any raptors hatched from eggs taken from the wild.

(6) *Use of Service form 3–186A.* No permittee may take, purchase, receive, or otherwise acquire, sell, trade, barter, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any raptor unless such permittee submits a form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report), completed in accordance with the instructions on the form, to the issuing office within five (5) calendar days of any such transfer. *Provided,* that a permittee does not have to submit a form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) to report the acquisition raptors hatched from eggs produced as a result of the permittee's propagation activities as long as these raptors remain in the possession of the permittee.

(7) *Documentation of lawful possession.* No raptor may be possessed under authority of a raptor propagation permit unless the permittee has a properly completed form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) for each bird possessed, except as provided in paragraph (d)(5) of this section.

(8) *Temporary possession.* A raptor possessed under authority of a raptor propagation permit may be temporarily held by a person other than the permittee only if that person is otherwise authorized to possess raptors, and only if the raptor is accompanied at all times by the properly completed form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) designating the permittee as the possessor of record and by a signed, dated statement from the permittee authorizing the temporary possession.

(9) *Sale, purchase, barter.* A permittee may not sell, purchase, barter, or offer to sell, purchase, or barter any raptor unless the raptor is marked on the metatarsus by a seamless, numbered band supplied by the Service.

(10) *Transfer to another.* A permittee may not receive or otherwise acquire from, may not transfer or otherwise dispose of to, and may not loan to or temporarily place with another person any raptor unless that person is authorized to acquire, possess, and dispose of such raptors under a valid permit issued pursuant to this part and part 13 or as permitted by regulations in this part.

(11) *Use in falconry.* A permittee may use a raptor possessed for propagation in the sport of falconry only if such use is designated in both the propagation permit and the permittee's falconry permit.

(12) *Interspecific hybridization.* Hybridization between species (interspecific hybridization) is authorized only if each raptor produced by interspecific hybridization is either imprinted on humans (hand-raised in isolation from the sight of other raptors from two weeks of age until it is fully feathered) or surgically sterilized.

(13) *Possession of dead raptors, non-viable eggs, nests, and feathers.* (i) Upon the death of any raptor held under permit, a permittee must remove the marker and immediately return it to the Director. The carcass must be destroyed immediately, unless the permittee requests authorization from the Director to retain possession of it. A permittee who has obtained written authorization from the Director to retain possession of the carcass may transfer it to any other person authorized by the Service to possess it, provided no money or other consideration is involved.

(ii) A permittee may possess addled or blown eggs, nests, and feathers from raptors held under permit and may transfer any of these items to any other person authorized by the Service to possess them provided no money or other consideration is involved.

(14) *Intentional release to the wild.* (i) A permittee must obtain written authorization from the Director and the Director of the wildlife conservation department of the State in which release to the wild is proposed before intentionally releasing any raptor to the

wild. The raptor marker must be removed from each bird and immediately returned to the Director. A Federal bird band must be attached to each raptor by a person designated by the Director before its release.

(ii) No raptor produced by interspecific hybridization may be intentionally released to the wild.

(15) *Recordkeeping.* A permittee must maintain complete and accurate records of all operations, to include the following:

(i) Acquisition of raptors, eggs, or semen from sources other than production.

(A) Description of stock:

(*1*) Species, sex, age of each (if applicable),

(*2*) Genotype-natal area (geographical breeding site or area that captive stock represents, e.g., Colville River, Alaska; unknown; migrant taken in Maryland, etc.), and

(*3*) Marker number (if applicable).

(B) Type of stock (including number or amount):

(*1*) Semen,

(*2*) Egg, or

(*3*) Bird.

(C) How acquired:

(*1*) Purchase, barter, or transfer (include the purchase price or a description of any other consideration involved), or

(*2*) Taken from the wild.

(D) Date acquired: month, day, and year.

(E) From whom or where stock acquired:

(*1*) Name, address, and permit number of seller, barterer, or transferor; or

(*2*) Location where stock taken from the wild.

(ii) Disposition of raptors, eggs, or semen.

(A) Description of stock:

(*1*) Species, sex, age of each (if applicable),

(*2*) Genotype-natal area (geographical breeding site or area that captive stock represents, e.g., Colville River, Alaska; unknown; migrant taken in Maryland, etc.), and

(*3*) Marker number (if applicable).

(B) Type of stock (including number or amount):

(*1*) Semen,

(*2*) Egg, or

(*3*) Bird.

(C) Manner of disposition:

(*1*) Sale, barter, or transfer (include the sale price or a description of any other consideration involved),

(*2*) Live loss,

(*3*) Intentional release to the wild, or

(*4*) Death.

(D) Date of disposition: month, day, and year.

(E) To whom or where stock disposed:

(*1*) Name, address, and permit number of purchaser, barterer, or transferee, or

(*2*) Description and location of other disposition.

(iii) Production and pedigree record.

(A) Mother and father(s):

(*1*) Species,

(*2*) Genotype-natal area, and

(*3*) Marker number.

(B) Insemination:

(*1*) Natural,

(*2*) Artificial, or

(*3*) Combined.

(C) Eggs laid:

(*1*) Total,

(*2*) First date, and

(*3*) Last date.

(D) Eggs hatched:

(*1*) Total,

(*2*) First date, and

(*3*) Last date.

(E) Young raised to 2 weeks of age:

(*1*) Total produced, and

(*2*) Marker number and date marked for each raptor.

(16) *Annual report.* A permittee must submit an annual report by January 31 of each year for the preceding year to the Director. The report must include the following information for each species possessed by the permittee:

(i) Number of raptors possessed as of December 31 (including the species, marker number, sex, and age of each raptor).

(ii) Number of females laying eggs.

(iii) Number of eggs laid.

(iv) Number of eggs hatched.

(v) Number of young raised to 2 weeks of age.

(vi) Number of raptors purchased, sold, bartered, received, or transferred (including the species, marker number, sex, and age of each raptor) the date of the transaction, and the name, address and permit number of each purchaser, seller, barterer, transferor, or transferee.

(e) *Term of permit.* A raptor propagation permit issued or renewed under this part expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked, but the term of the permit shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[48 FR 31608, July 8, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 9736, Mar. 15, 1984; 54 FR 38154, Sept. 14, 1989]

Subpart D—Control of Depredating Birds

§21.41 Depredation permits.

(a) *Permit requirement.* Except as provided in §§21.42 through 21.46, a depredation permit is required before any person may take, possess, or transport migratory birds for depredation control purposes. No permit is required merely to scare or herd depredating migratory birds other than endangered or threatened species or bald or golden eagles.

(b) *Applicant procedures.* Applications for depredation permits shall be submitted to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge (see §13.11(b) of this subchapter). Each such application must contain the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) A description of the area where depredations are occurring;

(2) The nature of the crops or other interests being injured;

(3) The extent of such injury; and

(4) The particular species of migratory birds committing the injury.

(c) *Additional permit conditions.* Inaddition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, depredation permits shall be subject to requires, in this section:

(1) Permittees may not kill migratory birds unless specifically authorized on the permit.

(2) Unless otherwise specifically authorized, when permittees are authorized to kill migratory birds they may do so only with a shotgun not larger than No. 10 gauge fired from the shoulder, and only on or over the threatened area or area described on the permit.

(3) Permittees may not use blinds, pits, or other means of concealment, decoys, duck calls, or other devices to lure or entice birds within gun range.

(4) All migratory birds killed shall be retrieved by the permittee and turned over to a Bureau representative or his designee for disposition to charitable or other worthy institutions for use as food, or otherwise disposed of as provided by law.

(5) Only persons named on the permit are authorized to act as agents of the permittee under authority of the permit.

(d) *Tenure of permits.* The tenure of depredation permits shall be limited to the dates which appear on its face, but in no case shall be longer than one year.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 17122, Mar. 31, 1977]

§21.42 Authority to issue depredating orders to permit the killing of migratory game birds.

Upon the receipt of evidence clearly showing that migratory game birds have accumulated in such numbers in a particular area as to cause or about to cause serious damage to agricultural, horticultural, and fish cultural interests, the Director is authorized to issue by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER a depredation order to permit the killing of such birds under the following conditions:

(a) That such birds may only be killed by shooting with a shotgun not larger than No. 10 gauge fired from the shoulder, and only on or over the threatened area or areas;

(b) That shooting shall be limited to such time as may be fixed by the Director on the basis of all circumstances involved. If prior to termination of the period fixed for such shooting, the Director receives information that there no longer exists a serious threat to the area or areas involved, he shall without delay cause to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER an order of revocation;

(c) That such migratory birds as are killed under the provisions of any depredation order may be used for food or donated to public museums or public scientific and educational institutions for exhibition, scientific, or educational purposes, but shall not be sold, offered for sale, bartered, or shipped for purpose of sale or barter, or be wantonly wasted or destroyed: *Provided,* That any migratory game birds

which cannot be so utilized shall be disposed of as prescribed by the Director;

(d) That any order issued pursuant to this section shall not authorize the killing of the designated species of depredating birds contrary to any State laws or regulations. The order shall specify that it is issued as an emergency measure designed to relieve depredations only and shall not be construed as opening, reopening, or extending any open hunting season contrary to any regulations promulgated pursuant to section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

§ 21.43 Depredation order for blackbirds, cowbirds, grackles, crows and magpies.

A Federal permit shall not be required to control yellow-headed red-winged, rusty, and Brewer's blackbirds, cowbirds, all grackles, crows, and magpies, when found committing or about to commit depredations upon ornamental or shade trees, agricultural crops, livestock, or wildlife, or when concentrated in such numbers and manner as to constitute a health hazard or other nuisance: *Provided:*

(a) That none of the birds killed pursuant to this section, nor their plumage, shall be sold or offered for sale, but may be possessed, transported, and otherwise disposed of or utilized.

(b) That any person exercising any of the privileges granted by this section shall permit at all reasonable times including during actual operations, any Federal or State game or deputy game agent, warden, protector, or other game law enforcement officer free and unrestricted access over the premises on which such operations have been or are being conducted; and shall furnish promptly to such officer whatever information he may require, concerning said operations.

(c) That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the killing of such birds contrary to any State laws or regulations; and that none of the privileges granted under this section shall be exercised unless the person possesses whatever permit as may be required for such activities by the State concerned.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 47525, Nov. 15, 1989]

§ 21.44 Depredation order for designated species of depredating birds in California.

In any county in California in which horned larks, golden-crowned, white-crowned and other crowned sparrows, and house finches are, under extraordinary conditions, seriously injurious to agricultural or other interests, the Commissioner of Agriculture may, without a permit, kill or cause to be killed under his/her general supervision such of the above migratory birds as may be necessary to safeguard any agricultural or horticultural crop in the county: *Provided:*

(a) That such migratory birds shall be killed only when necessary to protect agricultural or horticultural crops from depredation; that none of the above migratory birds killed, or the parts thereof, or the plumage of such birds, shall be sold or removed from the area where killed; but that all such dead migratory birds shall be buried or otherwise destroyed within this area, except that any specimens needed for scientific purposes, as determined by the State or the Director shall not be destroyed.

(b) That any Commissioner of Agriculture exercising the privileges granted by this section shall keep records of the persons authorized by the Commissioner to kill such migratory birds, and the estimated number of such birds killed pursuant to the exercise of his authority, and the Commissioner shall submit a report thereof to the Director on or before December 31 of each year or whenever the Director so requests.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 47525, Nov. 15, 1989; 55 FR 17352, Apr. 24, 1990]

§ 21.45 Depredation order for depredating purple gallinules in Louisiana.

Landowners, sharecroppers, tenants, or their employees or agents, actually engaged in the production of rice in Louisiana, may, without a permit, shoot purple gallinules *(Ionornis martinica)* when found committing or about to commit serious depredations

to growing rice crops on the premises owned or occupied by such persons: *Provided:*

(a) That purple gallinules may only be killed pursuant to this section between May 1 and August 15 in any year.

(b) That purple gallinules killed pursuant to this section shall not be transported or sold or offered for sale except that, such transportation within the area, as may be necessary to bury or otherwise destroy the carcasses of such birds is permitted: *Provided,* That the Director or the State agricultural department, college, or other public institution may requisition such purple gallinules killed as may be needed for scientific investigations: *Provided further,* That any purple gallinules killed under authority of this section may also be donated to charitable institutions for food purposes.

(c) That any person exercising any of the privileges granted by this section shall permit at all reasonable times, including during actual operations, any Federal or State game or deputy game agent, warden, protector, or other game law enforcement officer free and unrestricted access over the premises on which such operations have been or are being conducted; and shall furnish promptly to such officer whatever information he may require, concerning said operations.

(d) That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the killing of such migratory birds contrary to any State laws or regulations; and that none of the privileges granted under this section shall be exercised unless the person possesses whatever permit as may be required for such activities by the State of Louisiana.

(e) That any person authorized by this section to exercise the privileges granted therein shall maintain records of the number of birds killed on the premises and shall submit a report thereof, on or before December 31 of each year, to the Director.

§ 21.46 Depredation order for depredating scrub jays and Steller's jays in Washington and Oregon.

Landowners, sharecroppers, tenants, or their employees or agents actually engaged in the production of nut crops in Washington and Oregon may, without a permit, take scrub jays (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) and Steller's jays (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) when found committing or about to commit serious depredations to nut crops on the premises owned or occupied by such persons: *Provided:*

(a) That scrub jays and Steller's jays may only be taken pursuant to this section between August 1 and December 1 in any year, in the Washington counties of Clark, Cowlitz, and Lewis; and the Oregon counties of Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill.

(b) That scrub jays and Steller's jays taken pursuant to this section shall not be transported or sold or offered for sale except that, such transportation within the area, as may be necessary to bury or otherwise destroy the carcasses of such birds is permitted: *Provided,* That the Director of the State agricultural department, college, or other public institution may requisition such scrub jays and Steller's jays killed as may be needed for scientific investigations.

(c) That such birds may be taken only by trapping or shooting and on areas where serious depredations are being or are about to be committed.

(d) That any person exercising any of the privileges granted by this section shall permit at all reasonable times, including during actual operations, any Federal or State game or deputy game agent, warden, protector, or other law enforcement officer free and unrestricted access over the premises on which such operations have been or are being conducted; and shall furnish promptly to such officer whatever information he may require, concerning said operations.

(e) That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the killing of such migratory birds contrary to any State laws or regulations; and that none of the privileges granted under this section shall be exercised unless the person possesses whatever permit as may be required for such activities by the States of Washington and Oregon.

(f) That any person authorized by this section to exercise the privileges granted therein shall maintain records

of the number of birds killed on the premises and shall submit a report thereof, on or before December 31 of each year, to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge (see §10.22 of this subchapter).

[39 FR 31326, Aug. 28, 1974]

PART 22—EAGLE PERMITS

Subpart A—Introduction

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22.2 Scope of regulations.
22.3 Definitions.

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22.22 Permits for Indian religious purposes.
22.23 Permits to take depredating eagles.
22.24 Permits for falconry purposes.
22.25 Permits to take golden eagle nests.

Subpart D—Depredation Control Orders on Golden Eagles

22.31 Golden eagle depredations control order on request of Governor of a State.
22.32 Conditions and limitations on taking under depredation control order.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, Eagle Protection Act of June 8, 1940, Chapter 278, 54 Stat. 251; Pub. L. 87–884, 76 Stat. 1246; sec. 2, Pub. L. 92–535, 86 Stat. 1065; sec. 9, Pub. L. 95–616, 92 Stat. 3114 (16 U.S.C. 668a).

SOURCE: 39 FR 1183, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§22.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part govern the taking, possession, and transportation of bald and golden eagles for scientific, educational, and depredations control purposes and for the religious purposes of Indian tribes. The import, export, purchase, sale, or barter of bald or golden eagles, their parts, nests, or eggs is not permitted by any regulation of this subchapter B.

§22.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) Bald eagles, alive or dead, or their parts, nests, or eggs lawfully acquired prior to June 8, 1940, and golden eagles, alive or dead, or their parts, nests, or eggs lawfully acquired prior to October 24, 1962, may be possessed, or transported without a Federal permit, but may not be imported, exported, purchased, sold, traded, bartered, or offered for purchase, sale, trade or barter; and all shipments containing such birds, parts, nests, or eggs must be marked as provided by 18 U.S.C. 44 and §14.81 of this subchapter: *Provided,* That no exemption from any statute or regulation shall accrue to any offspring of such birds.

(b) The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other regulations of this subchapter B which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the importation, exportation, and interstate transportation of wildlife (see also part 13 of this subchapter).

§22.3 Definitions.

In addition to definitions contained in part 0 of this subchapter, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this part 22:

Area nesting population means the number of pairs of golden eagles known to have a resting attempt during the preceding 12 months within a 10-mile radius of a golden eagle nest.

Golden eagle nest means any readily identifiable structure built, maintained or occupied by golden eagles for propagation purposes.

Inactive nest means a golden eagle nest that is not currently used by golden eagles as determined by the absence of any adult, egg, or dependent young at the nest during the 10 days before the nest is taken.

Nesting attempt means any activity by golden eagles involving egg laying and incubation as determined by the presence of an egg attended by an adult, an adult in incubation posture, or other evidence indicating recent use of a golden eagle nest for incubation of eggs or rearing of young.

Person means an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or

any other private entity, or any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of any State or political subdivision of a State.

Resource development or recovery includes, but is not limited to, mining, timbering, extracting oil, natural gas and geothermal energy, construction of roads, dams, reservoirs, power plants, power transmission lines, and pipelines, as well as facilities and access routes essential to these operations, and reclamation following any of these operations.

Take includes also pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, or molest or disturb.

[39 FR 1183, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 48 FR 57300, Dec. 29, 1983]

Subpart B—General Requirements

§22.11 General permit requirements.

No person shall take, possess, or transport any bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) or any golden eagle (*Aquilachrysaetos*), or the parts, nests, or eggs of such birds except as may be permitted under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this part and part 13 and under §21.22 (banding or marking permits), or under a depredation order issued under subpart D of this part.

§22.12 General restrictions.

No person shall sell, purchase, barter, trade, or offer for sale, purchase, barter, or trade, export or import, at any time or in any manner, any bald eagle (*Haliaeetusleu cocephalus*), or any golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), or the parts, nests, or eggs of such birds, and no permit will be issued to authorize such acts.

Subpart C—Eagle Permits

§22.21 Permits for scientific or exhibition purposes.

The Director may, upon receipt of an application and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing taking, possession, or transportation of bald eagles or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs for the scientific or exhibition purposes of public museums, public scientific societies, or public zoological parks.

(a) *Application procedure.* Applications for permits to take, possess, or transport bald or golden eagles, their parts, nests or eggs for scientific or exhibition purposes shall be submitted to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge (See: §13.11(b) of this subchapter). Each such application must contain the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following information:

(1) Species of eagle and number of such birds, nests, or eggs proposed to be taken, possessed, or transported;

(2) Specific locality in which taking is proposed, if any;

(3) Method taking proposed, if any;

(4) If not taken, the source of eagles and other circumstances surrounding the proposed acquisition or transportation;

(5) Name and address of the public museum, public scientific societies, or public zoological park for which they are intended;

(6) Complete explanation and justification of request, nature of project or study, number of specimens now at institution, reason these are inadequate, and other appropriate explanations.

(b) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to take, possess, or transport bald or golden eagles for scientific or exhibition purposes, shall be subject to the following condition: In addition to any reporting requirement set forth in the permit, the permittee shall submit a report of activities conducted under the permit to the Special Agent in Charge within 30 days after expiration of the permit.

(c) *Issuance criteria.* The Director shall conduct an investigation and not issue a permit to take, possess, or transport bald or golden eagles for scientific or exhibition purposes unless he has determined that such taking, possession, or transportation is compatible with the preservation of the bald or golden eagle. In making such determination, the Director shall consider, among other criteria, the following:

(1) The direct or indirect effect which issuing such permit would be likely to have upon the wild populations of bald and golden eagles;

(2) Whether the expertise, facilities, or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate to successfully accomplish the objectives stated in the application;

(3) Whether the justification of the purpose for which the permit is being requested is adequate to justify the removal of the eagle from the wild or otherwise change its status; and

(4) Whether the applicant has demonstrated that the permit is being requested for *bona fide* scientific or exhibition purposes of public museums, public scientific societies, or public zoological parks.

(d) *Tenure of permits.* The tenure of permits to take bald or golden eagles for scientific or exhibition purposes shall be that shown on the face of the permit.

§ 22.22 Permits for Indian religious purposes.

The Director may, upon receipt of an application and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing the taking, possession, and transportation of bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs for the religious use of Indians.

(a) *Application procedure.* Applications for permits to take, possess, and transport bald or golden eagles, their parts, nests, or eggs for the religious use of Indians shall be submitted to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge (See: § 13.11(b) of this subchapter). Only applications from individual Indians will be accepted. Each such application must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) Species and number of eagles or feathers proposed to be taken, or acquired by gift or inheritance.

(2) State and local area where the taking is proposed to be done, or from whom acquired.

(3) Name of tribe with which applicant is associated.

(4) Name of tribal religious ceremony(ies) for which required.

(5) Applicant must attach a certification from the Bureau of Indian Affairs that the applicant is an Indian.

(6) Applicant must attach a certification from a duly authorized official of the religious group that the applicant is authorized to participate in such ceremonies.

(b) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to take, possess, and transport bald or golden eagles, their parts, nests or eggs, for the religious use of Indians shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Bald or golden eagles or their parts possessed under permits issued pursuant to this section are not transferable, except such birds or their parts may be handed down from generation to generation or from one Indian to another in accordance with tribal or religious customs; and

(2) Permittees shall make such reports or submit inventories of eagle feathers or parts on hand as may be requested by the Special Agent in Charge.

(c) *Issuance criteria.* The Director shall conduct an investigation and not issue a permit to take, possess, and transport bald or golden eagles, their parts, nests or eggs, for the religious use of Indians unless he has determined that such taking, possession, and transportation is compatible with the preservation of the bald or golden eagle. In making such determination, the Director shall consider, among other criteria, the following:

(1) The direct or indirect effect which issuing such permit would be likely to have upon the wild populations of bald or golden eagles; and

(2) Whether the applicant is an Indian who is authorized to participate in *bona fide* tribal religious ceremonies.

(d) *Tenure of permits.* Any permit issued pursuant to this section under which the applicant is authorized to take eagles shall be valid during the period specified on the face thereof which shall in no case be longer than 1 year from date of issue. Any permit issued pursuant to this part which authorizes the permittee to transport and possess eagles or their parts shall be

valid for the life of the permittee unless sooner revoked.

§22.23 Permits to take depredating eagles.

The Director may, upon receipt of an application and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing the taking of depredating bald or golden eagles.

(a) *Application procedure.* Applications for permits to take depredating bald or golden eagles shall be submitted to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge (See: §13.11(b) of this subchapter). Each such application must contain the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) Species and number of eagles proposed to be taken;

(2) Location and description of property where taking is proposed;

(3) Inclusive dates for which permit is requested;

(4) Method of taking proposed;

(5) Kind and number of livestock or domestic animals owned by applicant;

(6) Kind and amount of alleged damaged; and

(7) Name, address, age, and business relationship with applicant of any person the applicant proposes to act for him as his agent in the taking of such eagles.

(b) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B. permits to take depredating bald or golden eagles shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Bald or golden eagles may be taken under permit by firearms, traps, or other suitable means except by poison or from aircraft;

(2) The taking of eagles under permit may be done only by the permittee or his agents named in the permit;

(3) Any eagle taken under authority of such permit will be promptly turned over to a Service agent or other game law enforcement officer designated in the permit; and

(4) In addition to any reporting requirement set forth in the permit, the permittee shall submit a report of activities conducted under the permit to the Special Agent in Charge within 10 days following completion of the taking operations or the expiration of the permit whichever occurs first.

(c) *Issuance criteria.* The Director shall conduct an investigation and not issue a permit to take depredating bald or golden eagles unless he has determined that such taking is compatible with the preservation of the bald or golden eagle. In making such determination the Director shall consider the following:

(1) The direct or indirect effect which issuing such permit would be likely to have upon the wild population of bald or golden eagles;

(2) Whether there is evidence to show that bald or golden eagles have in fact become seriously injurious to wildlife or to agriculture or other interests in the particular locality to be covered by the permit, and the injury complained of is substantial; and

(3) Whether the only way to abate the damage caused by the bald or golden eagle is to take some or all of the offending birds.

(d) *Tenure of permits.* The tenure of any permit to take bald or golden eagles for depredation control purposes shall be that shown on the face thereof, and shall in no case be longer than 90 days from date of issue.

§22.24 Permits for falconry purposes.

The Director may, upon receipt of an application and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing the possession and transportation of golden eagles for falconry purposes.

(a) *Application procedure.* Applications for permits to possess and transport golden eagles for falconry purposes shall be submitted to the appropriate special agent in charge (see §13.11(b) of this subchapter). Each application must contain the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) A copy of the applicant's master (or equivalent) class permit issued in accordance with 50 CFR 21.28.

(2) A statement of the applicant's experience in handling large raptors, including the species, type of experience and duration of the activity in which the experience was acquired.

(3) At least two (2) letters of reference from individuals with recognized experience in handling and/or flying eagles. Each letter must contain a concise history of the author's experience with eagles. Eagle handling experience is defined as, but is not limited to, the handling of pre-Act birds, zoological specimens, rehabilitating eagles, or scientific studies involving eagles. Each letter must also assess the applicant's capability to properly care for the fly golden eagles in falconry, and recommend the issuance or denial of the permit.

(4) A description of the facilities in which golden eagles will be housed.

(5) If requesting an eagle(s) from the Service, applicants must specify the sex, age and condition of the eagle(s) they will accept.

(6) For eagles already legally possessed, a copy of the permit or other documentation authorizing possession of said birds, and the procedures to be used to minimize or eliminate hazards associated with the use of imprinted birds in falconry.

(7) Name, address, age and experience in handling raptors of any person the applicant proposes to act as an authorized agent in taking possession of golden eagles provided by the Service.

(8) To obtain additional or replacement golden eagles, a request in writing to the appropriate special agent in charge must be tendered, identifying the existing permit and, for replacement eagles, the reason for such replacement.

(b) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to possess and transport golden eagles for falconry purposes are subject to the following conditions:

(1) Golden eagles possessed for falconry purposes are considered as raptors and must be maintained in accordance with Federal falconry standards described in §§ 21.28 and 21.29 of this subchapter.

(2) Only golden eagles legally obtained may be possessed and transported for falconry purposes.

(3) Captive breeding of golden eagles possessed for falconry purposes is prohibited.

(4) The applicant, or authorized agent, must agree to take possession of a requested golden eagle(s) within 72 hours of notification of availability. Expenses incurred by the applicant in taking possession of said eagle(s) will be the applicant's responsibility.

(5) The golden eagle(s) must be banded with a numbered eagle marker provided by the Service.

(6) All permits issued pursuant to this section shall state on their face that eagles possessed for falconry purposes under authority of this permit may not be transferred or otherwise intentionally disposed of by any means, including release to the wild, without written approval from the appropriate regional director.

(7) All permits issued pursuant to this section shall state on their face that the appropriate special agent in charge must be notified no later than ten (10) days after the death of a permit holder.

(c) *More restrictive State laws.* Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a State from making and/or enforcing more restrictive laws and regulations as regards the use of golden eagles in falconry.

(d) *Issuance criteria.* The Director shall conduct an investigation and shall not issue a permit to possess and transport golden eagles for falconry purposes unless he has determined: that such possession and transportation is compatible with the preservation of golden eagles; that the proposed possession and transportation of golden eagles for falconry is not otherwise prohibited by laws and regulations within the State where the activity is proposed; and that the applicant is qualified to possess and transport golden eagles for falconry purposes. In making the latter determination, the Director shall consider, but shall not necessarily be limited to, the following:

(1) The applicant's cumulative falconry experience.

(2) The applicant's demonstrated ability to handle and care for large raptors.

(3) Information contained in the applicant's letters of reference.

(e) *Tenure of permits.* Any permit to possess and transport golden eagles for

falconry purposes is valid for as long as the holder maintains a valid master (or equivalent) class falconry permit or until revoked in writing by the Service.

(f) *Permission to trap golden eagles for falconry purposes.* Applicants desiring to trap golden eagles from the wild for use in falconry must request and obtain permission from the Service prior to exercising this privilege. The following applies to requests:

(1) Only golden eagles from a specified depredation area may be trapped for falconry purposes.

(2) Permission to trap golden eagles must be requested in writing from the appropriate State Animal Damage Control (ADC) supervisor subsequent to issuance of the permit to possess and transport golden eagles for falconry purposes.

(3) Permission to trap will not be granted until the permittee suitably demonstrates to the State ADC supervisor or a designated project leader his/her qualifications and capabilities to trap golden eagles from the wild.

(4) All such trapping must be conducted under the direct supervision of the State ADC supervisor or designated project leader in the specified depredation area.

(5) Any permission to trap golden eagles from the wild pursuant to this section shall in no case extend more than 90 days from the date of issue.

(6) Upon issuance of permission to trap in accordance with the above conditions, the appropriate special agent in charge will be notified in writing by the State ADC supervisor of the individual's name, address, location of the specified depredation area and tenure of permission to trap golden eagles.

(The information collection requirements approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1018–0022. The information is necessary to determine potential permittee's qualifications and is required to obtain a permit)

[49 FR 891, Jan. 6, 1984]

§ 22.25 Permits to take golden eagle nests.

The Director may, upon receipt of an application and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing any person to take golden eagle nests during a resource development or recovery operation when the nests are inactive, if the taking is compatible with the preservation of the area nesting population of golden eagles. The information collection requirements contained within this section have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned clearance number 1018–0022. This information is being collected to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications. This information will be used to review permit applications and make decisions, according to the criteria established in this section for the issuance or denial of such permits. The obligation to respond is required to obtain or retain a permit.

(a) *Application procedure.* Applications for permits to take golden eagle nests must be submitted to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge (see § 13.11(b) of this chapter). Applications are only accepted from persons engaged in a resource development or recovery operation, including the planning and permitting stages of an operation. Each application must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this chapter plus the following additional information:

(1) A description of the resource development or recovery operation in which the applicant is engaged;

(2) The number of golden eagle nests proposed to be taken;

(3) A description of the property on which the taking is proposed, with reference made to its exact geographic location. An appropriately scaled map or plat must be included which delineates the area of the resource development or recovery operation and identifies the exact location of each golden eagle nest proposed to be taken. The map or plat must contain enough detail so that each golden eagle nest proposed to be taken can be readily located by the Service.

(4) For each golden eagle nest proposed to be taken, the applicant must calculate the area nesting population of golden eagles and identify on an appropriately scaled map or plat the exact location of each golden eagle nest used to calculate the area nesting

population unless the Service has sufficient data to independently calculate the area nesting population. The map or plat must contain enough details so that each golden eagle nest used to calculate the area nesting population can be readily located by the Service.

(5) A description of each activity to be performed during the resource development or recovery operation which involves the taking of a golden eagle nest;

(6) A statement with any supporting documents from ornithologists experienced with golden eagles or other qualified persons who have made on site inspections and can verify the applicant's calculation of the area nesting population;

(7) The length of time for which the permit is requested, including the dates on which the proposed resource development or recovery operation is to begin and end;

(8) A statement indicating the intended disposition of each nest proposed to be taken. Applicants should state whether they are willing to collect any nest for scientific or educational purposes; and

(9) A statement indicating any proposed mitigation measures that are compatible with the resource development or recovery operation to encourage golden eagles to reoccupy the resource development or recovery site. Mitigation measures may include reclaiming disturbed land to enhance golden eagle nesting and foraging habitat, relocating in suitable habitat any inactive golden eagle nest taken, or establishing one or more nest sites. If the establishment of one or more nest sites is proposed, a description of the materials and methods to be used and the exact location of each artificial nest site must be included.

(b) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this chapter, permits to take golden eagle nests are subject to the following additional conditions:

(1) Only inactive golden eagle nests may be taken.

(2) The permittee shall submit a report of activities conducted under the permit to the Director within ten (10) days following the permit's expiration;

(3) The permittee shall notify the Director in writing at least 10 days but not more than 30 days before any golden eagle nest is taken;

(4) The permittee shall comply with any mitigation measures determined by the Director to be feasible and compatible with the resource development or recovery operation; and

(5) Any permit issued before the commencement of a resource development or recovery operation is invalid if the activity which required a permit is not performed.

(c) *Issuance criteria.* The Director shall conduct an investigation and not issue a permit to take any golden eagle nest unless such taking is compatible with the preservation of the area nesting population of golden eagles. In making such determination, the Director shall consider the following:

(1) Whether the applicant can reasonably conduct the resource development or recovery operation in a manner that avoids taking any golden eagle nest;

(2) The total number of golden eagle nests proposed to be taken;

(3) The size of the area nesting population of golden eagles;

(4) Whether suitable golden eagle nesting and foraging habitat unaffected by the resource development or recovery operation is available to the area nesting population of golden eagles to accommodate any golden eagles displaced by the resource development or recovery operation;

(5) Whether feasible mitigation measures compatible with the resource development or recovery operation are available to encourage golden eagles to reoccupy the resource development or recovery site. Mitigation measures may include reclaiming disturbed land to enhance golden eagle nesting and foraging habitat, relocating in suitable habitat any golden eagle nest taken, or establishing one or more nest sites; and

(6) Whether the area nesting population is widely dispersed or locally concentrated.

(d) *Tenure of permits.* The tenure of any permit to take golden eagle nests

is 2 years from the date of issuance, unless a shorter period of time is prescribed on the face of the permit. Permits may be renewed in accordance with part 13 of this chapter.

[48 FR 57300, Dec. 29, 1983]

Subpart D—Depredation Control Orders on Golden Eagles

§ 22.31 Golden eagle depredations control order on request of Governor of a State.

(a) Whenever the Governor of any State requests permission to take golden eagles to seasonally protect domesticated flocks and herds in such State, the Director shall make an investigation and if he determines that such taking is necessary to and will seasonally protect domesticated flocks and herds in such States he shall authorize such taking in whatever part or parts of the State and for such periods as he determines necessary to protect such interests.

(b) Requests from the Governor of a State to take golden eagles to seasonally protect domesticated flocks and herds must be submitted in writing to the Director listing the periods of time during which the taking of such birds is recommended, and including a map of the State indicating the boundaries of the proposed area of taking. Such requests should include a statement of the facts and the source of such facts that in the Governor's opinion justifies the request. After a decision by the Director, the Governor will be advised in writing concerning the request and a notice will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 22.32 Conditions and limitations on taking under depredation control order.

(a) Whenever the taking of golden eagles without a permit is authorized for the seasonal protection of livestock, such birds may be taken by firearms, traps, or other suitable means except by poison or from aircraft.

(b) Any person exercising any of the privileges granted by this subpart D must permit all reasonable times, including during actual operations, any Service agent, or other game law enforcement officer free and unrestricted access over the premises on which such operations have been or are being conducted; and shall furnish promptly to such officer whatever information he may require concerning such operations.

(c) The authority to take golden eagles under a depredations control order issued pursuant to this subpart D only authorizes the taking of golden eagles when necessary to seasonally protect domesticated flocks and herds, and all such birds taken must be reported and turned over to a local Bureau Agent.

PART 23—ENDANGERED SPECIES CONVENTION

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AUTHORITY: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 27 U.S.T. 1087; and Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 42 FR 10465, Feb. 22, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 23.1 Purpose of regulations.

(a) The regulations in this part implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, TIAS 8249.

(b) The regulations identify those species of wildlife and plants included in appendix I, II or III to the Convention.

§ 23.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) The regulations of this part apply only to wildlife and plants listed in appendix I, II or III to the Convention, listed herein in § 23.23 for the convenience of the public. It should be noted that many species listed in appendix I, II or III are also listed in part 17 (endangered and threatened species) or part 18 (marine mammals), and are subject to additional regulations in those parts or in part 216 (marine mammals) or parts 217–225 (endangered and threatened species) for species under jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

§ 23.3 Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in parts 10 and 17 of this subchapter, and unless the context requires otherwise, in this part:

Appendix I means the list of wildlife and plants called ''Appendix I'' and attached to the Convention (see § 23.23 for the list).

Appendix II means the list of wildlife and plants called ''Appendix II'' and attached to the Convention (see § 23.23 for the list).

Appendix III means the list of wildlife and plants called ''Appendix III'' and attached to the Convention (see § 23.23 for the list).

Convention means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, TIAS 8249.

Management Authority means a national management authority officially designated by a party to implement the present Convention, including the granting of permits or certificates for Convention purposes on behalf of the party.

Party means a country for which the Convention has entered into force, by virtue of ratification or accession.

Re-export means export of wildlife or plants that have previously been imported.

United States means all of the several states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

§ 23.4 Parties to the Convention.

The following countries are currently parties to the Convention. The name and address of the management authority is included under the name of each country. This list is for the convenience of the public, and does not preclude the application of regulations in this part 23 to importation, exportation or re-exportation to or from other countries.

AUSTRALIA

The Bureau of Customs, Department of Business and Consumer Affairs, Canberra, Act 2600, Australia.

BRAZIL

Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento, Florestal (IBDF) do Ministério da Agricultura, Palacio do Desenvolvimento, Setor Bancario Norte, 13° andar, 70000 Brazilia—DF Brazil.

CANADA

The Administrator, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of the Environment, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A OH3, Canada.

CHILE

Servico Agricola y Ganadero (SAG), Ministerio de Agricultura, Santiago, Chile.

COSTA RICA

Departmento de Pesca Continental y Vida Silvestre, Ministério de Agricultura y Ganaderia, San Jose, Costa Rica.

CYPRUS

Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Nicosia, Cyprus.

ECUADOR

Ministério de Agricultura y Ganaderia, Quito, Ecuador.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Bundesminister für Ernährung Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Rochusstrasse 1, 5300 Bonn-Duisdorf, Federal Republic of Germany.

FINLAND

Maa—ja Metsatalousministerio, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Natural Resources, Hallituskatu 3 A, 00170 Helsinki 3 A, Finland.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Ministerium für Land, Forst und Nahrungsgüterwirtschaft, der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, DDR–1157 Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

GHANA

Department of Game and Wildlife, P.O. Box M 239, Accra, Ghana.

INDIA

The Director of Wildlife Preservation, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Department of Agriculture, Krishi Bhaven, New Delhi—110001, India.

IRAN

Department of the Environment, P.O. Box 1430, Tehran, Iran.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Direction des Eaux et Forets et de la Conservation des Sols, B.P. 243, Tananarive.

MAURITIUS

The Conservator of Forests, Forest Service, Curepipe, Mauritius.

MOROCCO

Comité National de l'Environment, Direction de l'Environment, Ministère de l'Urbanisme, de l'Habitat, du Tourisme et de l'Environment, Rabat, Morocco.

NEPAL

Not available.

NIGER

Ministère de l'Económie rurale, et du Climat, Niamey, Niger.

NIGERIA

Not available.

NORWAY

The Royal Ministry of Environment, Myntgaten 2, P.O. Box 8012 Oslo-Dep., N—Oslo 1, Norway.

PAKISTAN

Mr. A.M. Khattak, Inspector General of Forests/Member Secretary, Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Cooperatives, Under-Developed Areas and Land Reforms (Food and Agriculture Division), National Council for Conservation of Wildlife, Bungalow No.: 4–G, St. No.: 51, F.6/Islamabad, Pakistan.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The Conservator of Fauna, Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 2585, Konedobu, Papua, New Guinea.

PARAGUAY

Not available.

PERU

Direccion General Forestal y de Fauna, Natalio Sánches 220, 3er. piso, Jesús Maria, Lima, Peru.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Secretary, Department of Planning and the Environment, Private Bag X 213, Pretoria 0001, South Africa.

SWEDEN

Lantbruksstyrelsen, Vallgatan 6, S–551 83 Jonkoping, Sweden.

SWITZERLAND

Office veterinaire federal, Thunstrasse 17, 3005 Berne 6, Switzerland.

TUNISIA

Direction des Forets, 36, rue Alain Savary, Tunis, Tunisia.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Not available.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Not available.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Department of the Environment, 17/19 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1LN, England.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Chief, Federal Wildlife Permit Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 18th and C Streets NW., Washington, DC 20240 U.S.A.

URUGUAY

Presidente del Instituto Nacional para le Preservacion del Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Education y Cultura, Sarandi 444, Montevideo, Uruguay.

ZAIRE

Le Commissaire d'Etat a l'Environment, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme Boite Postale 12348, Kinshasa/Gombe, Zaire.

Subpart B—Prohibitions, Permits and Exceptions

§ 23.11 Prohibitions.

(a) Unless the requirements in this part 23 are met, or one of the exceptions in this part 23 is applicable, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to commit, attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed any of the acts described in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) *Import.* (1) It is unlawful to import into the United States any wildlife or plant listed in appendix I, II or III (see § 23.23) from any foreign country.

(2) It is unlawful to import directly into the United States any wildlife or plant listed in appendix I or II (see § 23.23) taken from the sea beyond the jurisdiction of any country.

(c) *Export.* It is unlawful to export from the United States any wildlife or plant listed in appendix I, II or III (see § 23.23).

(d) *Re-export.* It is unlawful to re-export from the United States any wildlife or plant listed in appendix I, II or III (see § 23.23).

(e) *Possession.* It is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to possess any wildlife or plant listed in appendix I, II or III imported into the United States, or exported or re-exported from the United States contrary to the provisions of the Convention or this part 23.

§ 23.12 Requirements.

(a) *Import*—(1) *Appendix I.* (i) In order to import into the United States any wildlife or plant listed in Appendix I from any foreign country, a United States import permit, issued pursuant to § 23.15, and a valid foreign export permit issued by the country of origin or a valid foreign re-export certificate issued by the country of re-export must be obtained prior to such importation.

(ii) In order to import directly into the United States any wildlife or plant listed in appendix I taken from the sea beyond the jurisdiction of any country, a United States import permit issued pursuant to § 23.15 must be obtained prior to such importation.

(2) *Appendix II.* (i) In order to import into the United States any wildlife or plant listed in appendix II from any foreign country, a valid foreign export permit issued by the country of origin, or a valid foreign re-export certificate issued by the country of re-export, must be obtained prior to such importation.

(ii) In order to import directly into the United States any wildlife or plant listed in Appendix II taken from the sea beyond the jurisdiction of any country, a United States import permit issued pursuant to § 23.15, must be obtained prior to such importation.

(3) *Appendix III.* (i) In order to import into the United States any wildlife or plant listed in appendix III from a foreign country that has listed such animal or plant in appendix III, a valid foreign export permit or re-export certificate issued by such country must be obtained prior to such importation.

(ii) In order to import into the United States any wildlife or plant listed in appendix III from a foreign country that has not listed such wildlife or plant in appendix III, a valid foreign certificate of origin or foreign re-export certificate must be obtained prior to such importation.

(b) *Export or re-export*—(1) *Appendices I and II.* In order to export or re-export from the United States any wildlife or

plant listed in appendix I or II, a United States export permit or re-export certificate, issued pursuant to §23.15, must be obtained prior to such exportation or re-exportation.

(2) *Appendix III.* (i) In order to export or re-export from the United States any wildlife or plant listed in appendix III by the United States, a United States export permit or re-export certificate issued pursuant to §23.15, must be obtained prior to such exportation or re-exportation.

(ii) In order to export or re-export from the United States any wildlife or plant listed in appendix III that has not been listed by the United States, a re-export certificate or certificate of origin, issued pursuant to §23.15, must be obtained prior to such exportation or re-exportation.

§23.13 Exceptions.

(a) If any wildlife or plant listed in appendix I, II or III is also subject to the regulations in part 17 or part 18 of this subchapter, the prohibitions and exceptions in those parts and in part 23 shall apply. Exceptions in one part cannot be invoked to allow activities prohibited in another part.

(b) The prohibitions in §23.11 (b) through (d) concerning importation, exportation and re-exportation shall not apply to wildlife or plant listed in appendix I, II or III that are being transshipped through the United States provided such wildlife or plants remain in Customs custody.

(c) The prohibitions in §23.11 (b) through (d) concerning importation, exportation and re-exportation shall not apply to wildlife or plants when a certificate has been issued by the management authority of the country of origin or the country of re-export to the effect that the wildlife or plant was acquired prior to the date the Convention applied to it. See §23.15 for rules on the issuance of such certificates.

(d) The prohibitions in §23.11 (b) through (d) concerning importation, exportation and re-exportation shall not apply to wildlife or plants that are accompanying personal baggage or part of a shipment of the household effects of persons moving their residences to or from the United States: *Provided,* That this exception shall not apply to:

(1) Importation by U.S. residents of wildlife or plants listed in appendix I that were acquired outside the United States; or

(2) Importation by U.S. residents of wildlife or plants listed in appendix II that were taken from the wild in a foreign country, if that country requires export permits.

(e) Wildlife or plants listed in appendix I that have been bred in captivity or artificially propagated, for commercial activities, shall be treated as if listed in appendix II.

(f) The prohibitions in §23.11 (b) through (d) concerning importation, exportation and re-exportation shall not apply to wildlife or plants when a certificate has been issued by the management authority of the country of export to the effect that the wildlife or plant was bred in captivity or artificially propagated, or was part of or derived therefrom. See §23.15 for rules on the issuance of such certificates.

(g) The prohibitions in §23.11 (b) through (d) concerning importation, exportation and re-exportation shall not apply to herbarium specimens, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, and live plant material when they are imported, exported or re-exported as a non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions that have been registered by a management authority of their country, and when a label issued or approved by such management authority is clearly affixed to the package or container. See §23.15 for rules on registration and issuance or approval of labels.

§23.14 Foreign documentation.

(a) *Party countries.* Only export permits, re-export certificates, certificates of origin, or other certificates issued and signed by a management authority will be accepted as a valid foreign document from a country that is a party to the Convention.

(b) *Countries that are not parties.* The requirements in this part 23 apply to all wildlife and plants listed in appendix I, II or III to the Convention, whether the shipment is to or from a country that is party to the Convention, or to or from any other country.

In the case of a shipment from a country not party to the Convention, documents containing information corresponding to that required by the regulations in this part 23 may be accepted. Such documents may be in the form of an export or import permit, a letter from the proper authority, or any other form that clearly indicates the nature of the document. Such documents must:

(1) Be issued by an official of the country responsible for authorizing the export of such wildlife or plants;

(2) Specify the species (or taxa to the rank listed in appendix I, II or III) and give the numbers of wildlife or plants covered by the document; and

(3) Contain the following statement or its equivalent:

I, _____, (Signing official), hereby certify that the shipment of wildlife or plants covered by this document is in accordance with the laws of _____ (Country), will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and, if living, will be transported in a manner which will minimize the risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment.

§ 23.15 Permits and certificates.

(a) In order to import, export or re-export wildlife or plants listed in appendix I, II or III that are also listed as endangered or threatened and subject to regulations in part 17 of this subchapter, the requirements in both part 17 and part 23 must be met. A single application meeting the appropriate application requirements in part 17 will also meet the application requirements in part 23.

(b) In order to import wildlife listed in appendix I, II or III that are marine mammals subject to regulations in part 18 of this subchapter, the requirements in both part 18 and part 23 must be met. A single application meeting the application requirements in part 18 will also meet the application requirements in part 23.

(c) Application requirements for permits or certificates to import, export or re-export wildlife or plants listed in appendix I, II or III that are not subject to the regulations in part 17 or part 18 of this subchapter. Applications for permits or certificates under this section must be submitted to the Director by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who wishes to engage in the activity. Each application must be submitted on an official application form (Form 3–200) provided by the Service, or must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter, and must include, as an attachment, as much of the following information as relates to the purpose for which the applicant is requesting a permit or certificate.

(1) The scientific and common names of the species (or taxa to the rank listed in appendix I, II or III) sought to be covered by the permit, the number of wildlife or plants, and the activity sought to be authorized (such as importing, exporting, re-exporting, etc.);

(2) A statement as to whether the wildlife or plant, at the time of application, (i) is living in the wild, (ii) is living but is not in the wild, or (iii) is dead;

(3) A description of the wildlife or plant, including (i) size, (ii) sex (if known), and (iii) type of goods, if it is a part or derivative;

(4) In the case of living wildlife or plants, (i) a description of the type, size and construction of any container the wildlife or plant will be placed in during transportation; and (ii) the arrangements for watering and otherwise caring for the wildlife or plant during transportation;

(5) The name and address of the person in a foreign country to whom the wildlife or plant is to be exported from the United States, or from whom the wildlife or plant is to be imported into the United States;

(6) The country and place where the wildlife or plant was or is to be taken from the wild;

(7) In the case of wildlife or plants listed in appendix I to be imported into the United States, (i) a statement of the purposes and details of the activities for which the wildlife or plant is to be imported; (ii) a brief resume of the technical expertise of the applicant or other persons who will care for the wildlife or plant; (iii) the name, address and a description, including diagrams or photographs, of the facility where the wildlife or plant will be maintained; and (iv) a description of

all mortalities, in the two years preceding the date of this application, involving any wildlife species covered in the application (or any species of the same genus or family) held by the applicant, including the causes and steps taken to avoid such mortalities; and

(8) Copies of documents, sworn affidavits or other evidence showing that either (i) the wildlife or plant was acquired prior to the date the Convention applied to it, or (ii) the wildlife or plant was bred in captivity or artificially propagated, or was part of or derived therefrom, or (iii) the wildlife or plant is an herbarium specimen, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimen or live plant material to be imported, exported or re-exported as a non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions.

(d) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit or certificate should be issued. In making his decision, the Director shall consider in addition to the general criteria in §13.21(b) of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the proposed import, export or re-export would be detrimental to the survival of the species;

(2) Whether the wildlife or plant was acquired lawfully;

(3) Whether any living wildlife or plant to be exported or re-exported will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment;

(4) Whether any living wildlife or plant to be imported directly into the United States from the sea beyond the jurisdiction of any country will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment;

(5) Whether an import permit has been granted by a foreign country, in the case of proposed export or re-export from the United States of any wildlife or plant listed in Appendix I;

(6) Whether the proposed recipient of any living wildlife or plant listed in Appendix I to be imported into the United States is suitably equipped to house and care for such wildlife or plant;

(7) Whether any wildlife or plant listed in appendix I to be imported into the United States is to be used for primarily commercial activities; and

(8) Whether the evidence submitted is sufficient to justify an exception, in the case of (i) wildlife or plants that were acquired prior to the date the Convention applied to them; (ii) wildlife or plants that were bred in captivity or artificially propagated, or were part of or derived there from; or (iii) wildlife or plants that are herbarium specimens; other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, or live plant material to be imported, exported or re-exported as a non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions.

(9) Whether in the case of wildlife or plants listed in Appendix II, they are the subject of a large volume of trade and are not necessarily threatened with extinction.

(e) *Permit or certificate conditions.* In addition to the general criteria set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, permits or certificates issued under this section shall be subject to the following special conditions:

(1) Any permit must be presented to a Service agent at a designated port of entry upon importation into the United States or prior to exportation or re-exportation from the United States:

(2) Where appropriate and feasible, the Service may require that an identifying mark be affixed upon any wildlife or plant;

(3) In the case of wildlife or plants that are herbarium specimens, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, or live plant material to be imported, exported or re-exported as a non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions, the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee must be on each package or container. The letters ''CITES'' (acronym for the Convention), a description such as ''herbarium specimens,'' and the code letters assigned by the Service to the scientist or scientific institution, must be entered on the Customs declaration form affixed to each package or container.

(f) *Duration of permits or certificates.* The duration of permits or certificates issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit or certificate, but in no case will export permits be valid for longer than six months.

Subpart C—Appendices I, II and III to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

§ 23.21 Criteria for listing species. [Reserved]

§ 23.22 Procedures for amending the appendices. [Reserved]

§ 23.23 Species listed in Appendices I, II, and III.

(a) The list in this section includes species of wildlife and plants placed in Appendix I, II or III in accordance with the provisions of Articles XV and XVI of the Convention.

The list of species is organized as follows:

Major group	Subgroups
Mammals	Orders, in taxonomic sequence.
Birds	Orders, in taxonomic sequence.
Reptiles	Orders, in taxonomic sequence.
Amphibians	Orders, in taxonomic sequence.
Fishes	Orders, in taxonomic sequence.
Molluscs	Classes.
Arthropods	Classes.
Plants	Families, in alphabetical sequence.

Within each Subgroup, lower taxonomic units (mainly genera, but sometimes families or subfamilies) are listed in alphabetical sequence. Within genera, the scientific names of the species are listed in alphabetical sequence. The scientific name takes precedence over the common name in determining if a species is listed.

(b) The appendix column of the list includes the annotation ''pe'' (=possibly extinct) for certain species. It also contains the names of Parties including species in Appendix III.

(c) For purposes of issuing United States certificates of exemption under Article VII(3), the date when the Convention applies to a species is the date when the inclusion of that species in the appendices enters into force under the terms of Article XV or XVI of the Convention. The date of first listing is retained if a species is transferred from one appendix to another or if a listed species is subsequently included with other species in the listing of a taxon above the species level. Such species are shown separately in this publication of the appendices. The date of a subsequent listing is used only if a species is entirely deleted from the appendices and is subsequently reincluded after an intervening period of time.

(d) Unless specified otherwise, all living or dead animals and plants in Appendix I, II or III, and all their readily recognizable parts and derivatives, are subject to the regulations of this Part. Excluded are specified parts or derivatives of particular Appendix III animal species and Appendix II and Appendix III plant species as indicated in the listings of those taxa in subsection (f) below; furthermore, the following specified parts or derivatives of certain plants are categorically excluded or exempted:

(1) For Appendix II and Appendix III plants and artificially propagated hybrids of Appendix I plants: Seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; and

(2) For Appendix II and Appendix III plants: Seeds, spores, and pollen (including pollinia); and

(3) For artificially propagated hybrids of Appendix I plants: (i) seeds and pollen (including pollinia) and (ii) cut flowers; and:

(4) For *Panax quinquefolius* (in Araliaceae), parts and derivatives other than roots and their readily recognizable parts.

(5) For artificially propagated or naturalized Appendix II Cactaceae species: (i) fruits and their parts and derivatives; (ii) for *Opuntia* subgenus *Opuntia* species, separate stem joints (pads) and their parts and derivatives.

(6) For Orchidaceae species: (i) in Appendix I, seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; (ii) in Appendix II, if artificially propagated: (A) cut flowers, and (B) for *Vanilla* species, fruits and their parts and derivatives.

(e) The list of species set out in subsection (f) is informational and not regulatory in nature. It is solely intended as a convenience to the public. The official list of species included in Appendices I, II, and III is the one maintained by the CITES Secretariat based on the decisions of the Parties to the Convention.

(f) The list of species in the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora is provided below:

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
CLASS MAMMALIA:	MAMMALS:		
Order Monotremata:	Monotremes:		
Zaglossus spp.	Spiny anteaters	II	2/4/77
Order Dasyuromorphia:	Dunnarts (Marsupial-mice), Tasmanian wolf:		
Sminthopsis longicaudata	Long-tailed marsupial-mouse, Long-tailed dunnart.	I	7/1/75
S. psammophila	Large desert marsupial-mouse, Sandhill dunnart.	I	7/1/75
Thylacinus cynocephalus	Tasmanian wolf, Thylacine	I pe	7/1/75
Order Peramelemorphia:	Bandicoots:		
Chaeropus ecaudatus	Pig-footed bandicoot	I pe	7/1/75
Macrotis lagotis	Rabbit bandicoot, Bilby	I	7/1/75
M. leucura	Lesser rabbit bandicoot, Yallara	I	7/1/75
Perameles bougainville	Barred bandicoot, Long-nosed bandicoot, Mari.	I	7/1/75
Order Diprotodontia:	Kangaroos, Wombats, Wallabies, Cuscuses, Rat-kangaroos, etc.:		
Bettongia spp. (except species listed below)	Rat-kangaroo	I	6/28/79
B. lesueur	Lesueur's rat-kangaroo, Boodie	I	7/1/75
B. penicillata (=*tropica*)	Brush-tailed rat-kangaroo, Woylie	I	7/1/75
Burramys parvus	Mountain pigmy possum	II	7/1/75
Caloprymnus campestris	Desert rat-kangaroo	I pe	7/1/75
Dendrolagus bennettianus	Bennett's tree kangaroo, Dusky tree kangaroo.	II	6/28/79
D. inustus	Grizzled tree kangaroo	II	7/1/75
D. lumholtzi	Lumholtz's tree kangaroo	II	6/28/79
D. ursinus	Vogelkop tree kangaroo	II	7/1/75
Lagorchestes hirsutus	Western hare wallaby, Wurrup	I	7/1/75
Lagostrophus fasciatus	Banded hare wallaby, Munning	I	7/1/75
Lasiorhinus krefftii	Queensland hairy-nosed wombat	I	7/1/75
Onychogalea fraenata	Bridled nail-tailed wallaby	I	7/1/75
O. lunata	Crescent nail-tailed wallaby	I	7/1/75
Phalanger maculatus (see *Spilocuscus maculatus*			
P. orientalis	Gray cuscus	II	6/28/79
Spilocuscus maculatus	Spotted cuscus	II	6/28/79
Order Scandentia	Tree shrews	II	2/4/77
Tupaiidae spp.	Tree shrews	II	2/4/77
Order Chiroptera:	Bats:		
Acerodon spp. (all species except those in App. I)	Flying foxes	II	1/18/90
A. jubatus	Golden-capped fruit bat	I	1/18/90
A. lucifer	Panay giant fruit bat	I pe	1/18/90
Pteropus spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).	Flying foxes	II	1/18/90
P. insularis	Truk flying fox	I	10/22/87
P. macrotis	Big-eared flying fox	II	10/22/87
P. mariannus	Mariana flying fox, Mariana fruit bat.	I	10/22/87
P. molossinus	Ponape flying fox	I	10/22/87
P. phaeocephalus	Mortlock flying fox	I	10/22/87
P. pilosus	Palau flying fox	I	10/22/87
P. samoensis	Samoa flying fox	I	10/22/87
P. tokudae	Little Mariana fruit bat, Tokuda's flying fox.	II	10/22/87
P. tonganus	Insular flying fox, Tonga fruit bat	I	10/22/87
Vampyrops lineatus	White-lined bat	III (Uruguay)	7/14/76
Order Primates (formerly including order Scandentia, above):	Primates: Monkeys, Apes, etc.:		
All species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II.		II	2/4/77
Allocebus spp.	Hairy-eared dwarf lemur	I	7/1/75
Alouatta palliata (=*villosa*	Mantled howler monkey	I	7/1/75

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
A. pigra	Black howler monkey	I	7/1/75
Ateles geoffroyi frontatus	Black-handed spider monkey	I	7/1/75
A. geoffroyi panamensis	Black-handed spider monkey	I	7/1/75
Avahi spp.	Avahis, Woolly lemurs	I	7/1/75
Brachyteles arachnoides	Woolly spider monkey	I	7/1/75
Cacajao spp.	Uakaris	I	7/1/75
Callimico goeldii	Goeldi's monkey, Callimico	I	7/1/75
Callithrix aurita (=*C. jacchus aurita*)	White-eared marmoset	I	2/4/77
C. flaviceps (=*C. jacchus flaviceps*)	Buff-headed marmoset	I	2/4/77
Cebus capucinus	White-throated capuchin	II	7/1/75
Cercocebus galeritus galeritus	Tana River mangabey, Agile mangabey.	I	7/1/75
Cercopithecus diana (=*C. roloway*	Diana monkey	I	2/4/77
Cheirogaleus spp.	Dwarf lemurs	I	7/1/75
Chiropotes albinasus	White-nosed saki	I	7/1/75
Colobus (see *Procolobus*			
Daubentonia madagascariensis	Aye-aye	I	7/1/75
Eulemur spp.	Lemurs	I	7/1/75
Gorilla gorilla	Gorilla	I	7/1/75
Hapalemur spp.	Gentle lemurs	I	7/1/75
Hylobates spp.	Gibbons, Siamang	I	7/1/75
Indri spp.	Indri	I	7/1/75
Lagothrix flavicauda	Yellow-tailed woolly monkey	I	2/4/77
Lemur spp.	Lemurs	I	7/1/75
Leontopithecus (=*Leontideus*) spp.	Golden lion tamarin	I	7/1/75
Lepilemur spp.	Sportive lemur, Weasel lemur	I	7/1/75
Loris tardigradus	Slender loris	II	7/1/75
Macaca silenus	Lion-tailed macaque	I	7/1/75
M. sylvanus	Barbary ape	II	7/1/75
Mandrillus leucophaeus	Drill	I	2/4/77
M. sphinx	Mandrill	I	2/4/77
Microcebus spp.	Mouse lemurs	I	7/1/75
Nasalis (=*Simias*) *concolor*	Pagi Island langur	I	7/1/75
N. larvatus	Proboscis monkey	I	7/1/75
Nycticebus coucang	Slow loris	II	7/1/75
Pan spp.	Chimpanzee, Bonobo	I	7/1/75
Papio (see *Mandrillus*			
Phaner sp.	Fork mouse lemur, Fork-marked mouse lemur.	I	7/1/75
Pongo pygmaeus	Orangutan	I	7/1/75
Presbytis entellus (see *Semnopithecus entellus*)			
P. pileata (see *Trachypithecus pileatus*)			
P. potenziani	Long-tailed langur, Mentawai leaf monkey.	I	2/4/77
Presbytis (other species) (see *Trachypithecus*)			
Procolobus badius gordonorum	Uhehe red colobus	II	7/1/75
P. pennantii kirki (=*C. badius kirkii*)	Zanzibar red colobus	I	7/1/75
P. rufomitratus (=*C. badius rufomitratus*)	Tana River red colobus	I	7/1/75
P. verus	Olive colobus	II	7/1/75
Propithecus spp.	Sifakas	I	7/1/75
Pygathrix (=*Rhinopithecus*) spp. (except those species with earlier date).	Snub-nosed langurs	I	2/4/77
P. nemaeus	Douc langur	I	7/1/75
P. roxellana	Sichuan snub-nosed langur	I	7/1/75
Saguinus bicolor	Pied tamarin	I	2/4/77
S. geoffroyi	Geoffroy's marmoset	I	2/4/77
S. leucopus	White-footed tamarin, Silvery-brown bare-face tamarin.	I	2/4/77
S. oedipus (including *S. oedipus geoffroyi*)	Cotton-top tamarin	I	2/4/77
Saimiri oerstedii	Red-backed squirrel monkey	I	7/1/75
Semnopithecus entellus	Gray langur, Common Indian langur.	I	7/1/75
Symphalangus (see *Hylobates*			
Trachypithecus geei	Golden langur	I	7/1/75
T. johnii	Nilgiri langur	II	7/1/75
T. pileatus	Capped langur	I	7/1/75
Tupaiidae spp. (see order Scandentia, above)			
Varecia spp.	Lemurs	I	7/1/75
Order Xenarthra:	Anteaters, Sloths, Armadillos:		
Bradypus variegatus (=*boliviensis* or *griseus*)	Three-toed sloth	II	7/1/75
Cabassous centralis	Five-toed armadillo	III (Costa Rica)	10/28/76
C. tatouay (=*gymnurus*)	Naked-tailed armadillo	III (Uruguay)	7/14/76

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Choloepus hoffmanni	Two-toed sloth	III (Costa Rica)	10/28/76
Myrmecophaga tridactyla	Giant anteater	II	7/1/75
Priodontes maximus (=*giganteus*)	Giant armadillo	I	7/1/75
Tamandua tetradactyla (=*T. mexicana*)	Tamandua, Collared anteater	III (Guatemala)	4/23/81
Order Pholidota:	Pangolins, Scaly Anteaters:		
Manis spp.	Pangolins	II	7/1/75
Order Lagomorpha:	Rabbits, Hares:		
Caprolagus hispidus	Hispid hare, Assam rabbit	I	7/1/75
Romerolagus diazi	Mexican volcano rabbit	I	7/1/75
Order Rodentia:	Rodents:		
Agouti (=*Cuniculus*) *paca*	Greater paca, Spotted cavy	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
Anomalurus beecrofti	Beecroft's scaly-tailed flying squirrel.	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
A. derbianus	Lord Derby's scaly-tailed flying squirrel.	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
A. pelii	Pel's scaly-tailed flying squirrel	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Chinchilla spp. (populations of South America, except domesticated specimens).	Chinchillas	I	2/4/77
Cynomys mexicanus	Mexican prairie dog	I	7/1/75
Dasyprocta punctata	Common agouti	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
Epixerus ebii	African palm squirrel	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Hystrix cristata	Crested porcupine	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Idiurus macrotis	Long-eared pygmy flying squirrel	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Leporillus conditor	Australian stick-nest rat	I	7/1/75
Marmota caudata	Long-tailed marmot	III (India)	3/16/89
M. himalayana	Himalayan marmot	III (India)	3/16/89
Pseudomys praeconis	Shark Bay mouse	I	7/1/75
Ratufa spp.	Giant squirrels	II	7/1/75
Sciurus deppei	Deppe's squirrel	III (Costa Rica)	10/28/76
Sphiggurus (=*Coendou*) *mexicanus*	Middle American prehensile-tailed porcupine, Coendou.	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
S. (=*Coendou*) *spinosus*	Prehensile-tailed porcupine	III (Uruguay)	7/14/76
Xeromys myoides	False water rat	I	7/1/75
Zyzomys pedunculatus	Australian native mouse, McDonnell Range rock rat.	I	7/1/75
Order Cetacea:	Whales, Porpoises, Dolphins:		
All species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App.II.		II	6/28/79
Balaena mysticetus	Bowhead whale	I	7/1/75
Balaenoptera acutorostrata (all populations except that of West Greenland: entry into force as App. I on 1/1/86).	Minke whale	I	6/28/79
B. borealis	Sei whale	I	2/4/77
B. edeni	Bryde's whale	I	6/28/79
B. musculus	Blue whale	I	7/1/75
B. physalus	Fin whale	I	2/4/77
Berardius spp.	Beaked whales	I	6/28/79
Caperea marginata (entry into force as App. I on 1/1/86).	Pygmy right whale	I	6/28/79
Eschrichtius robustus (=*glaucus*)	Gray whale	I	7/1/75
Eubalaena (=*Balaena*)) spp.	Right whales	I	7/1/75
Hyperoodon spp.	Bottle-nosed whales	I	6/28/79
Lipotes vexillifer	White flag dolphin, Chinese river dolphin.	I	6/28/79
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	I	7/1/75
Monodon monoceros	Narwhal	II	11/16/75
Neophocaena phocaenoides	Finless porpoise	I	6/28/79
Phocoena sinus	Gulf of California harbor porpoise, Cochita.	I	6/28/79
Physeter catodon (=*macrocephalus*	Sperm whale	I	2/4/77
Platanista spp.	Ganges and Indus River dolphins	I	7/1/75
Pontoporia (=*Stenodelphis*) *blainvillei*	La Plata River dolphin	II	7/14/76
Sotalia spp.	Humpbacked dolphins	I	6/28/79
Sousa spp.	Humpbacked dolphins	I	6/28/79
Order Carnivora:	Carnivores: Cats, Bears, etc.:		
Acinonyx jubatus	Cheetah	I	7/1/75
Ailuropoda melanoleuca	Giant panda	I	3/14/84
Ailurus fulgens	Lesser panda	I	7/1/75
Aonyx congicus (=*microdon*) (populations of Cameroon and Nigeria).	West African ''clawless'' otter	I	7/1/75
Arctictis binturong	Binturong	III (India)	3/16/89
Bassaricyon gabbii	Bushy-tailed olingo	III (Costa Rica)	10/28/76

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Bassariscus sumichrasti	Cacomistle	III (Costa Rica)	10/28/76
Canis aureus	Golden jackal	III (India)	3/16/89
C. lupus (all subspecies and populations except those listed below).	Gray wolf	II	2/4/77
C. lupus (India, Pakistan, Bhutan, and Nepal populations).	Gray wolf	I	2/4/77
C. lupus crassodon	Gray wolf, Vancouver Island gray wolf.	II	7/1/75
C. lupus irremotus	Gray wolf, Rocky Mountain gray wolf.	II	7/1/75
C. lupus monstrabilis	Gray wolf	II	7/1/75
C. lupus pallipes	Gray wolf, Middle East gray wolf	II	7/1/75
Caracal (=*Felis*) *caracal* (Asian population)	Caracal	I	7/1/75
Catopuma (=*Felis*) *temminckii*	Asian golden cat	I	7/1/75
Cerdocyon thous	Crab-eating fox	II	6/11/92
Chrysocyon brachyurus	Maned wolf	II	7/1/75
Civettictis (=*Viverra*) *civetta*	African civet	III (Botswana)	4/24/78
Conepatus humboldtii	Humboldt's hognose skunk	II	6/28/79
Cryptoprocta ferox	Fossa	II	2/4/77
Cuon alpinus	Dhole	II	7/1/75
Cynogale bennettii	Otter civet	II	7/1/75
Dusicyon thous (see *Cerdocyon thous)*			
Dusicyon (other species) (see *Pseudalopex*)			
Eira barbara	Tayra	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
Enhydra lutris nereis	Southern sea otter	I	7/1/75
Eupleres goudotii (=*major*)	Malagasy mongoose	II	2/4/77
Felidae spp. (all species in family except *Felis catus* or those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).	Cats (not including House cats)	II	2/4/77
Felis (see also the following genera, formerly included in *Felis: Caracal*, *Catopuma*, *Herpailurus*, *Leopardus*, *Lynx*, *Oncifelis*, *Oreailurus*, *Pardofelis*, *Prionailurus*, and *Puma*)			
F. nigripes	Black-footed cat	I	7/1/75
Fossa fossana (=*fossa*	Fanaloka	II	2/4/77
Galictis vittata (=*allamandi*)	Grison	III (Costa Rica)	10/28/76
Helarctos malayanus	Sun bear	I	7/1/75
Hemigalus derbyanus	Banded palm civet	II	2/4/77
Herpailurus (=*Felis*) *yaguarondi* (North and Central American populations).	Jaguarundi	I	7/1/75
H. yaguarondi (South American populations)	Jaguarundi	II	7/1/75
Herpestes brachyurus fusca (=*H. fuscus*	Indian brown mongoose	III (India)	3/16/89
H. edwardsii	Indian gray mongoose	III (India)	3/16/89
H. javanicus auropunctata (=*H. auropunctatus*)	Small Indian mongoose	III (India)	3/16/89
H. smithii	Ruddy mongoose	III (India)	3/16/89
H. urva	Crab-eating mongoose	III (India)	3/16/89
H. vitticollis	Stripe-necked mongoose	III (India)	3/16/89
Hyaena (see *Parahyaena*			
Leopardus (=*Felis*) *pardalis* (except subspecies with earlier date).	Ocelot	I	2/4/77
L. pardalis mearnsi	Ocelot	I	7/1/75
L. pardalis mitis	Brazilian ocelot	I	7/1/75
L. tigrinus (=*Felis tigrina*) (except subspecies with earlier date).	Tiger cat, Little spotted cat	I	2/4/77
L. tigrinus oncilla	Tiger cat	I	7/1/75
L. wiedii (except subspecies with earlier date)	Margay	I	2/4/77
L. wiedii nicaraguae	Central American margay	I	7/1/75
L. wiedii salvinia	Guatemalan margay	I	7/1/75
Lontra felina	Marine otter	I	7/1/75
L. longicaudis	Long-tailed otter, Neotropical otter	I	7/1/75
L. provocax	Southern river otter, South American river otter.	I	7/1/75
Lutra lutra	European river otter	I	2/4/77
Lutra (other species) (see *Lontra*)			
Lutrinae spp. (all species except those in App. I)	Otters	II	2/4/77
Lynx pardinus (=*Felis pardina*)	Spanish lynx, Iberian lynx	I	2/4/77
L. rufus (=*Felis rufa*) escuinapae	Mexican bobcat	II	7/1/75
Martes flavigula (including *M. gwatkinsi*)	Yellow-throated marten	III (India)	3/16/89
M. foina intermedia	Beech marten	III (India)	3/16/89
Mellivora capensis	Honey badger, Ratel	III (Ghana and Botswana).	2/26/76
Melursus (=*Ursus*) *ursinus*	Sloth bear	I	9/21/88

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Mustela altaica	Mountain weasel	III (India)	3/16/89
M. erminea ferghanae	Ermine	III (India)	3/16/89
M. kathiah	Yellow-bellied weasel	III (India)	3/16/89
M. nigripes	Black-footed ferret	I	7/1/75
M. sibirica	Siberian weasel	III (India)	3/16/89
Nasua narica (=*nasua*	Common coati, Coatimundi	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
N. nasua solitaria	Coatimundi	III (Uruguay)	7/14/76
Neofelis nebulosa	Clouded leopard	I	7/1/75
Oncifelis (=*Felis*) *geoffroyi*	Geoffroy's cat	I	2/4/77
Oreailurus (=*Felis*) *jacobita*	Andean cat	I	7/1/75
Paguma larvata	Masked palm civet	III (India)	3/16/89
Panthera leo persica	Asiatic lion, Indian lion	I	7/1/75
P. onca	Jaguar	I	7/1/75
P. pardus	Leopard	I	7/1/75
P. tigris	Tiger	I	7/1/75
P. uncia (see *Uncia uncia*			
Paradoxurus hermaphroditus	Common palm civet	III (India)	3/16/89
P. jerdoni	Jerdon's palm civet	III (India)	3/16/89
Parahyaena brunnea	Brown hyaena	II	7/1/75
Pardofelis (=*Felis*) *marmorata*	Marbled cat	I	7/1/75
Potos flavus	Kinkajou	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
Prionailurus (=*Felis*) *bengalensis bengalensis* (Bangladesh, India, and Thailand populations).	Leopard cat	I	7/1/75
P. bengalensis bengalensis (all other populations)	Leopard cat	II	7/1/75
P. planiceps	Flat-headed cat	I	7/1/75
P. rubiginosus (=*Felis rubiginosa*) (Indian population).	Rusty-spotted cat	I	2/4/77
Prionodon linsang	Banded linsang	II	7/1/75
P. pardicolor	Spotted linsang	I	7/1/75
Proteles cristatus	Aardwolf	III (Botswana)	4/24/78
Pseudalopex culpaeus	Culpeo fox	II	6/28/79
P. griseus (=*fulvipes*)	Argentine gray fox	II	6/28/79
P. gymnocercus	Pampas fox	II	10/22/87
Pteronura brasiliensis	Giant otter	I	7/1/75
Puma (=*Felis*) *concolor coryi*	Florida panther, Florida puma	I	7/1/75
P. concolor costaricensis	Costa Rican puma	I	7/1/75
P. concolor couguar	Eastern puma, Adirondack cougar	I	7/1/75
Selenarctos thibetanus (see *Ursus thibetanus*)			
Speothos venaticus	Bush dog	I	2/4/77
Tremarctos ornatus	Spectacled bear	I	2/4/77
Uncia uncia	Snow leopard	I	7/1/75
Ursidae spp. (all species in family except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II; includes Baltic States and former USSR populations).	Bears	II	6/11/92
Ursus americanus	American black bear	II	9/18/91
U. arctos (all European populations except Italian and former USSR populations).	European Brown Bear	II	7/29/83
U. arctos (Italian population)	European brown bear	II	7/1/75
U. arctos (all Asian populations, including populations of Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Turkey, except USSR populations and populations and subspecies listed in App. I).	Brown bear	II	1/18/90
U. arctos (=*U. arctos pruinosus*) (populations of Bhutan, China, and Mongolia).	Tibetan blue bear	I	7/1/75
U. arctos (all North American populations except Mexican population).	Brown bear, Grizzly	II	7/1/75
U. arctos (=*U. a. nelsoni*) (Mexican population)	Mexican grizzly bear	I	7/1/75
U. arctos isabellinus	Red bear	I	6/28/79
U. (=*Thalarctos*) *maritimus*	Polar bear	II	7/1/75
U. thibetanus (except subspecies listed below)	Asiatic black bear	I	6/28/79
U. thibetanus gedrosianus	Baluchistan black bear	I	2/4/77
Viverra civettina (=*megaspila*	Malabar large-spotted civet	III (India)	3/16/89
V. zibetha	Large Indian civet	III (India)	3/16/89
Viverricula indica	Lesser oriental civet, Small Indian civet.	III (India)	3/16/89
Vulpes bengalensis	Bengal fox	III (India)	3/16/89
V. cana	Blanford's fox	II	2/4/77
V. vulpes griffithi	Griffith's red fox	III (India)	3/16/89
V. vulpes montana	Montane red fox	III (India)	3/16/89
V. vulpes pusilla (= *leucopus*)	Little red fox	III (India)	3/16/89
V. (=*Fennecus*) *zerda*	Fennec fox	II	4/22/76

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Order Pinnipedia:	Seals, Sea lions:		
Arctocephalus spp. (except species listed below)	Southern fur seals	II	2/4/77
A. australis	Southern fur seal	II	7/1/75
A. galapagoensis	Galapagos fur seal	II	7/1/75
A. philippii	Juan Fernandez fur seal	II	7/1/75
A. townsendi	Guadalupe fur seal	I	7/1/75
Mirounga leonina	Southern elephant seal	II	7/1/75
Monachus spp.	Monk seals	I	7/1/75
Odobenus rosmarus	Walrus	III (Canada)	11/16/75
Order Proboscidea:	Elephants:		
Elephas maximus	Asian elephant	I	7/1/75
Loxodonta africana	African elephant	I	2/4/77
Order Sirenia:	Dugongs, Manatees:		
Dugong dugon (except for Australian population)	Dugong	I	7/1/75
D. dugon (Australian population)	Dugong	II	7/1/75
Trichechus inunguis	South American manatee, Amazonian manatee.	I	7/1/75
T. manatus	West Indian manatee	I	7/1/75
T. senegalensis	West African manatee	II	7/1/75
Order Perissodactyla:	Odd-toed ungulates:		
Ceratotherium simum cottoni	Northern white rhinoceros	I	7/1/75
C. s. simum (population of South Africa) (no trade allowed, except for hunting trophies and for the sale of live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations).	Southern white rhinoceros	II	2/4/77
Dicerorhinus (=*Didermocerus*) *sumatrensis*	Sumatran rhinoceros	I	7/1/75
Diceros bicornis	Black rhinoceros	I	7/1/75
Equus africanus (=*E. asinus*	African wild ass	I	7/29/83
E. grevyi	Grevy's zebra	I	6/28/79
E. hemionus (except subspecies listed below)	Asian wild ass	II	7/1/75
E. hemionus hemionus	Asian wild ass	I	7/1/75
E. hemionus khur (see *E. onager khur*)			
E. kiang (=*hemionus*) (except subspecies listed below).	Kiang	II	7/1/75
E. kiang khur (see *E. onager khur*)			
E. onager (=hemionus) (except subspecies listed below).	Onager	II	7/1/75
E. onager khur	Onager	I	7/1/75
E. przewalskii	Przewalski's horse	I	7/1/75
E. zebra hartmannae	Hartmann's mountain zebra	II	6/28/79
E. zebra zebra	Cape mountain zebra	I	7/1/75
Rhinocerotidae spp. (all species and populations in the family except those in App. II or with earlier date in App. I).	Rhinoceroses	I	2/4/77
Rhinoceros sondaicus	Javan rhinoceros	I	7/1/75
R. unicornis	Great Indian one-horned rhinoceros.	I	7/1/75
Tapirus spp. (except for species listed below)	Tapirs	I	7/1/75
T. terrestris	South American tapir	II	7/1/75
Order Artiodactyla:	Even-toed ungulates:		
Addax nasomaculatus	Addax	I	7/1/75
Ammotragus lervia	Barbary sheep, Aoudad	II	4/22/76
Antilocapra americana (Mexican population)	Mexican pronghorn	I	7/1/75
Antilope cervicapra	Blackbuck antelope	III (Nepal)	11/16/75
Axis porcinus annamiticus	Indochina hog deer	I	7/1/75
A. porcinus calamianensis	Calamianes deer	I	7/1/75
A. porcinus kuhli	Kuhl's deer, Bawean hog deer	I	7/1/75
Babyrousa babyrussa	Babirusa	I	7/1/75
Blastocerus dichotomus	Marsh deer	I	7/1/75
Bison bison athabascae	Woods bison	I	7/1/75
Boocercus (see *Tragelaphus*)			
Bos frontalis (see *B. gaurus*			
B. gaurus	Seladang, Gaur	I	7/1/75
B. grunniens (see *B. mutus*			
B. mutus	Wild yak	I	7/1/75
B. (=*Novibos*) *sauveli*	Kouprey	I	7/1/75
Bubalus arnee (formerly listed as *B. bubalis*, a non-protected, domesticated form).	Water buffalo	III (Nepal)	11/16/75
B. (=*Anoa*) *depressicornis*	Lowland anoa	I	7/1/75
B. (=*Anoa*) *mindorensis*	Tamaraw	I	7/1/75
B. (=*Anoa*) *quarlesi*	Mountain anoa	I	7/1/75
Budorcas taxicolor	Takin	II	8/1/85

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Capra falconeri	Markhor	I	7/1/75
Capricornis sumatraensis (see *Naemorhedus sumatraensis*)			
Catagonus wagneri	Chacoan peccary, Giant peccary	I	10/22/87
Cephalophus dorsalis	Bay duiker	II	7/29/83
C. jentinki	Jentink's duiker	I	7/29/83
C. monticola	Blue duiker	II	7/1/75
C. ogilbyi	Ogilby's duiker	II	7/29/83
C. sylvicultor	Yellow-backed duiker	II	7/29/83
C. zebra	Zebra-banded duiker	II	7/29/83
Cervus dama mesopotamicus (see *Dama mesopotamica*)			
C. duvaucelii	Swamp deer	I	7/1/75
C. elaphus bactrianus	Bactrian deer	II	7/1/75
C. elaphus barbarus	Barbary deer	III (Tunisia)	4/22/76
C. elaphus hanglu	Kashmir stag	I	7/1/75
C. eldii	Eld's brow-antlered deer	I	7/1/75
C. porcinus (see *Axis porcinus*			
Choeropsis liberiensis (see *Hexaprotodon liberiensis*			
Dama mesopotamica	Persian fallow deer	I	2/4/77
Damaliscus dorcas dorcas (see *D. pygargus dorcas)*			
D. lunatus	Sassaby antelope, Korrigum	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
D. pygargus dorcas	Bontebok	II	7/1/75
Gazella cuvieri (=*G. gazella cuvieri*)	Mountain gazelle	III (Tunisia)	4/22/76
G. dama	Dama gazelle	I	7/29/83
G. dorcas	Dorcas gazelle	III (Tunisia)	4/22/76
G. leptoceros	Slender-horned gazelle	III (Tunisia)	4/22/76
Hexaprotodon liberiensis	Pygmy hippopotamus	II	7/1/75
Hippocamelus spp.	Huemals	I	7/1/75
Hippopotamus amphibius	Hippopotamus	II	2/26/76
Hippotragus niger variani	Giant sable antelope	I	7/1/75
Hyemoschus aquaticus	Water chevrotain	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Kobus leche	Lechwe	II	7/1/75
Lama guanicoe	Guanaco	II	8/12/78
Mazama americana cerasina	Red brocket deer	III (Guatemala)	4/23/81
Megamuntiacus vuquanghensis	Giant muntjac	I	2/16/95
Moschus spp. (all except populations in App. I)	Musk deer	II	2/16/79
Moschus spp. (populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan).	Musk deer	I	7/1/75
Muntiacus crinifrons	Black muntjac	I	8/1/85
Naemorhedus baileyi	Goral	I	7/1/75
N. caudatus	Goral	I	7/1/75
N. sumatraensis	Serow	I	7/1/75
N. goral	Goral	I	7/1/75
Nemorhaedus (see *Naemorhedus*			
Odocoileus virginianus mayensis	Whitetail deer	III (Guatemala)	4/23/81
Oryx dammah (=*O. tao*)	Scimitar-horned oryx	I	7/1/75
O. leucoryx	Arabian oryx	I	7/1/75
Ovis ammon (except subspecies listed below)	Argali	II	7/1/75
O. ammon hodgsonii	Tibetan argali	I	7/1/75
O. aries ophion (=*O. musimon ophion*) (see *O. orientalis ophion*			
O. canadensis (Mexican population)	Mexican bighorn sheep	II	7/1/75
O. orientalis ophion	Cyprian red sheep	I	7/1/75
O. vignei	Shapo	I	7/1/75
Ozotoceros bezoarticus	Pampas deer	I	7/1/75
Pantholops hodgsonii	Tibetan antelope	I	7/1/75
Pecari tajacu (except populations of the United States).	Collared peccary	II	10/22/87
Pseudoryx nghetinhensis	Vu Quang ox	I	2/16/95
Pudu mephistophiles	Northern pudu	II	7/1/75
P. puda (=*P. pudu*	Pudu	I	7/1/75
Rupicapra pyrenaica (=*rupicapra*) *ornata*	Apennian chamois	I	7/1/75
Saiga tatarica	Saiga antelope	II	2/16/95
Sus salvanius	Pygmy hog	I	7/1/75
Tayassu pecari	White-lipped peccary	II	10/22/87
T. tajacu (see *Pecari tajacu*			
Tetracerus quadricornis	Four-horned antelope	III (Nepal)	11/16/75
Tragelaphus (=*Taurotragus*) *eurycerus*	Bongo antelope	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
T. spekii	Sitatunga antelope	III (Ghana)	2/26/76

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Vicugna vicugna (except populations listed below)	Vicuna	I	7/1/75
V. vicugna (populations of Paranicota Province, Ia. Region of Tarapaca in Chile and all populations of Peru) (export limited to cloth products, wool sheared from live animals, and the Peruvian stock of 3249 kg. extant in November, 1994).	Vicuna	II	7/1/75
CLASS AVES:	BIRDS:		
Order Struthioniformes:	Ostriches:		
Struthio camelus (populations of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sudan).	Ostrich	I	7/29/83
Order Rheiformes	Rheas:		
Pterocnemia pennata (see *Rhea pennata*)			
Rhea americana (all subspecies except that with earlier date in App. II).	Greater rhea, Common rhea	II	7/14/76
R. americana albescens	Greater rhea	II	7/1/75
R. pennata (except subspecies listed below)	Lesser rhea	I	6/28/79
R. pennata garleppi	Lesser rhea	I	7/1/75
R. pennata pennata	Darwin's rhea	I	7/1/75
Order Tinamiformes:	Tinamous:		
Tinamus solitarius	Solitary tinamou	I	7/1/75
Order Sphenisciformes:	Penguins:		
Spheniscus demersus	Jackass penguin, Blackfooted Cape penguin.	II	7/1/75
S. humboldti	Humboldt penguin	I	6/6/81
Order Podicipediformes:	Grebes:		
Podilymbus gigas	Atitlan grebe	I	7/1/75
Order Procellariiformes:	Albatrosses, Shearwaters, Petrels:		
Diomedea albatrus	Short-tailed albatross	I	7/1/75
Order Pelecaniformes:	Tropicbirds, Pelicans, Frigatebirds:		
Fregata andrewsi	Andrew's frigatebird	I	7/1/75
Papasula abbotti	Abbott's booby	I	7/1/75
Pelecanus crispus	Dalmatian pelican	I	7/1/75
Sula abbotti (see *Papasula abbotti*)			
Order Ciconiiformes:	Herons, Storks, Ibises, Flamingos:		
Ardea goliath	Goliath heron	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Balaeniceps rex	Whale-headed stork	II	10/22/87
Bostrychia hagedash	Hadada ibis	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
B. rara	Spotted-breasted ibis	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Bubulcus (=*Ardeola*) *ibis*	Cattle egret	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Casmerodius (=*Egretta*) *albus*	Great white egret	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Ciconia boyciana	Oriental white stork	I	7/1/75
C. ciconia boyciana (see *C. boyciana*)			
C. nigra	Black stork	II	7/1/75
Egretta garzetta	Little egret	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis	Saddlebill stork	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Eudocimus ruber	Scarlet ibis	II	10/22/87
Geronticus calvus	Southern bald ibis	II	7/1/75
G. eremita	Northern bald ibis, Hermit ibis	I	6/28/79
Hagedashia hagedash (see *Bostrychia hagedash*)			
Jabiru mycteria	Jabiru	I	8/1/85
Lampribis rara (see *Bostrychia rara*)			
Leptoptilos crumeniferus	Marabou stork	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Mycteria cinerea	Milky wood stork	I	10/22/87
Nipponia nippon	Japanese crested ibis	I	7/1/75
Phoenicopteridae spp. (except species or populations with an earlier date in App. II).	Flamingos	II	7/29/83
Phoenicopterus andinus	Andean flamingo	II	7/1/75
P. chilensis	Chilean flamingo	II	7/1/75
P. jamesi	James flamingo	II	7/1/75
P. ruber ruber	American flamingo	II	6/28/79
Platalea leucorodia	White spoonbill	II	7/1/75
Threskiornis aethiopicus	Sacred ibis	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Order Anseriformes:	Ducks, Geese, Swans, Screamers:		
Alopochen aegyptiacus	Egyptian goose	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Anas acuta	Northern pintail	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
A. aucklandica (=*chlorotis*, =*nesiotis*)	Brown teal	I	7/1/75
A. bernieri	Madagascar teal	II	7/1/75
A. capensis	Cape wigeon	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
A. chlorotis (see *A. aucklandica*			
A. clypeata	Northern shoveler	III (Ghana)	2/26/76

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
A. crecca	Green-winged teal	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
A. formosa	Baikal teal	II	6/11/92
A. laysanensis (=*A. platyrhynchos laysanensis*)	Laysan duck	I	7/1/75
A. nesiotis (see *A. aucklandica*			
A. oustaleti (=*A. platyrhynchos oustaleti*)	Marianas mallard	I	7/1/75
A. penelope	Europeon wigeon	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
A. querquedula	Garganey	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Aythya nyroca	White-eyed pochard	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Branta canadensis leucopareia	Aleutian Canada goose	I	7/1/75
B. ruficollis	Red-breasted goose	II	7/1/75
B. (=*Nesochen*) *sandvicensis*	Hawaiian goose, Nene	I	7/1/75
Cairina moschata	Muscovy duck	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
C. scutulata	White-winged duck	I	7/1/75
Coscoroba coscoroba	Coscoroba swan	II	7/1/75
Cygnus melanocorypha	Black-necked swan	II	7/1/75
Dendrocygna arborea	Cuban tree duck, West Indian whistling-duck.	II	7/1/75
D. autumnalis	Black-bellied whistling-duck	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
D. bicolor (=*fulva*)	Fulvous whistling-duck	III (Ghana and Honduras).	2/26/76
D. viduata	White-faced whistling-duck	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Nettapus auritus	African pygmy goose	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Oxyura leucocephala	White-headed duck	II	7/29/83
Plectropterus gambensis	Spur-winged goose	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Pteronetta hartlaubii	Hartlaub's duck	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Rhodonessa caryophyllacea	Pink-headed duck	I pe	7/1/75
Sarkidiornis melanotos	Comb duck	II	7/1/75
Order Falconiformes:	Hawks, Falcons, Vultures, Eagles:		
All species except Cathartidae and those species in App. I or with earlier date in App. II.	All species except New World vultures.	II	6/28/79
Accipitridae spp. (all South American populations)	Hawks, Harriers	II	10/28/76
Accipiter gentilis	Northern goshawk	II	2/4/77
A. gundlachi	Gundlach's hawk	II	2/4/77
A. nisus	European sparrow hawk	II	2/4/77
Aegypius monachus	European black vulture, Cinerous vulture.	II	2/4/77
Aquila spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).	Eagles	II	2/4/77
A. adalberti (=*A. heliaca adalberti*	Imperial eagle	I	2/4/77
A. chrysaetos	Golden eagle	II	7/1/75
A. heliaca	Imperial eagle	I	2/4/77
Chondrohierax uncinatus wilsonii	Cuban hook-billed kite	I	2/4/77
Circaetus spp.	Snake-eagles	II	2/4/77
Circus spp.	Harriers	II	2/4/77
Falconidae spp. (all species in family except those in App. I).	Falcons, Caracaras	II	7/1/75
Falco araea	Seychelles kestrel	I	7/1/75
F. jugger	Laggar falcon	I	7/1/75
F. newtoni (Seychelles population) (=*F.newtoni aldabranus.*	Aldabra kestrel	I	7/1/75
F. pelegrinoides (=*F. peregrinus pelegrinoides*)	Barbary falcon	I	7/1/75
F. peregrinus	Peregrine falcon	I	7/1/75
F. punctatus	Mauritius kestrel	I	7/1/75
F. rusticolus	Gyrfalcon	I	7/1/75
Gymnogyps californianus	California condor	I	7/1/75
Gypaetus barbatus	Lammergeier	II	2/4/77
Gyps fulvus	Griffon vulture	II	2/4/77
Haliaeetus spp. (except species in App. I)	Sea-eagles, Fish-eagles	II	2/4/77
H. albicilla (except subspecies listed below)	White-tailed eagle	I	2/4/77
H. albicilla greenlandicus	Greenland white-tailed sea-eagle	I	7/1/75
H. leucocephalus (except subspecies listed below)	Bald eagle	I	2/4/77
H. leucocephalus leucocephalus	Southern bald eagle	I	7/1/75
Harpia harpyja	Harpy eagle	I	7/1/75
Harpyopsis novaeguineae	New Guinea harpy eagle	II	2/4/77
Milvus milvus	Red kite	II	2/4/77
Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	II	2/4/77
Pithecophaga jefferyi	Monkey-eating eagle	I	7/1/75
Sagittarius serpentarius	Secretary bird	II	2/26/76
Sarcoramphus papa	King vulture	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
Vultur gryphus	Andean condor	I	7/1/75

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Order Galliformes:	Pheasants, Curassows, Megapodes, Hoatzin:		
Aburria (see *Pipile*			
Agelastes meleagrides	White-breasted guineafowl	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Agriocharis ocellata	Ocellated turkey	III (Guatemala)	4/23/81
Arborophila orientalis (=*brunneopectus*)	Bar-backed partridge, Bare-throated tree-partridge.	III (Malaysia)	11/13/86
A. (=*Tropicoperdix*) *charltonii*	Scaly-breasted partridge, Chestnut-breasted tree-partridge.	III (Malaysia)	11/13/86
Argusianus argus	Great argus pheasant	II	7/1/75
Caloperdix oculea	Ferruginous wood-partridge	III (Malaysia)	11/13/86
Catreus wallichi	Cheer pheasant	I	7/1/75
Colinus virginianus ridgwayi	Masked bobwhite	I	7/1/75
Crax alberti	Blue-knobbed curassow	III (Colombia)	9/21/88
C. blumenbachii	Red-billed curassow	I	7/1/75
C. daubentoni	Yellow-knobbed curassow	III (Colombia)	9/21/88
C. globulosa	Wattled curassow	III (Colombia)	9/21/88
C. mitu mitu (see *Mitu mitu mitu*			
C. pauxi (see *Pauxi pauxi*			
C. rubra	Great curassow	III (Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras).	10/28/76
Crossoptilon crossoptilon	White-eared pheasant	I	7/1/75
C. harmani (=*C. crossoptilon harmani*	Elwes's eared-pheasant	I	7/1/75
C. mantchuricum	Brown-eared pheasant	I	7/1/75
Gallus sonneratii	Gray jungle fowl	II	7/1/75
Ithaginis cruentus	Blood pheasant	II	7/1/75
Lophophorus impejanus	Himalayan monal	I	7/1/75
L. lhuysii	Chinese monal	I	7/1/75
L. sclateri	Sclater's monal	I	7/1/75
Lophura edwardsi	Edward's pheasant	I	7/1/75
L. erythrophthalma	Crestless fireback	III (Malaysia)	11/13/86
L. ignita	Crested fireback	III (Malaysia)	11/13/86
L. imperialis	Imperial pheasant	I	7/1/75
L. swinhoii	Swinhoe's pheasant	I	7/1/75
Macrocephalon maleo	Maleo megapode	I	7/1/75
Melanoperdix nigra	Black wood-partridge	III (Malaysia)	11/13/86
Mitu mitu mitu	Mitu, Razor-billed curassow	I	7/1/75
Oreophasis derbianus	Horned guan	I	7/1/75
Ortalis vetula	Plain chachalaca	III (Guatemala, Honduras).	4/23/81
Pauxi pauxi	Northern helmeted curassow	III (Colombia)	9/21/88
Pavo muticus	Green peafowl	II	2/4/77
Penelope albipennis	White-winged guan	I	6/6/81
P. purpurascens	Northern crested guan	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
Penelopina nigra	Black chachalaca, Highland guan	III (Guatemala)	4/23/81
Pipile jacutinga	Black-fronted piping-guan	I	7/1/75
P. pipile pipile	Trinidad white-headed curassow	I	7/1/75
Polyplectron bicalcaratum	Gray peacock-pheasant	II	7/1/75
P. emphanum	Palawan peacock-pheasant	I	7/1/75
P. germaini	Germain's peacock-pheasant	II	7/1/75
P. inopinatum	Rothschild's peacock-pheasant, Mountain peacock pheasant.	III (Malaysia)	11/13/86
P. malacense	Malaysian peacock-pheasant	II	7/1/75
P. schleiermacheri (=*P. malacense schleiermacheri.*	Bornean peacock-pheasant	II	7/1/75
Rheinardia ocellata (=*R. nigrescens*	Rheinard's crested argus, Crested argus pheasant.	I	11/13/86
Rhizothera longirostris	Long-billed wood-partridge	III (Malaysia)	11/13/86
Rollulus roulroul	Crested wood-partridge, Roulroul, Green-winged wood partridge.	III (Malaysia)	11/13/86
Syrmaticus ellioti	Elliot's pheasant	I	7/1/75
S. humiae	Bar-tailed pheasant	I	7/1/75
S. mikado	Mikado pheasant	I	7/1/75
Tetraogallus caspius	Caspian snowcock	I	7/1/75
T. tibetanus	Tibetan snowcock	I	7/1/75
Tragopan blythii	Blyth's tragopan	I	7/1/75
T. caboti	Cabot's tragopan	I	7/1/75
T. melanocephalus	Western tragopan	I	7/1/75
T. satyra	Satyr tragopan	III (Nepal)	11/16/75

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Tympanuchus cupido attwateri	Attwater's greater prairie chicken	I	7/1/75
Order Gruiformes:	Cranes, Rails, Bustards:		
Anthropoides (see *Grus*			
Ardeotis nigriceps	Great Indian bustard	I	7/1/75
Balearica regulorum	Crowned crane	II	7/1/75
Chlamydotis undulata	Houbara bustard	I	7/1/75
Choriotis (see *Ardeotis*			
Eupodotis bengalensis	Bengal florican	I	7/1/75
Gallirallus australis hectori	Eastern weka rail	II	7/1/75
G. sylvestris	Lord Howe wood rail	I	7/1/75
Gruidae spp. (all species and subspecies except those in App. I and those with earlier date in App. II).	Cranes	II	8/1/85
Grus americana	Whooping Crane	I	7/1/75
G. canadensis nesiotes	Cuba sandhill crane	I	7/1/75
G. canadensis pratensis	Florida sandhill crane	II	7/1/75
G. canadensis pulla	Mississippi sandhill crane	I	7/1/75
G. japonensis	Manchurian crane	I	7/1/75
G. leucogeranus	Siberian white crane	I	7/1/75
G. monacha	Hooded crane	I	7/1/75
G. nigricollis	Black-necked crane	I	7/1/75
G. vipio	White-naped crane	I	7/1/75
G. virgo	Demoiselle crane	II	7/29/83
Houbaropsis (see *Eupodotis*			
Otididae spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).	Bustards	II	10/22/87
Otis tarda	Great bustard	II	7/1/75
Pedionomus torquatus	Collared hemipode, Plains wanderer.	II	6/28/79
Rhynochetos jubatus	Kagu	I	7/1/75
Tricholimnas sylvestris (see *Gallirallus sylvestris*)			
Turnix melanogaster	Black-breasted button-quail	II	6/28/79
Order Charadriiformes:	Shorebirds, Gulls, Terns, Skimmers, Auks:		
Burhinus bistriatus	Double-striped thick-knee, Mexican stone curlew.	III (Guatemala)	4/23/81
Larus relictus	Relict gull	I	7/1/75
Numenius borealis	Eskimo curlew	I	7/1/75
N. tenuirostris	Slender-billed curlew	I	7/1/75
Tringa guttifer	Nordmann's greenshank	I	7/1/75
Order Columbifomes:	Pigeons, Doves, Sand-grouse:		
Caloenas nicobarica	Nicobar pigeon	I	6/28/79
Columba guinea	Speckled pigeon	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
C. iriditorques	Bronze-necked pigeon, Bronze-naped pigeon.	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
C. livia	Rock dove	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
C. mayeri	Pink pigeon	III (Mauritius)	12/4/75
C. unicincta	African wood pigeon	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Ducula mindorensis	Mindoro imperial pigeon	I	7/1/75
Gallicolumba luzonica	Bleeding-heart pigeon	II	7/1/75
Goura spp.	Crowned pigeons	II	7/1/75
Nesoenas mayeri (see *Columba mayeri*)			
Oena capensis	Namaqua dove, Masked dove	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Streptopelia decipiens	African mourning dove, Mourning collared dove.	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
S. roseogrisea	African turtle dove, African collared dove.	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
S. semitorquata	Red-eyed dove	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
S. senegalensis	Laughing dove	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
S. turtur	Turtle dove	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
S. vinacea	Vinaceous dove	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Treron calva	African green pigeon	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
T. waalia	Yellow-bellied green pigeon	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Turtur abyssinicus	Black-billed wood dove	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
T. afer	Blue-spotted wood dove	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
T. brehmeri	Blue-headed wood dove	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
T. tympanistria	Tambourine dove	III (Ghana)	2/26/76

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Order Psittaciformes:	Parrots, Parakeets, Macaws, Lories:		
All species in order except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II, and except *Melopsittacus undulatus, Nymphicus hollandicus,* and *Psittacula krameri.* However, the latter is listed separately in App. III.	All Parrots, Parakeets, Macaws and Lories (not including the Budgerigar, Cockatiel, and Rose-ringed parakeet).	II	6/6/81
Amazona arausiaca	Red-necked parrot	I	6/6/81
A. barbadensis	Yellow-shouldered parrot	I	6/6/81
A. brasiliensis	Red-tailed parrot	I	6/6/81
A. dufresniana rhodocorytha (see *A. rhodocorytha*)			
A. guildingii	St. Vincent parrot	I	7/1/75
A. imperialis	Imperial parrot, Sisserou	I	7/1/75
A. leucocephala	Cuban parrot	I	7/1/75
A. pretrei	Red-spectacted parrot	I	7/1/75
A. rhodocorytha	Red-browed parrot	I	7/1/75
A. tucumana	Tucuman parrot	I	6/6/81
A. versicolor	St. Lucia parrot	I	7/1/75
A. vinacea	Vinaceous parrot	I	7/1/75
A. vittata	Puerto Rican parrot	I	7/1/75
Anodorhynchus glaucus	Glaucous macaw	I	7/1/75
A. hyacinthinus	Hyacinth macaw	I	6/6/81
A. leari	Lear's macaw, Indigo macaw	I	7/1/75
Ara ambigua	Buffon's macaw, Great green macaw.	I	10/28/76
A. glaucogularis	Caninde macaw	I	6/6/81
A. macao	Scarlet macaw	I	10/28/76
A. maracana	Illiger's macaw	I	6/6/81
A. militaris	Military macaw	I	6/6/81
A. rubrogenys	Red-fronted macaw	I	6/6/81
Aratinga guarouba	Golden parakeet	I	7/1/75
Cacatua goffini	Goffin's cockatoo	I	6/6/81
C. haematuropygia	Red-vented cockatoo	I	6/6/81
C. moluccensis	Moluccan cockatoo	I	6/6/81
C. (=*Kakatoe*) *tenuirostris*	Long-billed corella, Slender-billed cockatoo.	II	2/4/77
Calyptorhynchus lathami	Glossy black cockatoo	II	2/4/77
Coracopsis nigra (Seychelles population)	Seychelles vasa parrot	II	7/1/75
Cyanoliseus patagonus byroni	Burrowing parakeet	II	6/28/79
Cyanopsitta spixii	Spix's macaw	I	7/1/75
Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi	Forbes' parakeet, Yellow-fronted parakeet.	I	7/1/75
C. auriceps malherbi	Orange-fronted parakeet	II	7/1/75
C. cookii	Norfolk parakeet	I	7/1/75
C. malherbi (see *C. auriceps malherbi*)			
C. novaezelandiae	New Zealand parakeet, Red-fronted parakeet.	I	7/1/75
C. unicolor	Antipodes green parakeet	II	7/1/75
Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni	Coxen's fig parrot	I	2/4/77
Eos histrio	Red and blue lory	I	6/6/81
Eunymphicus cornutus	Horned parakeet	II	7/1/75
Geopsittacus occidentalis (see *Pezoporus occidentalis*)			
Neophema chrysogaster	Orange-bellied parakeet	I	7/1/75
N. splendida	Scarlet-chested parakeet	II	7/1/75
Northiella haematogaster narethae	Blue-bonnet parrot	II	2/4/77
Ognorhynchus icterotis	Yellow-eared parrot	I	6/6/81
Opopsitta (see *Cyclopsitta*			
Pezoporus occidentalis	Night parrot, Australian night parrot.	I pe	7/1/75
P. wallicus	Ground parrot	I	2/4/77
Pionopsitta pileata	Red-capped parrot, Pileated parrot	I	7/1/75
Poicephalus robustus	Cape parrot	II	7/1/75
Polytelis alexandrae	Princess parrot	II	2/4/77
Probosciger aterrimus	Great black cockatoo, Palm cockatoo.	I	7/1/75
Prosopeia personata	Masked shining parrot, Yellow-breasted musk parrot.	II	7/1/75
Psephotus chrysopterygius	Golden-shouldered parakeet	I	7/1/75
P. dissimilis	Hooded parrot	I	7/1/75
P. pulcherrimus	Paradise parakeet	I pe	7/1/75
P. haematogaster narethae (see *Northiella*)			
Psittacula echo (=*P. krameri echo*)	Rose-ringed parakeet	I	7/1/75

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
P. krameri	Ring-neck parakeet	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Psittacus erithacus princeps	Principe parrot	II	7/1/75
Pyrrhura cruentata	Blue-throated parakeet, Ochre-marked parakeet.	I	7/1/75
Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha	Thick-billed parrot	I	7/1/75
R. terrisi (=*R. pachyrhyncha terrisi*)	Maroon-fronted parrot	I	6/6/81
Strigops habroptilus	Kakapo, Owl parrot	I	7/1/75
Tanygnathus lucionensis	Blue-naped parrot	II	2/4/77
Order Cuculiformes:	Cuckoos, Plantain-eaters, Turacos:		
Corythaeola cristata	Great blue turaco	III (Ghana)	2/4/77
Crinifer piscator	Gray plantain eater	III (Ghana)	2/4/77
Musophaga (=*Tauraco*, =*Gallirex*) *porphyreolopha*	Violet-crested turaco	II	7/1/75
M. violacea	Violet turaco	III (Ghana)	2/4/77
Tauraco spp. (except those with earlier date in App. II or III).	Turacos, Louries	II	2/16/95
T. corythaix	Knysna turaco	II	2/4/77
T. macrorhynchus	Yellow-billed turaco	II	2/4/77
Order Strigiformes:	Owls:		
All species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II.		II	6/28/79
Athene blewitti	Forest little owl, Forest spotted owlet.	I	6/28/79
Bubo ascalaphus	Pharaoh eagle owl	II	2/4/77
B. bengalensis	Rock eagle owl	II	2/4/77
B. bubo	Eurasian eagle owl	II	2/4/77
Mimizuku gurneyi	Giant scops owl	I	7/1/75
Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata	Great hawk-owl	I	2/4/77
N. squamipila natalis	Great hawk-owl, Moluccan hawk-owl.	I	2/4/77
Nyctea scandiaca	Snowy owl	II	2/4/77
Otus gurneyi (see *Mimizuku gurneyi*)			
O. nudipes newtoni	Virgin Island screech owl	II	7/1/75
Strigidae (all species native to Ghana)	Owls	II	2/26/76
Strix butleri	Hume's wood owl	II	2/4/77
S. nebulosa	Great gray owl	II	11/16/75
Tytonidae (all species native to Ghana)	Barn owls	II	2/26/76
Tyto soumagnei	Madagascar red owl	I	2/4/77
Order Apodiformes:	Swifts, Hummingbirds:		
Glaucis (see *Ramphodon*			
Ramphodon dohrnii	Hook-billed hermit	I	7/1/75
Trochilidae spp.	Hummingbirds	II	10/22/87
Order Trogoniformes:	Trogons:		
Pharomachrus mocinno	Resplendent quetzal	I	7/1/75
Order Coraciiformes:	Hornbills, Kingfishers, Rollers, Bee-eaters, Motmots:		
Aceros spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).	Hornbills	II	6/11/92
A. narcondami	Narcondam hornbill	II	7/1/75
A. nipalensis	Rufous-necked hornbill	I	6/11/92
A. subruficollis	Plain-pouched hornbill	I	6/11/92
Anorrhinus (=*Ptilolaemus*) spp.	Hornbills	II	6/11/92
Anthracoceros spp.	Hornbills, Pied hornbills	II	6/11/92
Buceros spp. (all species and subspecies except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).	Giant hornbills	II	6/11/92
B. bicornis	Great hornbill	I	7/1/75
B. hydrocorax hydrocorax	Luzon-Marinduque rufous hornbill	II	7/1/75
B. rhinoceros (except subspecies with earlier date)	Rhinoceros hornbill	II	1/18/90
B. rhinoceros rhinoceros	Malay rhinoceros hornbill	II	7/1/75
B. (=*Rhinoplax*) *vigil*	Helmeted hornbill	I	7/1/75
Penelopides spp.	Hornbills	II	6/11/92
Order Piciformes:	Woodpeckers, Toucans, Jacamars, Barbets:		
Baillonius bailloni	Saffron toucanet	III (Argentina)	6/11/92
Campephilus imperialis	Imperial woodpecker	I	7/1/75
Dryocopus javensis richardsi	Tristam's white-bellied woodpecker	I	7/1/75
Pteroglossus aracari	Black-necked aracari	II	6/11/92
P. castanotis	Chestnut-eared aracari	III (Argentina)	6/11/92
P. viridis	Green aracari	II	6/11/92
Ramphastos dicolorus	Red-breasted toucan	III (Argentina)	6/11/92
R. sulphuratus	Keel-billed toucan	II	4/23/81
R. toco	Toco toucan	II	6/11/92
R. tucanus	Red-billed toucan	II	6/11/92

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
R. vitellinus	Channel-billed toucan	II	6/11/92
Selenidera maculirostris	Spot-billed toucanet	III (Argentina)	6/11/92
Semnornis ramphastinus	Toucan barbet	III (Colombia)	5/28/89
Order Passeriformes:	Perching birds, Songbirds:		
Agelaius (=*Xanthopsar*) *flavus*	Saffron-cowled blackbird	I	7/14/76
Amadina fasciata	Cut-throat	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Amandava subflava	Zebra waxbill	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Amblyospiza albifrons	Grosbeak weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Anaplectes rubriceps	Red-headed malimbe	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Anomalospiza imberbis	Parasitic weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Atrichornis clamosus	Noisy scrub-bird	I	7/1/75
Bebrornis rodericanus	Rodriquez Island warbler	III (Mauritius)	12/4/75
Bubalornis albirostris	Buffalo weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Carduelis (=*Spinus*) *cucullata*	Red siskin	I	7/1/75
C. (=*Spinus*) *yarrellii*	Yellow-faced siskin	II	7/1/75
Cephalopterus ornatus	Amazonian umbrellabird	III (Colombia)	9/21/88
C. penduliger	Long-wattled umbrellabird	III (Colombia)	9/21/88
Cotinga maculata	Banded cotinga	I	7/1/75
Cyornis ruckii	Rueck's blue flycatcher, Niltava	II	7/1/75
Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis	Western rufous bristlebird	I pe	7/1/75
D. longirostris (=*D. brachypterus longirostris*	Western bristlebird	I	7/1/75
Estrilda astrild	Common waxbill	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
E. caerulescens	Lavender waxbill, Lavender fire-finch.	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
E. melpoda	Orange-cheeked waxbill	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
E. troglodytes	Black-rumped waxbill	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Euplectes afer	Yellow-crowned bishop	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
E. ardens	Red-collared whydah	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
E. franciscanus	Red bishop, Orange bishop	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
E. hordeaceus	Black-winged red bishop	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
E. macrourus	Yellow-mantled whydah	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
E. orix (see *E. franciscanus*			
Gracula religiosa	Hill myna	III (Thailand)	6/11/92
Gubernatrix cristata	Yellow cardinal	II	7/14/76
Lagonosticta larvata (see *L. vinacea*)			
L. rara	Black-bellied waxbill	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
L. rubricata	African waxbill	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
L. rufopicta	Bar-breasted waxbill	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
L. senegala	Red-billed fire finch, Red-billed waxbill.	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
L. vinacea	Vinaceous waxbill	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Leucopsar rothschildi	Rothschild's starling, Myna	I	7/1/75
Lichenostomus melanops cassidix	Helmeted honeyeater	I	7/1/75
Lonchura bicolor	Black-and white mannikin	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
L. cantans	White-throated munia, African silverbill.	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
L. cucullata	Bronze mannikin	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
L. fringilloides	Magpie mannikin, Pied mannikin	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
L. malabarica (see *L. cantans*			
Malimbus cassini	Cassin's malimbe	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
M. malimbicus	Crested malimbe	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
M. nitens	Gray's malimbe	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
M. rubriceps (see *Anaplectes rubriceps*)			
M. rubricollis	Red-headed weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
M. scutatus	Red-vented malimbe	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Mandingoa nitidula	Green-backed twin-spot	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Meliphaga cassidix (see *Lichenostomus melanops cassidix*)			
Nesocharis capistrata	Gray-headed olive-back	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Nigrita bicolor	Chestnut-breasted negro-finch	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
N. canicapilla	Gray-headed negro-finch	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
N. fusconota	White-breasted negro-finch	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
N. luteifrons	Pale-fronted negro-finch	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Niltava (=*Muscicapa*) (see *Cyornis*)			
Ortygospiza atricollis	Common quail-finch	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Pachyphantes superciliosus	Compact weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Paradiseidae spp. (all species in family)	Birds of paradise	II	7/1/75
Parmoptila rubrifrons (=*woodhousei*)	Jameson's antpecker, Flowerpecker weaver-finch.	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Paroaria capitata	Yellow-billed cardinal	II	10/22/87
P. coronata	Red-crested cardinal	II	10/22/87
Passer griseus	Gray-headed sparrow	III (Ghana)	2/26/76

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Petronia dentata	Bush petronia	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Pholidornis rushiae	Tit-hylia	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Picathartes gymnocephalus	Bare-headed rockfowl, White-necked rockfowl.	I	7/1/75
P. oreas	Gray-necked rockfowl, Red-headed rockfowl.	I	7/1/75
Pitta brachyura nympha (see *P. nympha*)			
P. guajana	Blue-tailed pitta, Banded pitta	II	12/7/87
P. gurneyi	Gurney's pitta	I	12/7/87
P. kochi	Koch's pitta	I	7/1/75
P. nympha	Fairy pitta, Blue-winged pitta	II	7/1/75
Plocepasser superciliosus	Chestnut-crowned sparrow-weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Ploceus albinucha	White-naped black weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. aurantius	Orange weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. cucullatus	Black-headed weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. heuglini	Heuglin's masked weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. luteolus	Little weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. melanocephalus	Yellow-backed weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. nigerrimus	Viellot's weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. nigricollis	Black-necked weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. pelzelni	Slender-billed weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. preussi	Golden-backed weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. superciliosus (see *Pachyphantes superciliosus*)			
P. tricolor	Yellow-mantled weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. vitellinus (=*P. velatus*	Vitelline masked weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Poephila cincta cincta	Black-throated finch, Parson finch	II	10/17/80
Pseudochelidon sirintarae	White-eyed river martin	I	7/1/75
Pyrenestes ostrinus	Black-bellied seedcracker	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Pytilia hypogrammica	Yellow-winged pytilia	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. phoenicoptera	Red-winged pytilia	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Quelea erythrops	Red-headed quelea	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Rupicola spp.	Cocks-of-the-rock	II	7/1/75
Serinus canicapillus (=*gularis*	West African seedeater	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
S. leucopygius	White-rumped seedeater	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
S. mozambicus	Yellow-fronted canary	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Spermophaga haematina	Blue-bill	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Sporopipes frontalis	Speckled-fronted weaver	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Tchitrea (see *Terpsiphone*)			
Terpsiphone bourbonnensis	Coq de Boise, Mascarene paradise flycatcher.	III (Mauritius)	12/4/75
Uraeginthus bengalus	Red-cheeked cordon-bleu	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Vidua (=*Hypochera*) *chalybeata*	Village indigobird	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
V. interjecta	Uelle paradise whydah	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
V. larvaticola	Bako indigobird	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
V. macroura	Pin-tailed whydah	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
V. orientalis (=*paradisaea*	Northern paradise whydah	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
V. raricola	Jambandu indigobird	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
V. togoensis	Togo paradise whydah	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
V. wilsoni	Wilson's indigobird	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Xanthopsar (see *Agelaius*			
Xipholena atropurpurea	White-winged cotinga	I	7/1/75
Zosterops albogularis	White-chested white-eye, Norfolk Island white-eye.	I	7/1/75
CLASS REPTILIA:	REPTILES:		
Order Testudinata:	Turtles, Tortoises:		
Batagur baska	River terrapin, Tuntong	I	7/1/75
Cheloniidae spp. (all species in family)	Sea turtles	I	7/1/75
Chersina (=*Testudo*) spp.	Bow-sprit tortoises	II	7/1/75
Clemmys insculpta	Wood turtle	II	6/11/92
C. muhlenbergi	Bog turtle	I	7/1/75
Dermatemys mawii	Central American river turtle	II	6/6/81
Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback sea turtle	I	7/1/75
Erymnochelys madagascariensis	Madagascar turtle	II	7/1/75
Geochelone spp. (except species listed below)	Land tortoises	II	7/1/75
G. (=*Testudo*) *nigra* (=*elephantopus*)	Galapagos tortoise	I	7/1/75
G. (=*Testudo*) *radiata*	Madagascar radiated tortoise	I	7/1/75
G. (=*Testudo*) *yniphora*	Angulated tortoise	I	7/1/75
Geoclemys (=*Damonia*) *hamiltonii*	Spotted pond turtle	I	7/1/75
Gopherus spp. (except species listed below)	Gopher tortoises	II	7/1/75
G. flavomarginatus	Bolson tortoise	I	7/1/75
Homopus spp.	African parrot-beaked tortoises	II	7/1/75

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Kachuga tecta	Indian sawback turtle	I	7/1/75
Kinixys spp.	Hinged-back tortoise	II	7/1/75
Lissemys punctata (all subspecies except *punctata*).	Indian flap-shell tortoise	II	2/16/95
L. p. punctata	Indian flap-shell tortoise	II	7/1/75
Malacochersus spp.	Pancake tortoises	II	7/1/75
Melanochelys (=*Geoemyda*) *tricarinata*	Three-keeled Asian turtle	I	7/1/75
Morenia ocellata	Burmese peacock turtle	I	7/1/75
Pelomedusa subrufa	Helmeted terrapin	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Peltocephalus dumeriliana	Big-headed Amazon River turtle	II	7/1/75
Pelusios adansonii	Adanson's hinged terrapin	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. castaneus	Brown hinged terrapin, Swamp hinged terrapin.	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. gabonensis	Gabon hinged terrapin	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
P. niger	Black hinged terrapin	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Podocnemis spp.	South American turtles	II	7/1/75
Psammobates (=*Testudo*) *geometricus*	Geometric turtle	I	2/4/77
Pseudemydura umbrina	Short-necked swamp turtle	I	7/1/75
Pyxis spp.	Madagascar spider tortoises	II	7/1/75
Terrapene spp. (all species except those in App. I)	Box turtles	II	2/16/95
T. coahuila	Aquatic box turtle	I	7/1/75
Testudinidae spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).	Land tortoises	II	2/4/77
Testudo spp. (all species except those in App. I)	Land tortoises	II	7/1/75
T. kleinmanni	Egyptian tortoise	I	2/4/77
Trionyx ater	Cuatro Cienegas softshell turtle	I	7/1/75
T. gangeticus	Indian softshell turtle	I	7/1/75
T. hurum	Peacock softshell turtle	I	7/1/75
T. nigricans	Black softshell turtle	I	7/1/75
T. triunguis	Three-clawed turtle	III (Ghana)	2/26/76
Order Crocodylia:	Crocodiles, Alligators, Caimans, Gavials:		
Alligatoridae spp. (all species in family except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).	Alligators, Caimans	II	2/4/77
Alligator mississippiensis	American alligator	II	7/1/75
A. sinensis	Chinese alligator	I	7/1/75
Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis	Apaporis River caiman	I	7/1/75
C. crocodilus crocodilus	Common caiman, Spectacled caiman.	II	7/1/75
C. crocodilus fuscus (including *C. crocodilus chiapasius.*	Brown caiman	II	7/1/75
C. crocodilus yacare (=*C. yacare*)	Yacare	II	7/1/75
C. latirostris	Broad-snouted caiman	I	7/1/75
Crocodylidae spp. (all species in family except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).	Crocodiles	II	2/4/77
Crocodylus acutus	American crocodile	I	7/1/75
C. cataphractus	African slender-snouted crocodile	I	7/1/75
C. intermedius	Orinoco crocodile	I	7/1/75
C. johnsoni	Johnson's crocodile	II	7/1/75
C. moreletii	Morelet's crocodile	I	7/1/75
C. niloticus (except those populations in App. II)	Nile crocodile	I	7/1/75
C. niloticus (populations of Madagascar and Uganda subject to export quotas described by the Secretariat).	Nile crocodile	II	7/1/75
C. niloticus (populations of Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe subject to ranching provisions).	Nile crocodile	II	7/1/75
C. niloticus (population of Tanzania subject to ranching provisions and annual quotas described by the Secretariat).	Nile crocodile	II	7/1/75
C. novaeguineae (except subspecies listed below)	New Guinea crocodile, Freshwater crocodile.	II	7/1/75
C. novaeguineae mindorensis	Philippine crocodile	I	7/1/75
C. palustris	Mugger crocodile	I	7/1/75
C. porosus (except populations of Australia, Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia).	Saltwater crocodile	I	7/1/75
C. porosus (Australia and Papua New Guinea populations).	Saltwater crocodile	II	7/1/75
C. porosus (Indonesian population subject to ranching provisions).	Saltwater crocodile	II	7/1/75
C. rhombifer	Cuban crocodile	I	7/1/75

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
C. siamensis	Siamese crocodile	I	7/1/75
Gavialis gangeticus	Gavial, Gharial	I	7/1/75
Melanosuchus niger (except for population of Ecuador).	Black caiman	I	7/1/75
M. niger (population of Ecuador, subject to zero export quotas in 1995 and 1996, followed by annual quotas described by the Secretariat).	Black caiman	II	7/1/75
Osteolaemus tetraspis (except subspecies listed below).	Dwarf crocodile	I	2/4/77
O. tetraspis osborni	Dwarf crocodile	I	7/1/75
O. tetraspis tetraspis	Dwarf crocodile	I	7/1/75
Paleosuchus trigonatus	Smooth-fronted caiman	II	7/1/75
Tomistoma schlegelii	Tomistoma, False gavial	I	7/1/75
Order Rhynchocephalia:	Tuatara:		
Sphenodon spp.	Tuataras	I	7/1/75
Order Sauria:	Lizards:		
Amblyrhynchus cristatus	Galapagos marine iguana	II	7/1/75
Brachylophus spp.	Fiji iguanas	I	6/6/81
Bradypodion spp.	Chameleons	II	2/4/77
Chamaeleo spp.	Chamaeleons	II	2/4/77
Cnemidophorus hyperythrus	Orange-throated whiptail lizard	II	7/1/75
Conolophus spp. (except species listed below)	Land lizards	II	2/4/77
C. pallidus	Barrington Island land lizard	II	7/1/75
C. subcristatus	Galapagos land iguana	II	7/1/75
Cordylus spp.	Girdled lizards	II	6/6/81
Corucia zebrata	Prehensile-tailed skink	II	6/11/92
Crocodilurus lacertinus	Dragon lizardet	II	2/4/77
Cyclura spp.	Ground iguanas	I	2/4/77
Cyrtodactylus serpensinsula	Serpent Island gecko	II	2/4/77
Dracaena spp.	Caiman lizards	II	2/4/77
Gallotia simonyi	Hierro giant lizard	I	10/22/87
Heloderma spp.	Beaded lizards, Gila monster	II	7/1/75
Iguana spp.	Iguanas	II	2/4/77
Phelsuma spp.	Day geckos	II	2/4/77
Phrynosoma coronatum (except subspecies with earlier date in App. II).	Coastal horned lizards	II	6/11/92
P. coronatum blainvillei	San Diego horned lizard	II	7/1/75
Podarcis lilfordi	Lilford's wall lizard	II	10/22/87
P. pityusensis	Ibiza wall lizard	II	10/22/87
Pseudocordylus spp.	Crag lizards	II	6/6/81
Sauromalus varius	San Esteban Island chuckwalla	I	6/6/81
Shinisaurus crocodilurus	Chinese crocodile lizard	II	1/18/90
Tupinambis spp.	Tegu lizards	II	2/4/77
Uromastyx spp.	Spiny-tailed lizards	II	2/4/77
Varanus spp. (all species except those in App. I)	Monitor lizards	II	7/1/75
V. bengalensis	Indian monitor, Bengal monitor	I	7/1/75
V. flavescens	Yellow monitor	I	7/1/75
V. griseus	Desert monitor	I	7/1/75
V. komodoensis	Komodo Island monitor, Komodo dragon.	I	7/1/75
Order Serpentes:	Snakes:		
Acrantophis spp.	Madagascar boas	I	2/4/77
Agkistrodon bilineatus	Cantil	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
Atretium schistosum	Olive keelback water snake	III (India)	2/12/84
Boa (=*Constrictor*) *constrictor*	Boa constrictor	II	7/1/75
Boa constrictor occidentalis	Argentine boa constrictor	I	2/4/77
Boidae spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).	Boa constrictors, Pythons	II	2/4/77
Bolyeria multocarinata	Round Island boa	I	2/4/77
Bothrops asper	Terciopelo	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
B. nasutus	Rainforest hognosed pit-viper	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
B. nummifer	Jumping pit-viper	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
B. ophryomegas	Slender hognosed pit-viper	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
B. schlegelii	Eyelash palm pit-viper	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
Casarea dussumieri	Round Island boa	I	2/4/77
Cerberus rhynchops	Dog-faced water snake	III (India)	2/12/84
Clelia (=*Pseudoboa*) *clelia*	Mussurana snake	II	7/1/75
Crotalus durissus	Tropical rattlesnake, Cascabel	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
Cyclagras (=*Hydrodynastes*) *gigas*	South American false water cobra	II	7/1/75
Elachistodon westermanni	Indian egg-eating snake	II	7/1/75
Epicrates cenchria cenchria	Rainbow boa	II	7/1/75
E. inornatus	Puerto Rican boa	I	2/4/77

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
E. monensis	Mona boa	I	2/4/77
E. subflavus	Jamaican boa	I	7/1/75
Eunectes notaeus	Yellow anaconda	II	7/1/75
Hoplocephalus bungaroides	Broad-headed snake	II	8/1/85
Micrurus diastema	Atlanta coral snake	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
M. nigrocinctus	Black-banded coral snake	III (Honduras)	4/13/87
Naja naja	Indian cobra	II	2/12/84
Ophiophagus hannah	King cobra	II	2/12/84
Ptyas mucosus	Oriental rat snake, Whipsnake	II	2/12/84
Python spp. (except subspecies listed below)	Pythons	II	7/1/75
P. molurus molurus	Indian python	I	7/1/75
Sanzinia madagascariensis	Tree boa	I	2/4/77
Vipera russellii	Russell's viper	III (India)	2/12/84
V. ursinii (except USSR populations)	Orsini's viper	I	10/22/87
V. wagneri	Wagner's viper	II	6/11/92
Xenochrophis (=*Natrix*) *piscator*	Checkered keelback water snake	III (India)	2/12/84
CLASS AMPHIBIA:	AMPHIBIANS:		
Order Caudata:	Salamanders:		
Ambystoma dumerilii	Lake Patzcuaro salamander	II	7/1/75
A. mexicanum	Axolotl	II	7/1/75
Andrias spp.	Giant salamanders	I	7/1/75
Order Anura:	Frogs, Toads:		
Atelopus varius zeteki	Panamanian golden frog	I	7/1/75
Bufo periglenes	Monte Verde golden toad	I	7/1/75
B. retiformis	Sonoran green toad	II	7/1/75
B. superciliaris	Cameroon toad	I	7/1/75
Dendrobates spp.	Poison dart frogs, Poison arrow frogs.	II	10/22/87
Dyscophus antongilii	Tomato frog	I	10/22/87
Epipedobates spp. (see *Dendrobates* spp.)			
Mantella aurantiaca	Malagasy golden mantella	II	2/16/95
Minyobates spp. (see *Dendrobates* spp.)			
Nectophrynoides spp.	African viviparous toads	I	7/1/75
Phyllobates spp.	Poison arrow frogs	II	10/22/87
Rana hexadactyla	Asian bullfrog	II	8/1/85
R. tigerina	Indian bullfrog	II	8/1/85
Rheobatrachus spp.	Platypus frog	II	8/1/85
CLASS OSTEICHTHYES:	BONY FISHES:		
Order Ceratodontiformes (=Ceratodiformes):	Lungfishes:		
Neoceratodus forsteri	Australian lungfish	II	7/1/75
Order Coelacanthiformes:	Coelacanth:		
Latimeria chalumnae	Coelacanth, Gombessa	I	7/1/75
Order Acipenseriformes:	Sturgeons:		
Acipenser brevirostrum	Short-nosed sturgeon	I	7/1/75
A. oxyrhynchus	Atlantic sturgeon	II	7/1/75
A. sturio	Baltic sturgeon	I	7/1/75
Polyodon spathula	Paddlefish	II	6/11/92
Order Osteoglossiformes:	Bonytongues:		
Arapaima gigas	Arapaima	II	7/1/75
Scleropages formosus	Asian bonytongue	I	7/1/75
Order Cypriniformes:			
Caecobarbus geertsi	African blind barb, Congo blind barb.	II	6/6/81
Chasmistes cujus	Cui-ui	I	7/1/75
Probarbus jullieni	Ikan temolek, Pla eesok	I	7/1/75
Order Siluriformes:	Catfishes:		
Pangasianodon gigas	Thailand giant catfish	I	7/1/75
Order Perciformes:	Perch-like fishes:		
Cynoscion macdonaldi	Totoaba	I	2/4/77
PHYLUM ARTHROPODA:	ARTHROPODS:		
CLASS Insecta:	Insects:		
Bhutanitis spp.	Bhutan glory swallowtails	II	10/22/87
Ornithoptera spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).	Birdwing butterflies	II	2/16/79
O. alexandrae	Queen Alexandra's birdwing butterfly.	I	2/4/77
O. allotei	Birdwing butterfly	II	2/4/77
O. chimaera	Birdwing butterfly	II	2/4/77
O. goliath	Birdwing butterfly	II	2/4/77
O. meridionalis	Birdwing butterfly	II	2/4/77
O. paradisea	Paradise birdwing butterfly	II	2/4/77
O. victoriae	Queen Victoria's birdwing butterfly	II	2/4/77

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Papilio chikae	Luzon peacock swallowtail	I	10/22/87
P. homerus	Homerus swallowtail	I	10/22/87
P. hospiton	Corsican swallowtail	I	10/22/87
Parnassius apollo	Mountain apollo butterfly	II	2/4/77
P. apollo apollo	Mountain apollo butterfly	II	7/1/75
Teinopalpus spp.	Kaiser-I-Hind butterflies	II	10/22/87
Trogonoptera spp.	Birdwing butterflies	II	2/16/79
Troides spp.	Birdwing butterflies	II	2/16/79
CLASS Arachnida:	Arachnids:		
Brachypelma (=*Euathlus*) spp. (except species with earlier date in App. II).	Red-kneed tarantulas	II	2/16/95
B. smithi	Red-kneed tarantula	II	8/1/85
Pandinus dictator	Emperor scorpion	II	2/16/95
P. gambiensis	Emperor scorpion	II	2/16/95
P. imperator	Emperor scorpion	II	2/16/95
PHYLUM ANNELIDA:	ANNELID WORMS:		
CLASS Hirudinea:	Leeches:		
Order Arhynchobdelliformes:	Rhynchobedellids:		
Hirudo medicinalis	Medicinal leech	II	10/22/87
PHYLUM MOLLUSCA:	MOLLUSCS:		
CLASS Pelecypoda (=*Bivalvia):*	Clams, Mussels:		
Conradilla caelata	Birdwing pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
Cyprogenia aberti	Edible pearly mussel	II	7/1/75
Dromus dromas	Dromedary pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
Epioblasma (=*Dysnomia*) *curtisi* (=*E. florentina curtisi*).	Curtis' pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
E. florentina (=*E. florentina florentina*	Yellow-blossom pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
E. sampsoni	Sampson's pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
E. sulcata perobliqua	White cat's paw mussel	I	7/1/75
E. torulosa gubernaculum	Green-blossom pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
E. torulosa rangiana	Tan-blossom pearly mussel	II	7/1/75
E. torulosa torulosa	Tuberculed-blossom pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
E. turgidula	Turgid-blossom pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
E. walkeri	Brown-blossom pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
Fusconaia cuneolus	Fine-rayed pigtoe mussel	I	7/1/75
F. edgariana	Shiny pigtoe mussel	I	7/1/75
F. subrotunda	Long solid mussel	II	7/1/75
Hippopus spp. (see Tridacnidae spp.)			
Lampsilis brevicula	Ozark lamp pearly mussel	II	7/1/75
L. higginsii	Higgin's eye mussel	I	7/1/75
L. orbiculata orbiculata	Pink mucket mussel	I	7/1/75
L. satur	Plain pocketbook mussel	I	7/1/75
L. virescens	Alabama lamp pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
Lexingtonia dolabelloides	Slab-side pearly mussel	II	7/1/75
Plethobasus cicatricosus	White wartyback mussel	I	7/1/75
P. cooperianus	Orange-footed pimpleback mussel	I	7/1/75
Pleurobema clava	Club pearly mussel	II	7/1/75
P. plenum	Rough pigtoe mussel	I	7/1/75
Potamilus (=*Proptera*) *capax*	Fat pocketbook mussel	I	7/1/75
Quadrula intermedia	Cumberland monkey-face mussel	I	7/1/75
Q. sparsa	Appalachian monkey-face mussel	I	7/1/75
Toxolasma (=*Carunculina*) *cylindrella*	Pale lilliput pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
Tridacna derasa	Giant clam	II	5/29/83
T. gigas	Giant clam	II	5/29/83
Tridacnidae spp. (includes all species in genera *Hippopus* and *Tridacna* except those with earlier date in App. II).	Giant clams	II	8/1/85
Unio (=*Megalonaias*) *nickliniana*	Nicklin's pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
U. (=*Lampsilis* or *Cyrtonaias*) *tampicoensis tecomatensis.*	Tampico pearly mussel	I	7/1/75
Villosa (=*Micromya*) *trabalis*	Cumberland bean mussel	I	7/1/75
CLASS Gastropoda:	Snails:		
Achatinella spp.	Oahu tree snails	I	10/22/87
Papustyla (=*Papuina*) *pulcherrima*	Manus Island tree snail	II	7/1/75
Paryphanta spp. (New Zealand species only)	New Zealand amber snails	II	7/1/75
Strombus gigas	Queen conch	II	6/11/92
PHYLUM CNIDARIA (=COELENTERATA):	CORAL-LIKE ANIMALS:		
CLASS Anthozoa:	Corals, Sea anemones:		
Order Coenothecalia:			
All species in the Order (except those in genus with earlier date).		II	1/18/90
Heliopora spp.	Blue corals	II	8/1/85

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Order Stolonifera:			
Tubiporidae spp. (all species in family except genus with earlier date).		II	1/18/90
Tubipora spp.	Organ-pipe corals	II	8/1/85
Order Antipatharia:	Black corals:		
All species in the Order		II	6/6/81
Order Scleractinia:	Stony corals:		
All species in the Order (except the following genera with earlier date).		II	1/18/90
Acropora spp.	Staghorn corals	II	8/1/85
Euphyllia spp.	Trumpet corals	II	8/1/85
Favia spp.	Brain corals	II	8/1/85
Fungia spp.	Mushroom corals	II	8/1/85
Halomitra spp.	Bowl corals	II	8/1/85
Lobophyllia spp.	Brain corals	II	8/1/85
Merulina spp.	Merulinas	II	8/1/85
Pavona spp.	Cactus corals	II	8/1/85
Pectinia spp.	Lettuce corals	II	8/1/85
Platygyra spp.	Brain corals	II	8/1/85
Pocillopora spp.	Brush corals	II	8/1/85
Polyphyllia spp.	Feather corals	II	8/1/85
Seriatopora spp.	Birds nest corals	II	8/1/85
Stylophora spp.	Cauliflower corals	II	8/1/85
CLASS Hydrozoa:	Sea ferns, Fire corals, Stinging medusae:		
Order Milleporina (=Athecata):			
Milleporidae spp. (all species in family except genus with earlier date).		II	1/18/90
Millepora spp.	Fire corals	II	8/1/85
Order Stylasterina:			
Stylasteridae spp. (all species in family).		II	1/18/90
PLANT KINGDOM:	PLANTS:		
Family Agavaceae:	Agave family:		
Agave arizonica	New River agave	I	7/29/83
A. parviflora	Santa Cruz striped agave	I	7/29/83
A. victoriae-reginae	Queen Victoria agave	II	7/29/83
Nolina interrata	Dehesa bear-grass	I	7/29/83
Family Amaryllidaceae:	Amaryllis family:		
Galanthus spp. (and their natural hybrids)	Snowdrops	II	1/18/90
Sternbergia spp.	Sternbergias	II	1/18/90
Family Apocynaceae:	Dogbane family:		
Pachypodium spp. (except species listed in App. I)	Pachypodiums	II	7/1/75
P. ambongense (and its natural hybrids)		I	7/1/75
P. baronii (and its natural hybrids)		I	7/1/75
P. brevicaule (and its natural hybrids; no exports of adult plants before tenth Conference of the Parties, ca. March, 1997).		II	7/1/75
P. decaryi (and its natural hybrids)		I	7/1/75
Rauvolfia serpentina (except chemical derivatives)	Snake-root devil-pepper	II	1/18/90
Family Araliaceae:	Ginseng family:		
Panax quinquefolius	American ginseng	II	7/1/75
Family Araucariaceae:	Monkey-puzzle tree family:		
Araucaria araucana (all populations except that of Chile).	Monkey-puzzle tree	II	7/1/75
A. araucana (population of Chile)	Monkey-puzzle tree	I	7/1/75
Family Asclepiadaceae:	Milkweed family:		
Ceropegia spp.	Ceropegias	II	6/28/79
Frerea indica		II	6/28/79
Family Berberidaceae:	Barberry family:		
Podophyllum hexandrum (=*P. emodi*, =*Sinopodophyllum hexandrum*) (except chemical derivatives).	Himalayan may-apple	II	1/18/90
Family Bromeliaceae:	Pineapple family:		
Tillandsia harrisii	Harris tillandsia	II	6/11/92
T. kammii	Kamm tillandsia	II	6/11/92
T. kautskyi	Kautsky tillandsia	II	6/11/92
T. mauryana	Maury tillandsia	II	6/11/92
T. sprengeliana	Sprengel tillandsia	II	6/11/92
T. sucrei	Sucre tillandsia	II	6/11/92
T. xerographica	Xerographic tillandsia	II	6/11/92
Family Byblidaceae:	Byblis family:		
Byblis spp.	Byblis, Rainbow plants	II	6/28/79

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Family Cactaceae:	Cactus family:		
All species except those in App. I	Cacti	II	7/1/75
Ariocarpus spp. (includes *Neogomesia* sp. and *Roseocactus* spp.).	Living-rock cacti	I	7/1/75
Astrophytum (=*Echinocactus*) *asterias*	Sea-urchin cactus, Star cactus	I	7/1/75
Aztekium ritteri	Aztec cactus	I	7/1/75
Coryphantha (other than *C. werdermannii*) (see *Escobaria.*			
C. werdermannii	Jabali pincushion cactus	I	7/1/75
Discocactus spp.	Discocacti	I	7/1/75
Disocactus (=*Lobeira*, =*Nopalxochia*) *macdougallii*	MacDougall's cactus	I	7/1/75
Echinocereus ferreirianus var. *lindsayi* (=*E. lindsayi*).	Lindsay's hedgehog cactus	I	7/1/75
E. (=*Wilcoxia*) *schmollii*	Lamb's-tail cactus	I	7/1/75
Escobaria leei (=*E. sneedii* var. *leei*)	Lee pincushion cactus	I	7/1/75
E. minima	Nellie's corycactus	I	7/1/75
E. sneedii	Sneed pincushion cactus	I	7/1/75
Mammillaria pectinifera (=*Solisia pectinata*	Conchilinque	I	7/1/75
M. solisioides	Pitayita	I	7/1/75
Melocactus conoideus	Conelike Turk's-cap cactus	I	7/1/75
M. deinacanthus	Wonderfully bristled Turk's-cap cactus.	I	7/1/75
M. glaucescens	Wooly waxy-stemmed Turk's-cap cactus.	I	7/1/75
M. paucispinus	Few-spined Turk's-cap cactus	I	7/1/75
Obregonia denegrii	Artichoke cactus	I	7/1/75
Pachycereus (=*Backebergia*) *militaris*	Teddy-bear cactus, Military cap	I	7/1/75
Pediocactus (=*Toumeya*) *bradyi*	Brady's pincushion cactus	I	7/1/75
P. despainii	San Rafael cactus	I	7/1/75
P. (=*Toumeya*) *knowltonii*	Knowlton's cactus	I	7/1/75
P. (=*Toumeya*) *papyracanthus* (see *Sclerocactus papyracanthus*).			
P. paradinei	Houserock Valley cactus	I	7/1/75
P. peeblesianus (=*Toumeya fickeisenii*, =*T. peeblesiana.*	Peebles' Navajo cactus	I	7/1/75
P. sileri	Siler's pincushion cactus	I	7/1/75
P. winkleri	Winkler's cactus	I	7/1/75
Pelecyphora spp. (includes *Encephalocarpus* sp.)	Hatchet cactus, Pinecone cactus, Peyotillo.	I	7/1/75
Sclerocactus brevihamatus subsp. *tobuschii* (=*Ancistrocactus tobuschii*, =*Echinocactus tobuschii.*	Tobusch fishhook cactus	I	7/1/75
S. (=*Echinomastus, =Neolloydia*) *erectocentrus*		I	7/1/75
S. glaucus	Uinta Basin hookless cactus	I	7/1/75
S. (=*Echinomastus*, =*Neolloydia*) *mariposensis*	Mariposa cactus	I	7/1/75
S. mesae-verdae	Mesa Verde cactus	I	7/1/75
S. papyracanthus	Grama-grass cactus	I	7/1/75
S. pubispinus	Great Basin fishhook cactus	I	7/1/75
S. wrightiae	Wright's fishhook cactus	I	7/1/75
Strombocactus disciformis	Disc cactus, Top cactus	I	7/1/75
Turbinicarpus spp. (includes *Gymnocactus* spp., most *Neolloydia* spp. (in sense of E.F. Anderson 1986), *Normanbokea* spp., and *Rapicactus* spp.).	Turbinicarps	I	7/1/75
Uebelmannia spp.	Uebelmann cacti	I	7/1/75
Family Caryocaraceae:	Souari family:		
Caryocar costaricense	Ajo	II	7/1/75
Family Cephalotaceae:	Australian pitcher-plant family:		
Cephalotus follicularis	West Australian pitcher plant	II	6/28/79
Family Compositae (=Asteraceae):	Aster family:		
Saussurea costus (=*lappa*)	Costus, Kuth root	I	7/1/75
Family Crassulaceae:	Stonecrop family:		
Dudleya stolonifera	Laguna Beach dudleya	I	7/29/83
D. traskiae	Santa Barbara Island dudleya	I	7/29/83
Family Cupressaceae:	Cypress family:		
Fitz-Roya cupressoides	Fitzroya, Alerce	I	7/1/75
Pilgerodendron uviferum	Pilgerodendron	I	7/1/75
Family Cyatheaceae:	Tree-fern family:		
All species in the family except those with earlier date.		II	2/4/77
Cyathea (=*Hemitelia*) *capensis*		II	7/1/75
C. dredgei		II	7/1/75
C. mexicana		II	7/1/75

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
C. (=*Alsophila*) *salvinii*		II	7/1/75
Family Cycadaceae:	Cycas family:		
All species in the family except species in App. I		II	2/4/77
Cycas beddomei	Beddome cycad	I	2/4/77
Family Diapensiaceae:	Diapensia family:		
Shortia galacifolia	Oconee bells	II	7/29/83
Family Dicksoniaceae:	Tree-fern family:		
All species in the family		II	2/4/77
Family Didiereaceae:	Alluaudia family:		
All species in the family		II	2/4/77
Family Dioscoreaceae:	Yam family:		
Dioscorea deltoidea	Kniss, Kurta	II	7/1/75
Family Droseraceae:	Sundew family:		
Dionaea muscipula	Venus flytrap	II	6/11/92
Family Ericaceae:	Heath family:		
Kalmia cuneata	White wicky	II	7/29/83
Family Euphorbiaceae:	Spurge family:		
Euphorbia spp. (excluding non-succulent species) (all species except those in App. I).	Euphorbias	II	7/1/75
E. subgenus *Lacanthis* dwarf species in Madagascar and their natural hybrids as given below:	Malagasy dwarf euphorbias as shown:		
E. ambovombensis (and its natural hybrids)		I	7/1/75
E. cremersii		I	7/1/75
E. cylindrifolia (including subsp. *tuberifera*) (and its natural hybrids).		I	7/1/75
E. decaryi (including var. *capsaintemariensis*, *E. capsaintemariensis*) (and its natural hybrids).		I	7/1/75
E. francoisii (and its natural hybrids)		I	7/1/75
E. moratii (and its natural hybrids)		I	7/1/75
E. parvicyathophora (and its natural hybrids)		I	7/1/75
E. quartziticola (and its natural hybrids)		I	7/1/75
E. tulearensis (= *E. capsaintemariensis* var. *tulearensis*) (and its natural hybrids).		I	7/1/75
Family Fouquieriaceae:	Ocotillo family:		
Fouquieria columnaris	Boojum tree	II	7/29/83
F. fasciculata	Arbol del barril	I	7/29/83
F. purpusii		I	7/29/83
Family Gnetaceae:	Gnetum family:		
Gnetum montanum		III (Nepal)	11/16/75
Family Juglandaceae:	Walnut family:		
Oreomunnea (=*Engelhardia*) *pterocarpa*	Gavilán	II	7/1/75
Family Leguminosae (=Fabaceae):	Pea family:		
Dalbergia nigra	Brazilian rosewood	I	6/11/92
Pericopsis elata (including saw-logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but no other parts or derivatives, i.e., products).	Afrormosia	II	6/11/92
Platymiscium pleiostachyum	Cristobal, Granadillo	II	7/1/75
Pterocarpus santalinus (only logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material).	Red sandalwood, Redsanders	II	2/16/95
Family Liliaceae:	Lily family:		
Aloe spp. (all except those in App. I, and excluding *A. vera* [=*barbadensis*] except *A. vera* var. *chinensis*.	Aloes	II	7/1/75
A. albida		I	7/1/75
A. albiflora		I	7/1/75
A. alfredii		I	7/1/75
A. bakeri		I	7/1/75
A. bellatula		I	7/1/75
A. calcairophila		I	7/1/75
A. compressa (incl. var. *rugosquamosa*, var. *schistophila*.		I	7/1/75
A. delphinensis		I	7/1/75
A. descoingsii		I	7/1/75
A. fragilis		I	7/1/75
A. haworthioides (incl. var. *aurantiaca*)		I	7/1/75
A. helenae		I	7/1/75
A. laeta (incl. var. *maniensis*		I	7/1/75
A. parallelifolia		I	7/1/75
A. parvula		I	7/1/75
A. pillansii	Boomaalwyn	I	7/1/75
A. polyphylla	Spiral aloe	I	7/1/75
A. rauhii		I	7/1/75

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
A. suzannae		I	7/1/75
A. thorncroftii		I	7/1/75
A. versicolor		I	7/1/75
A. vossii		I	7/1/75
Family Magnoliaceae:	Magnolia family:		
Talauma hodgsonii		III (Nepal)	11/16/75
Family Meliaceae:	Mahogany family:		
Swietenia humilis	Pacific Coast mahogany	II	7/1/75
S. macrophylla populations in the Americas (including saw-logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but no other parts or derivatives, *e.g.,* products).	Bigleaf mahogany	III (Costa Rica)	11/16/95
S. mahagoni (including saw-logs, sawn wood, and veneers, but no other parts or derivatives, i.e., products).	Caribbean mahogany	II	6/11/92
Family Nepenthaceae:	Old World pitcher-plant family:		
Nepenthes spp. (all species except those in App. I).	Tropical pitcher plants	II	10/22/87
N. khasiana	Indian tropical pitcher plant	I	10/22/87
N. rajah	Giant tropical pitcher plant	I	6/6/81
Family Orchidaceae (= Apostasiaceae, Cypripediaceae):	Orchid family:		
All species except those in App. I	Orchids	II	7/1/75
Cattleya trianae	Christmas orchid	I	7/1/75
Dendrobium cruentum		I	7/1/75
Laelia jongheana		I	7/1/75
L. lobata		I	7/1/75
Paphiopedilum spp.	Asian tropical lady's slippers	I	7/1/75
Peristeria elata	Holy Ghost, Dove orchid	I	7/1/75
Phragmipedium spp. (includes *Mexipedium* sp.)	New World tropical lady's slippers	I	7/1/75
Renanthera imschootiana		I	7/1/75
Vanda coerulea	Blue vanda	I	7/1/75
Family Palmae (=Arecaceae):	Palm family:		
Chrysalidocarpus decipiens		II	2/4/77
Neodypsis decaryi	Triangle palm	II	7/1/75
Family Papaveraceae:	Poppy family:		
Meconopsis regia		III (Nepal)	11/16/75
Family Pinaceae:	Pine family:		
Abies guatemalensis	Guatemalan fir	I	7/1/75
Family Podocarpaceae:	Podocarp family:		
Podocarpus neriifolius		III (Nepal)	11/16/75
P. parlatorei	Parlatore's podocarp, Monteromero.	I	7/1/75
Family Podophyllaceae (see Berberidaceae)			
Family Portulacaceae:	Portulaca family:		
Anacampseros spp.		II	7/1/75
Lewisia cotyledon	Siskiyou lewisia	II	7/29/83
L. maguirei	Maguire's lewisia	II	7/29/83
L. serrata	Saw-toothed lewisia	II	7/29/83
L. tweedyi	Tweedy's lewisia	II	7/29/83
Family Primulaceae:	Primrose family:		
Cyclamen spp.	Cyclamens	II	7/1/75
Family Proteaceae:	Protea family:		
Orothamnus zeyheri	Marsh-rose	I	7/1/75
Protea odorata	Ground-rose	I	7/1/75
Family Rosaceae:	Rose family:		
Prunus africana	African cherry	II	2/16/95
Family Rubiaceae:	Coffee family:		
Balmea stormiae	Ayuque	I	7/1/75
Family Sarraceniaceae:	New World pitcher-plant family:		
Darlingtonia californica	Western pitcher plant, Cobra-lily	II	6/6/81
Sarracenia spp. (all species and natural hybrids except species in App. I).	Trumpet pitcher plants	II	10/22/87
S. alabamensis subsp. *alabamensis* (=*S. rubra* subsp. *alabamensis*).	Alabama canebrake pitcher plant	I	6/6/81
S. jonesii (=*S. rubra* subsp. *jonesii*	Mountain sweet pitcher plant	I	6/6/81
S. oreophila	Green pitcher plant	I	6/6/81
Family Stangeriaceae:	Stangeria family:		
Stangeria eriopus (=*paradoxa*)	Stangeria, Fern-leafed cycad	I	7/1/75
Family Taxaceae:	Yew family:		
Taxus wallichiana (=*T. baccata* subsp. *wallichiana*) (except finished pharmaceutical products).	Himalayan yew	II	2/16/95

Species	Common name	Appendix	First listing date (month/day/year)
Family Tetracentraceae:	Tetracentron family:		
Tetracentron sinense	Tetracentron	III (Nepal)	11/16/75
Family Theaceae:	Tea family:		
Camellia chrysantha	Yellow-flowered camellia, Jinhuacha.	II	8/1/85
Family Thymelaeaceae (=Aquilariaceae):	Mezereon family:		
Aquilaria malaccensis	Agarwood, Aloewood	II	2/16/95
Family Welwitschiaceae:	Welwitschia family:		
Welwitschia mirabilis (=*bainesii*)	Welwitschia	II	7/1/75
Family Zamiaceae:	Cycad family:		
All species except those in App. I		II	2/4/77
Ceratozamia spp.	Ceratozamias, Horncones	I	2/4/77
Chigua spp.		I	2/4/77
Encephalartos spp.	Bread palms, African cycads	I	7/1/75
Microcycas calocoma	Palma corcho, Microcycas	I	7/1/75
Family Zingiberaceae:	Ginger family:		
Hedychium philippinense	Philippine garland flower	II	7/1/75
Family Zygophyllaceae:	Cresote-bush family:		
Guaiacum officinale	Commoner lignum vitae	II	6/11/92
G. sanctum	Holywood lignum vitae	II	7/1/75

[60 FR 52450, Oct. 6, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 6795, Feb. 22, 1996]

Subpart D—Public Participation in the Development of Negotiating Positions for Meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; Federal Agency Consultation

SOURCE: 45 FR 83238, Dec. 18, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 23.31 Purpose of regulations.

The regulation contained in this subpart sets out procedures for participation of the public and consultation with appropriate Federal agencies in the Service's process of developing negotiating positions to be used by the representative of the United States to meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention provided for by Article XI of the Convention.

§ 23.32 Notice of meeting of Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

(a) Upon receipt of a notice of a meeting to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the director shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice setting forth the time and place of the meeting, and the proposed agenda, and inviting the public to comment and provide information on agenda items including, when appropriate, suggestions for additional agenda items.

(b) Upon receipt from the CITES Secretariat of a notice of additional agenda items, the Director shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice inviting the public to comment and provide information on such items.

§ 23.33 Notice of proposed negotiating positions.

Subsequent to the comment period of the notice of meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Director shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of proposed negotiating positions setting forth a summary of the information and comments received in response to any of the notices mentioned in § 23.33, the negotiating positions which the Service proposes to use at the meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and the basis thereof, and inviting information and comments on the proposed negotiating positions. The notice will also set forth the time and place of at least one public meeting to provide information and comments on the proposed negotiating positions of the Service.

§23.34 Public meetings.

The Service shall hold at least one public meeting to enable interested persons to provide information and comments on the proposed agenda and at least one such public meeting on the proposed negotiating positions of the Service. Written statements may be submitted to the Service before and at the meeting. Appointments to speak at the meetings may be made with the Federal Wildlife Permit Office, Washington, DC 20240 (703/235–2418). Participants without prior appointments will be given an opportunity to speak to the extent time allows following speakers with appointments.

§23.35 Notice of negotiating positions.

Subsequent to the comment period of the notice of proposed negotiating positions, and after all associated public meetings have been held, the Director shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice setting forth (a) a summary of the information and comments received in response to the notice of proposed negotiationg positions, (b) a summary of negotiating positions of the Service to be used by the representative of the United States to the meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, and (c) the basis of such negotiating positions.

§23.36 Schedule of public meetings and notices.

The Director shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a schedule, subject to change and modification, of all public meetings and notices related to preparation of negotiating positions for meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention.

§23.37 Federal agency consultation.

The Service shall consult with appropriate Federal agencies in the development of negotiating positions.

§23.38 Modifications of procedures and negotiating positions.

(a) Any of the procedures in §§23.32 through 23.36 may be modified or suspended by the Director on notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER where to follow the procedures would interfere with the timely or appropriate development of negotiating positions.

(b) Any of the negotiating positions set forth in a notice of negotiating positions may be modified, reversed or abandoned by the United States representative to a meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention where to do so would be in the best interests of the United States.

§23.39 Notice of availability of official report.

After any meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention attended by a United States representative, the Service shall publish a notice of availability of the official report of such representative and set forth how and where copies of such report can be obtained.

Subpart E—Scientific Authority Advice [Reserved]

Subpart F—Export of Certain Species

SOURCE: 45 FR 80446, Dec. 4, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§23.51 American ginseng (Panax quinquefolius).

State populations for which the export of the indicated season's harvest may be permitted under §23.15 of this part:

(a) *1978 Harvest:* Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Conditions on findings: Roots must be documented as to state of origin and season of collecting.

For further information see: 43 FR 29469, July 7, 1978; 43 FR 35013, Aug. 7, 1978; 43 FR 36293, Aug. 16, 1978; and 43 FR 39305, Sept. 1, 1978.

(b) *1979 Harvest:* Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Conditions on findings: Roots must be documented as to state of origin and season of collecting. Wild roots must be certified by the state as legally collected. For further information see: 44 FR 25384, Apr. 30, 1979; 44

FR 3107, June 1, 1979; and 44 FR 47912, Aug. 15, 1979.

(c) *1980 Harvest:* Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Conditions on findings: Roots must be documented as to state or origin and season of collecting. Wild and cultivated roots must be certified by the state as legally collected, and such certification must be presented upon export.

(d) *1981 Harvest:* Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Vermont (artificially propagated ginseng only), Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Condition on findings: Roots must be documented as to state of origin and season of collecting. Wild and cultivated roots must be certified by the state as legally collected and such certification must be presented upon export. Vermont is approved for export of artificially propagated ginseng roots only.

(e)(1) 1982–1993 harvests (wild and cultivated roots for each year unless noted).

State	Harvest years											
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arkansas	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

X: Export approval granted for wild and cultivated ginseng harvested in State indicated.
—: Export not requested or not granted.
a: Export approval only for artificially propagated (cultivated) ginseng harvested in State indicated.

(2) Conditions on export: All plants and roots must be documented as to State of origin, season of collection, and dry or green (fresh) weight. The State must certify whether roots and plants originated in that State, are wild or cultivated (artificially propagated) specimens, and were legally obtained in a particular season. Such State certification, a current Federal export document, an executed dealer or exporter's invoice, and the ginseng must be presented upon export. All other export procedures must be followed as described by the Service in this rule. The State must maintain ginseng management and harvest programs, as described by the Service in this rule, and annual ginseng program data for the preceding harvest season should be available to the Office of Management Authority by May 31 of each year. Export procedures must be completed as outlined and discussed in this paragraph.

NOTE.—American ginseng purchased from non-export approved States by State-registered ginseng dealers for domestic use and commerce must be reported to the State of registration, along with all other ginseng commerce. Such ginseng is not eligible for export from the United States and must be dealer-maintained physically separated from that ginseng eligible for export from this country so that there is no chance of intermingling the specimens.

[45 FR 80446, Dec. 4, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 50777, Oct. 14, 1981; 49 FR 34023, Aug. 24, 1984; 50 FR 39696, Sept. 30, 1985; 50 FR 42027, Oct. 17, 1985; 53 FR 33819, Sept. 1, 1988; 56 FR 41810, Aug. 23, 1991]

§ 23.52 Bobcat (Lynx rufus).

States for which the export of the indicated season's harvest may be permitted under § 23.15 of this part:

(a) States and Harvest Seasons Approved for Export of Bobcat From the United States.

	1977–78	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983 and subsequent	1987 and subsequent	1988 and subsequent
Alabama	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Arizona	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Arkansas	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
California	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Colorado	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Florida	+	+	E	+	+	+	+	+	+
Georgia	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Idaho	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kansas	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Kentucky	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+
Klamath Tribe	–	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+
Louisiana	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maine	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Massachusetts	+	+	E	+	+	+	+	+	+
Michigan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Minnesota	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mississippi	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Missouri	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
Montana	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Navajo Nation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nebraska	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Nevada	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Hampshire	–	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Mexico	+	+	E	+	+	+	+	+	+
New York	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
North Carolina	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
North Dakota	+	+	E	+	+	+	+	+	+
Oklahoma	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Oregon	+	+	E(1)	+	+	+	+	+	+
Penobscot Nation	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+
South Carolina	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
South Dakota	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tennessee	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Texas	+	+	E(2)	+	+	+	+	+	+
Utah	–	–	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vermont	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Virginia	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Washington	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
West Virginia	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wisconsin	+	E	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
White Mt Tribe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+
Wind River Reservation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+
Wisconsin	+	+	E	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wyoming	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

+ Export approval.
– Export not approved.
E 1979–80 bobcat export enjoined by U.S. District Court, District of Columbia.
E(1) As above but for eastern portion of State.
E(2) As above but for high plains ecological area.

(b) *Condition on export:* Each pelt must be clearly identified as to species; State, Indian Tribe, or Indian Nation of origin; and season of taking by a permanently attached, serially numbered tag of a type approved by and attached under conditions established by the Service. Exception to tagging requirement: finished furs and fully manufactured fur products may only be exported from the United States when the State, Indian Tribe, or Indian Nation export tags, removed from the hides used to manufacture the product being exported, are surrendered to the Service at the time of export. Such tags must be removed by cutting the tag strap on the female side next to the

locking socket of the tag so the locking socket and locking tip remain joined.

[45 FR 80446, Dec. 4, 1980, as amended at 54 FR 985, Jan. 11, 1989]

§ 23.53 River otter (Lontra canadensis).

States for which the export of the indicated season's harvest may be permitted under § 23.15 of this part:

(a) States and Harvest Seasons Approved for Export of River Otter From the United States.

	1977–78 [1]	1978–79 [2]	1979–80 [3]	1980–81	1981–82	1982–83	1983–84 and subsequent	1995–96 and subsequent
Alabama	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Alaska	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Arkansas	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Connecticut	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Delaware	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Florida	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Georgia	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Louisiana	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maine	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Maryland	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Massachusetts	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Michigan	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Minnesota	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Mississippi	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Montana	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Hampshire	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
New Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	+	+	+
New York	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
North Carolina	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Oregon	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Penobscot Nation	–	–	–	–	–	–	+	+
Rhode Island	Q	+	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Carolina	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Tennessee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	+*
Vermont	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Virginia	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Washington	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wisconsin	Q	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

[1] For further information see 42 FR 43729, Aug. 30, 1977; 43 FR 11081, Mar. 16, 1978; and 43 FR 29469, July 7, 1978.
[2] For further information see 43 FR 11096, Mar. 16, 1978; 43 FR 13913, Apr. 3, 1978; 43 FR 15097, Apr. 10, 1978; 43 FR 29469, July 7, 1978; 43 FR 35013, Aug. 7, 1978; 43 FR 36293, Aug. 16, 1978; and 43 FR 39305, Sept. 1, 1978.
[3] For further information see 44 FR 25383, Apr. 30, 1979; 44 FR 31583, May 31, 1979; 44 FR 40842, July 12, 1979; 44 FR 52289, Sept. 7, 1979; and 44 FR 55540, Sept. 26, 1979.

Q—Export approved with quota.
+—Export approved.
–—Export not approved.
*—Export for 1994–95 approved administratively.

(b) Condition on export: Each pelt must be clearly identified as to species, State of origin and season of taking by a permanently attached, serially numbered tag of a type approved by the Service and attached under conditions established by the Service. Exception to tagging requirement: finished furs and fully manufactured fur products may be exported from the United States when the State export tags, removed from the pelts used to manufacture the product being exported, are surrendered to the Service before export. Such tags must be removed by cutting the tag straps on the female side next to the locking socket of the tag, so that the locking socket and locking tip remain joined.

[61 FR 2456, Jan. 26, 1996]

§ 23.54 Lynx (Lynx canadensis).

States for which the export of the indicated season's harvest may be permitted under § 23.15 of this part:

(a) *1977–78 Harvest:* Alaska (open), Idaho (Quota 25), Minnesota (Q 25), Montana (Q 200), Washington (Q 35).

For further information: See 42 FR 43729, Aug. 30, 1977; 43 FR 11081, Mar. 16, 1978; and 43 FR 29469, July 7, 1978.

(b) *1978–79 Harvest:* Alaska, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Washington.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be clearly identified as to state of origin and season of taking.

For further information: See 43 FR 11096, Mar. 16, 1978; 43 FR 13913, Apr. 3, 1978, 43 FR 15097, Apr. 10, 1978; 43 FR 29469, July 7, 1978; 43 FR 35013, Aug. 7, 1978; 43 FR 36293, Aug. 16, 1978, and 43 FR 39305, Sept. 1, 1978.

(c) *1979–80 Harvest:* Alaska, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Washington.

Conditions on findings: Pelts must be clearly identified as to state of origin and state of taking, including tagging according to standards and conditions established by the Service.

For further information: See 44 FR 25383, Apr. 30, 1979; 44 FR 31585, May 31, 1979; 44 FR 40842, July 12, 1979; 44 FR 52289, Sept. 7, 1979; and 44 FR 55540, Sept. 26, 1979.

(d) *1980–81 Harvest:* Alaska, Minnesota, Montana.

Condition on finding: Pelts must be clearly identified as to state of origin and season of taking, including tagging according to conditions established by the Service.

(e) *1981–82 Harvest:* Alaska, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Washington.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be clearly identified as to state of origin and season of taking, including tagging according to conditions established by the Service.

(f) *1982–83 Harvest:* Alaska, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, and Washington.

Condition on export: Each pelt must be clearly identified as to state of origin and season of taking by a permanently attached state tag of a type approved by the Service and attached under conditions established by the Service.

(g) *1983–84 and Subsequent Harvests:* Alaska, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, and Washington.

Condition on export: Each pelt must be clearly identified as to species, State of origin and season of taking by a permanently attached, serially numbered tag of a type approved by the Service and attached under conditions established by the Service. Exception to tagging requirement: for the 1983-84 and previous seasons, finished furs and fully manufactured fur products may be exported from the U.S. when accompanied by the State tags removed in a manner described by the Service from pelts contained in the products, such tags must be removed by cutting the tag strap on the female side next to the locking socket of the tag so that the locking socket and locking tip remain joined, and such tags must be surrendered to the Service prior to export.

[45 FR 80446, Dec. 4, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 50777, Oct. 14, 1981; 47 FR 54970, Dec. 7, 1982; 49 FR 594, Jan. 5, 1984]

§ 23.55 Gray wolf (Canis lupus).

State for which the export of the indicated season's harvest may be permitted under § 23.15 of this part:

(a) *1977–78 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the state of Alaska.

(b) *1978–79 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the state of Alaska.

(c) *1979–80 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the state of Alaska.

For further information: See 44 FR 25383, Apr. 30, 1979; 44 FR 31583, May 31, 1979; 44 FR 40842, July 12, 1979; 44 FR 52289, Sept. 7, 1979; and 44 FR 55540, Sept. 26, 1979.

(d) *1980–81 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the state of Alaska.

(e) *1981–82 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the State of Alaska.

(f) *1982–83 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on export: Each pelt must be clearly identified as to state of origin and season of taking by a permanently attached state tag of a type approved by the Service and attached under conditions established by the Service.

(g) *1983–84 and Subsequent Harvests:* Alaska.

Condition on export: Each pelt must be clearly identified as to species, State of origin and season of taking by a permanently attached, serially numbered State tag of a type approved and attached under conditions established by the Service. Exception to tagging requirement: for the 1983–84 and previous seasons, finished furs and fully manufactured fur products may be exported from the U.S. when accompanied by the State tags removed in a manner described by the Service from pelts contained in the products, such tags must be removed by cutting the tag strap on the female side next to the locking socket of the tag so that the locking socket and locking tip remain joined, and

such tags must be surrendered to the Service prior to export.

[45 FR 80446, Dec. 4, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 50777, Oct. 14, 1981; 47 FR 54970, Dec. 7, 1982; 49 FR 594, Jan. 5, 1984]

§ 23.56 Brown bear (Ursus arctos).

State for which the export of the indicated season's harvest may be permitted under § 23.15 of this part:

(a) *1977–78 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the state of Alaska.

(b) *1978–79 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the state of Alaska.

(c) *1979–80 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the state of Alaska.

For further information: See 44 FR 25383, Apr. 30, 1979; 44 FR 31583, May 31, 1979; 44 FR 40842, July 12, 1979; 44 FR 52289, Sept. 7, 1979; and 44 FR 55540, Sept. 26, 1979.

(d) *1980–81 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the state of Alaska.

(e) *1981–82 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the State of Alaska.

(f) *1982–83 Harvest:* Alaska.

Condition on export: Each pelt must be clearly identified as to state of origin and season of taking by a permanently attached state tag of a type approved by the Service and attached under conditions established by the Service.

(g) *1983–84 and Subsequent Harvests:* Alaska.

Condition on export: Each pelt must be clearly identified as to species, State of origin and season of taking by a permanently attached, serially numbered State tag of a type approved by the Service and attached under conditions established by the Service.

[45 FR 80446, Dec. 4, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 50777, Oct. 14, 1981; 47 FR 54971, Dec. 7, 1982; 49 FR 595, Jan. 5, 1984]

§ 23.57 American alligator (Alligator mississippiensis).

States for which the export of the indicated season's harvest may be permitted under § 23.15 of this part:

(a) 1979–1997 harvests (wild and farm-raised for each year unless noted).

	AL	AR	FL	GA	LA	MS	SC	TX
1979	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	–
1980	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	–
1981	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	–
1982	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	–
1983	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	–
1984	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
1985	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
1986	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
1987	–	–	+	–	+	–	–	+
1988	–	–	+	+	+	–	+	+
1989	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1990	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1991	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1992	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1993	+	–	+	+	+	+	+	+
1994	+	F	+	+	+	+	+	+
1995	+	F	+	+	+	+	+	+
1996	+	F	+	+	+	+	+	+
1997	+	F	+	+	+	+	+	+

+ = export approved.
F = export approved for farm-raised only.
– = export not approved.

(b) *Condition on initial export from the United States.* (1) Each hide (full skin) must be clearly identified by a durable, permanently locking Convention export tag bearing a legend showing the US–CITES logo, State of origin, species, year of take, and a unique serial number. The tag must be inserted through the hide and permanently locked in place using the locking mechanism of the tag and in accordance with State requirements. Hides with broken tags may not be exported. Prior to export and upon submission of

documentation to show legality of the hide, broken tags may be replaced with CITES replacement tags. Hides with valid CITES replacement tags are eligible for export.

(2) US–CITES export tags that were removed from the hides used to manufacture products to be exported must be surrendered to the Service prior to the export of those products.

(3) Meat from legally harvested and tagged alligators shall be packed in State-uniform containers, permanently sealed and labeled as required by State law. Bulk meat containers shall be marked with a State ''parts tag'' or ''bulk meat tag'' permanently attached indicating, at a minimum, State of origin, year of take, species, original hide export tag number, weight of meat in the container, and identification of State licensed processor or packer.

(4) Small parts such as tails, throats, feet, or backstrips shall be packed in transparent, sealed containers clearly marked with a parts tag. Parts tags shall supply at a minimum the State of origin, species, original hide export tag number, and weight of the parts in the container.

(5) American alligator skulls shall be marked as required by State law. This marking shall include, at a minimum, reference to a valid US–CITES tag number.

[53 FR 30683, Aug. 15, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 33233, Aug. 14, 1989; 57 FR 21899, May 26, 1992; 60 FR 43407, 43408, Aug. 21, 1995]

PART 24—IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF PLANTS

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
24.1 Purpose of regulations.
24.2 Scope of regulations.

Subpart B—Importation and Exportation at Designated Ports

24.11 General restrictions.
24.12 Designated ports.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 9(f)(1), 11(f), Pub. L. 93–205, 87 Stat 893, 897 (16 U.S.C. 1538(f)(1), 1540(f)).

SOURCE: 49 FR 42941, Oct. 25, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 24.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part are for the purpose of establishing ports for the importation, exportation and reexportation of plants.

§ 24.2 Scope of regulations.

The provisions in this part are in addition to, and do not supersede, other regulations in this chapter. Also, the U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 151 *et seq.*), the Federal Plant Pest Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 150aa *et seq.*), and the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2801 *et seq.*), which contain authority for additional prohibitions and restrictions, including additional port of entry requirements, for the importation or exportation of plants (See 7 CFR chapter III for regulations containing prohibitions and restrictions under these authorities).

Subpart B—Importation and Exportation at Designated Ports

§ 24.11 General restrictions.

No person shall import, export, or reexport plants at any place other than at a port designated in 24.12 (hereinafter ''designated port'') in accordance with the provisions of this part, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Service at a nondesignated port in accordance with section 9(f)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

§ 24.12 Designated ports.

(a) The following U.S. Department of Agriculture ports are designated ports for the importation, exportation, or reexportation of plants which are listed in 50 CFR 17.12 and/or 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 and/or 23:

Nogales, Arizona
Los Angeles, California
San Diego, California
San Francisco, California
Miami, Florida
Orlando, Florida
Honolulu, Hawaii
New Orleans, Louisiana

Hoboken, New Jersey (Port of New York)
Jamaica, New York
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Brownsville, Texas
El Paso, Texas
Houston, Texas
Seattle, Washington

(b) The U.S. Department of Agriculture ports at Hilo, Hawaii, and Chicago, Illinois, are designated ports for the importation, exportation, or reexportation of plants of the family Orchidaceae (orchids) which are listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23.

(c) The U.S. Department of Agriculture ports at Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; are designated ports for the importation, exportation or reexportation of roots of American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*) listed in 50 CFR 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23.

(d) The U.S. Department of Agriculture ports at Detroit and Port Huron, Michigan; Buffalo, New York; Rouses Point, New York; and Blaine, Washington, are designated ports for the importation from Canada of plants which are listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23, and for the exportation or reexportation to Canada of plants which are listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23.

(e) The U.S. Department of Agriculture ports at Mobile, Alabama; Fort Lauderdale (=Port Everglades), Jacksonville, and Panama City, Florida; Savannah, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; Gulfport, Mississippi; Wilmington and Morehead City, North Carolina; Portland, Oregon; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charleston, South Carolina; Laredo, Texas; Norfolk, Virginia; and Vancouver, Washington, are designated ports for the importation of logs and lumber from trees which are listed in the appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) or in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23.

(f) The U.S. Department of Agriculture port at Wilmington, North Carolina, is a designated port for the exportation of plants of the species *Dionaea muscipula* (Venus flytrap), which is listed in appendix II to CITES and which is required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 23.

(g) All U.S. Customs designated ports of entry on the United States-Canadian border (Customs designated ports of entry are listed in 19 CFR part 101) and the following U.S. Department of Agriculture ports are designated ports for the importation, exportation, or reexportation of plants not required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23:

Mobile, Alabama
Anchorage, Alaska
Nogales, Arizona
Phoenix, Arizona
San Luis, Arizona
Tucson, Arizona
Calexico, Arizona
Los Angeles, California
San Diego, California
San Francisco, California
San Pedro, California
Denver, Colorado
Wallingford, Connecticut
Dover, Delaware (Dover AFB)
Wilmington, Delaware
Washington, District of Columbia
Jacksonville, Florida
Key West, Florida
Miami, Florida
Orlando, Florida
Pensacola, Florida
Cape Canaveral, Florida
Port Everglades, Florida
Tampa, Florida
West Palm Beach, Florida
Atlanta, Georgia
Savannah, Georgia
Agana, Guam
Hilo, Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii
Chicago, Illinois
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
New Orleans, Louisiana
Bangor, Maine
Portland, Maine
Baltimore, Maryland
Boston, Massachusetts
Detroit, Michigan
Duluth, Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
Kansas City, Missouri
St. Louis, Missouri

Hoboken, New Jersey
McGuire AFB, New Jersey
Albany, New York
Buffalo, New York
New York, New York
Jamaica, New York
Rouses Point, New York
Morehead City, North Carolina
Wilmington, North Carolina
Cleveland, Ohio
Astoria, Oregon
Coos Bay, Oregon
Portland, Oregon
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
Ponce, Puerto Rico
Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Warwick, Rhode Island
Charleston, South Carolina
Memphis, Tennessee
Brownsville, Texas
Corpus Christi, Texas
Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas
Del Rio, Texas
Eagle Pass, Texas
El Paso, Texas
Galveston, Texas
Hidalgo, Texas
Houston, Texas
Laredo, Texas
Port Arthur, Texas
Presidio, Texas
Progreso, Texas
Roma, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
St. Croix, Virgin Islands of the United States
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands of the United States
Newport News, Virginia
Norfolk, Virginia
Blaine, Washington
Tacoma, Washington (McChord AFB)
Seattle, Washington
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

[49 FR 42941, Oct. 25, 1984, as amended at 55 FR 11920, Mar. 30, 1990; 58 FR 68543, Dec. 28, 1993; 58 FR 14121, Mar. 25, 1994; 59 FR 42775, Aug. 19, 1994; 62 FR 30775, June 5, 1997]

SUBCHAPTER C—THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

PART 25—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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25.12 Definitions.
25.13 Other applicable laws.

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25.22 Lost and found articles.
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25.71 Public safety.
25.72 Reporting of accidents.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 460k, 664, 668dd, and 715i, 3901 *et seq.*; and Pub. L. 102–402, 106 Stat. 1961.

SOURCE: 41 FR 9166, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 25.11 Purpose of regulations.

(a) The regulations in this subchapter govern general administration of units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, public notice of changes in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service policy regarding Refuge System units, issuance of permits required on Refuge System units and other administrative aspects involving the management of various units of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The regulations in this subchapter apply to areas of land and water held by the United States in fee title and to property interests in such land and water in less than fee, including but not limited to easements. For areas held in less than fee, the regulations in this subchapter apply only to the extent that the property interest held by the United States may be affected. The regulations in this subchapter also apply to and govern those areas of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal over which management responsibility has been transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Rocky Mountain Arsenal Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102–402, 106 Stat. 1961), before their establishment as a refuge and inclusion in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

(b) All national wildlife refuges are maintained for the primary purpose of developing a national program of wildlife and ecological conservation and rehabilitation. These refuges are established for the restoration, preservation, development and management of wildlife and wildlands habitat; for the protection and preservation of endangered or threatened species and their habitat; and for the management of wildlife and wildlands to obtain the maximum benefits from these resources.

[41 FR 9166, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 7574, Mar. 5, 1986; 62 FR 47375, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 25.12 Definitions.

(a) As used in the rules and regulations in this subchapter:

Authorized official means any Federal, State or local official empowered to enforce provisions of this subchapter C.

Big game means large game animals, including moose, elk, caribou, reindeer, musk ox, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, pronghorn, bear, and peccary, or such species as the separate

States may so classify within their boundaries.

Coordination area means a wildlife management area that has been withdrawn from the public domain or acquired by the Federal Government and subsequently made available to a State by cooperative agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State fish and wildlife agency pursuant to the Act of March 10, 1934 (16 U.S.C. 661–666c: 48 Stat. 401), as amended; or by long-term leases or agreements pursuant to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525), as amended. Coordination areas are managed by the States but are a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Easement means a less than fee interest in land or water acquired and administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the purpose of maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Migratory bird means and refers to those species of birds listed under §10.13 of this chapter.

National wildlife refuge means any area of the National Wildlife Refuge System, except coordination areas.

National Wildlife Refuge System means all lands, waters, and interests therein administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, waterfowl production areas, and other areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife including those that are threatened with extinction.

Nontoxic shot means steel shot or other shot approved pursuant to 50 CFR 20.134.

Waterfowl production area means any wetland or pothole area acquired pursuant to section 4(c) of the amended Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (72 Stat. 487; 16 U.S.C. 718d(c)), owned or controlled by the United States and administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Wildlife management area means a general term used in describing a variety of areas that are managed for wildlife purposes which may be included in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

(b) Unless otherwise stated the definitions found in 50 CFR 10.12 also apply to all of subchapter C of this title 50.

[41 FR 9166, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 7574, Mar. 5, 1986; 60 FR 62040, Dec. 4, 1995]

§25.13 Other applicable laws.

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to relieve a person from any other applicable requirements imposed by a local ordinance or by a statute or regulation of any State or of the United States.

Subpart B—Administrative Provisions

§25.21 Closing national wildlife refuges.

Once opened, all or any part of a national wildlife refuge may be closed to public access and use in accordance with the provisions in §25.31, without advance notice, in the event of an emergency endangering life or property or to protect the resources of the area.

§25.22 Lost and found articles.

Lost articles or money found on a national wildlife refuge are to be immediately turned in to the nearest refuge office.

§25.23 General regulations and information collection requirements.

The information collection requirements contained in subchapter C, parts 25, 32 and 33 have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned clearance number 1018–0014. The information is being collected to assist the Service in administering these programs in accordance with statutory authorities which require that recreational uses be compatible with the primary purposes for which the areas were established. The information requested in the application form is required to obtain a benefit. The public reporting burden for the application form is estimated to average six minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments on the burden estimate or any other aspect of this form to the Information

Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 224 ARLSQ, Washington, DC 20240; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018–0014), Washington, DC 20530.

[56 FR 66795, Dec. 26, 1991]

Subpart C—Public Notice

§ 25.31 General provisions.

Whenever a particular public access, use or recreational activity of any type whatsoever, not otherwise expressly permitted under this subchapter, is permitted on a national wildlife refuge or where public access, use, or recreational or other activities previously permitted are curtailed, the public may be notified by any of the following methods, all of which supplement this subchapter C:

(a) Official signs posted conspicuously at appropriate intervals and locations;

(b) Special regulations issued under the provisions of § 26.33 of this subchapter C.

(c) Maps available in the office of the refuge manager, regional director, or area director, or

(d) Other appropriate methods which will give the public actual or constructive notice of the permitted or curtailed public access, use, or recreational activity.

Subpart D—Permits

§ 25.41 General provisions.

Permits required by this subchapter C can be obtained from the administrative office responsible for the refuge where the activity is to take place. If the applicant is required to obtain the applicable permit from the Director or Secretary, the refuge manager will so inform the applicant, giving the applicant all the necessary information as to how and where to apply.

§ 25.42 Permits required to be exhibited on request.

Any person on a national wildlife refuge shall upon request by any authorized official exhibit the required Federal or State permit or license authorizing their presence and activity on the area and shall furnish such other information for identification purposes as may be requested.

§ 25.43 Revocation of permits.

A permit may be terminated or revoked at any time for noncompliance with the terms thereof or of the regulations in this subchapter C, for nonuse, for violation of any law, regulation or order applicable to the refuge, or to protect public health or safety or the resources of a national wildlife refuge.

§ 25.44 Easement area permits.

(a) The provisions of this subsection shall govern the regulation of activities that affect easement interests acquired by the United States. All other provisions of subchapter C shall apply to activities within such easement areas, but only to the extent that those provisions are directly or indirectly related to the protection of those easement interests expressly acquired by the United States which are specified in the easement agreement itself, and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this subsection.

(b) Permits for use of easement areas administered by the Service are required where proposed activities may affect the property interest acquired by the United States. Applications for permits will be submitted in writing to the regional director or a designee. Special use permits may be granted to owners of servient estates, or to third parties with the owner's agreement, by the regional director or a designee, upon written determination that such permitted use is compatible with the purposes for which the easement was acquired. If it is ultimately determined that the requested use will not affect the United States' interest, the regional director will issue a letter of non-objection.

(c) In instances where the third applicant is a governmental entity which has acquired a partial interest in the servient estate by subsequent condemnation, a special use permit may be granted to the governmental entity without the servient estate owner's agreement if the regional director or his or her designee determines:

(1) The permitted use is compatible with the purpose for which the Service's easement was acquired; and

(2) The permitted use is consistent with the partial property interests obtained through condemnation.

(d) The regional director or designee may require mitigation measures, as determined appropriate, within the easement area, in order to make the proposed use compatible with the purposes for which the easement was acquired. Such mitigation measures are solely for the purpose of complying with the requirement of the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act that the use be compatible with the purpose for which the area was established. If the proposed use cannot be made compatible through permit stipulations and/or mitigation, the permit will be denied.

(e) Regulations pertaining to rights-of-way in easement areas are contained in 50 CFR part 29.21.

[51 FR 7575, Mar. 5, 1986]

§25.45 Appeals procedure.

(a) *Who may appeal.* Any person who is adversely affected by a refuge manager's decision or order relating to the person's permit granted by the Service, or application for permit, within the National Wildlife Refuge System. This section does not apply to permits or applications for rights-of-way. See §29.22 for the hearing and appeals procedure on rights-of-way.

(b) *Preliminary procedure.* Prior to making any adverse decision or order on a permit or application for permit, the refuge manager shall notify the permittee or applicant orally or in writing of the proposed action and its effective date. The permittee or applicant shall have twenty (20) days after notification in which to present to the refuge manager, orally or in writing, a statement in opposition to the proposed action or date. The permittee or applicant shall be notified in writing within twenty (20) days after receipt of the statement in opposition, of the refuge manager's final decision or order.

(c) *Appeals, how taken.* If the refuge manager still intends to proceed with the proposed action, the permittee or applicant shall have thirty (30) days from the postmarked date of the refuge manager's final decision or order in which to file a written appeal to the appropriate area manager. The appellant (permittee or applicant) shall be notified in writing within thirty (30) days from the postmarked date of the appeal of the area manager's decision. The appellant shall have (30) days from the postmarked date of the area manager's decision to further appeal in writing to the appropriate regional director.

(d) *Decision of regional director.* The regional director's decision shall be final and issued in writing to the appellant within thirty (30) days from the postmarked date of the appeal.

(e) *Oral presentation.* The appellant shall be provided an opportunity for oral presentation before the area manager or the regional director within the respective thirty (30) day appeal periods.

(f) *Addresses.* The addresses of the appropriate officials to whom appeals may be taken shall be furnished in each decision or order.

(g) *Suspension pending appeal.* Compliance with any decision or order of a refuge manager shall not be suspended by reason of an appeal having been taken unless such suspension is authorized in writing by the area manager or regional director (depending upon the official before whom the appeal is pending), and then only upon a determination by these officials that such suspension will not be detrimental to the interests of the United States or upon submission and acceptance of a bond deemed adequate to indemnify the United States from loss or damage.

[42 FR 64120, Dec. 22, 1977. Redesignated at 51 FR 7575, Mar. 5, 1986]

Subpart E—Fees and Charges

SOURCE: 52 FR 29860, Aug. 12, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§25.51 General provisions.

Reasonable charges and fees may be established for public recreational use of and, except in Alaska, entrance onto national wildlife refuges. Regulations regarding recreational use fees are contained in 36 CFR part 71. Regulations

regarding entrance fees are contained in this subpart E.

§ 25.52 Designation.

To be designated as an ''Entrance Fee Area'', a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System must be found to demonstrate that:

(a) The level of visitation for recreational purposes is high enough to justify the collection of fees for admission permits for economic reasons;

(b) There is a practical mechanism in existence for implementing and operating a system of collecting fees for admission permits; and

(c) Imposition of a fee for admission permits is not likely to result in undue economic hardship for a significant number of visitors to the unit.

§ 25.53 Establishment of single visit entrance fees.

Entrance fees established for single visit permits at a designated Entrance Fee Area shall consider the following criteria with regard to the local area within which the refuge is located:

(a) The direct and indirect cost to the Government.

(b) The benefits to the permit holder.

(c) The public policy or interest served.

(d) The comparable fees charged by non-Federal public agencies.

(e) The economic and administrative feasibility of fee collection.

§ 25.54 Posting and public notification.

The public shall be notified that an entrance fee is charged through refuge publications and posted designation signs in accordance with § 25.31 of this part.

§ 25.55 Refuge admission permits.

(a) Unless otherwise provided, persons entering an Entrance Fee Area shall obtain and be in possession of a valid admission permit.

(b) The following five types of permits allowing entrance onto an Entrance Fee Area will be available for issue or purchase at such area and, except for refuge-specific permits, at Fish and Wildlife Service Regional and Washington, DC Offices, and at other locations as may be designated.

(1) Single visit permit with a charge not to exceed $3 per person or $7.50 per noncommercial vehicle (single visit can be defined as 1–15 days, dependent upon a determination of the period of time reasonably and ordinarily necessary for such a visit at a particular refuge unit).

(2) Golden Eagle Passport.

(3) Golden Age Passport.

(4) Golden Access Passport.

(5) Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation (Duck) Stamp. To be valid, the Duck Stamp must be current and bear the signature of the holder on the front.

§ 25.56 Enforcement.

Permits issued or used for entrance onto Entrance Fee Areas are nontransferable. Failure to pay the entrance fee, to display upon request of an authorized official a valid permit, or to comply with other entrance fee provisions, rules or regulations, will be subject to the penalties prescribed in 50 CFR 28.31.

§ 25.57 Exceptions and exemptions.

At Entrance Fee Areas:

(a) Special admission permits for uses, such as group activities, may be issued.

(b) No entrance fee shall be charged for persons under 16 years of age.

(c) No entrance fee shall be charged for travel by private noncommercial vehicle over any road or highway established as part of the National Federal Aid System (defined in 23 U.S.C. 101), which is commonly used by the public as a means of travel between two places which are outside the Entrance Fee Area.

(d) No entrance fee shall be charged for travel by private noncommercial vehicle over any road or highway to any land in which such person has a property interest if such land is within any Entrance Fee Area.

(e) Persons accompanying the holder of a valid single visit permit, Federal Duck Stamp or Golden Eagle, Age, or Access Passport in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle shall be entitled to general entrance.

(f) Where entry is by any means other than single, private, noncommercial vehicle, the spouse, children, or

parents accompanying the holder of a valid single visit permit, Federal Duck Stamp or Golden Eagle, Age, or Access Passport shall be entitled to general entrance.

Subpart F—Concessions

§25.61 General provisions.

Public use facilities may be operated by concessionaires or cooperators under appropriate contact or legal agreement on national wildlife refuges where there is a demonstrated justified need for services or facilities including, but not limited to, boat rentals, swimming facilities, conducted tours of special natural attractions, shelters, tables, trailer lots, food, lodging, and related service.

Subpart G—Safety Regulations

§25.71 Public safety.

Persons using national wildlife refuges shall comply with the safety requirements which are established under the provisions of this subchapter C for each individual refuge and with any safety provisions which may be included in leases, agreements, or use permits.

§25.72 Reporting of accidents.

Accidents involving damage to property, injury to the public or injury to wildlife that occur within the boundaries of any national wildlife refuge are to be reported as soon as possible, but in no event later than 24 hours after the accident, by the persons involved, to the refuge manager or other personnel on duty at the national wildlife refuge headquarters. This report does not relieve persons from the responsibility of making any other accident reports which may be required.

PART 26—PUBLIC ENTRY AND USE

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 460k, 664, 668dd, 715i; Pub. L. 96–315 (94 Stat. 958) and Pub. L. 98–146 (97 Stat. 955).

SOURCE: 41 FR 9167, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§26.11 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations in this part govern the circumstances under which the public can enter and use a national wildlife refuge.

Subpart B—Public Entry

§26.21 General trespass provision.

(a) No person shall trespass, including but not limited to entering, occupying, using, or being upon, any national wildlife refuge, except as specifically authorized in this subchapter C or in other applicable Federal regulations.

(b) No unconfined domestic animals, including but not limited to dogs, hogs, cats, horses, sheep and cattle, shall be permitted to enter upon any national wildlife refuge or to roam at large upon such an area, except as specifically authorized under the provisions of §26.34, §27.91 or §29.2 of this subchapter C.

§26.22 General exception for entry.

(a) Any person entering or using any national wildlife refuge will comply with the regulations in this subchapter C, the provisions of any special regulations and any other official notification as is appropriate under §25.31.

(b) A permit shall be required for any person entering a national wildlife refuge, unless otherwise provided under the provisions of subchapter C. The permittee will abide by all the terms and conditions set forth in the permit.

§ 26.23 Exception for entry to the headquarters office.

The headquarters office of any national wildlife refuge is open to public access and admission during regularly established business hours.

§ 26.24 Exception for entry when accompanied by refuge personnel.

A permit is not required for access to any part of a national wildlife refuge by a person when accompanied by refuge personnel.

§ 26.25 Exception for entry to persons with an economic use privilege.

Access to and travel upon a national wildlife refuge by a person granted economic use privileges on that national wildlife refuge should be restricted to a specified area in accordance with the provisions of their agreement, lease, or permit.

§ 26.26 Exception for entry for use of emergency shelter.

A permit is not required for access to any national wildlife area for temporary shelter or temporary protection in the event of emergency conditions.

§ 26.27 Exception for entry on designated routes of travel.

A permit is not required to enter, travel on, and exit from any national wildlife refuge on public waters and roads, and such roads, trails, footpaths, walkways, or other routes and areas which are designated for public use under the provisions of this subchapter C.

Subpart C—Public Use and Recreation

§ 26.31 General provisions.

Public recreation will be permitted on national wildlife refuges as an appropriate incidental or secondary use, only after it has been determined that such recreational use is practicable and not inconsistent with the primary objectives for which each particular area was established or with other authorized Federal operations.

§ 26.32 Recreational uses.

Recreational uses such as, but not limited to, sightseeing, nature observation and photography, interpretive centers and exhibits, hunting and fishing, bathing, boating, camping, ice skating, picnicking, swimming, water skiing, and other similar activities may be permitted on national wildlife refuges. When such uses are permitted the public will be notified under the provisions of this subchapter C.

§ 26.33 Special regulations.

(a) Special regulations shall be issued for public use, access, and recreation within certain individual national wildlife refuges where there is a need to amend, modify, relax or make more stringent the regulations contained in this subchapter C. The issued special regulations will supplement the provisions in this part 26.

(b) Special recreational use regulations may contain the following items:

(1) Recreational uses authorized.

(2) Seasons, period, or specific time of use.

(3) Description of areas open to recreation.

(4) Specific conditions or requirements.

(5) Other provisions.

(6) Special regulations for public use, access, and recreation are published in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER and may be codified in the Code of Federal Regulations. They shall be issued in compliance with procedures contained in the Departmental Manual.

§ 26.34 Special regulations concerning public access, use and recreation for individual national wildlife refuges.

VIRGINIA

Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge

ACCESS

(a) *Access qualifications and specifications.* (1) As provided for in Pub. L. 96–315, permanent, full-time residents who can furnish to the refuge manager,

Back Bay NWR, adequate proof of continuous and continuing residency, commencing prior to December 31, 1979, on the Outer Banks from the refuge boundary south to and including the village of Corolla, North Carolina, as long as they remain permanent, full-time residents. The south boundary of the area for access consideration is defined as a straight east-west line extending from Currituck Sound to the Atlantic Ocean and passing through a point 1,600 feet due south of the Currituck lighthouse. ''Residence'' means a place of general abode; ''Place of general abode'' means a person's principal, actual dwelling place in fact, without regard to intent. A ''dwelling'' means a residential structure occupied on a year-round basis by the permit applicant and shall not include seasonal or part-time dwelling units such as beach houses, vacation cabins, or structures which are intermittently occupied.

(2) As provided for in Pub. L. 98–146, ''Up to 15 additional permits shall be granted to those persons meeting any one of the following conditions:''

(i) A resident as of July 1, 1982, who held a valid Service access permit for improved property owners at any time during the period from July 29, 1976, through December 31, 1979.

(ii) Anyone in continuous residency since 1976, in the area bounded on the north by the refuge boundary, and on the south by a straight line passing through a point in the east-west prolongation of the centerline of Albacore Street, Whaleshead Club Subdivision, Currituck County, North Carolina.

(iii) Any permanent, full time resident as of April 1, 1983, residing in the area outlined in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section and not otherwise eligible, who can substantiate to the Secretary of the Interior that access is essential to their maintaining a livelihood; so long as they maintain full-time continuous employment in the Norfolk, Virginia, area may qualify for access.

(3) The burden of proving that the prospective permittee meets these criteria shall be on the applicant by presentation of adequate documentation to the refuge manager. Permittees may be required to submit additional documentation of their eligibility to the refuge manager in order to maintain access. Permits will be issued only to those who legally qualify for them.

(4) Only one permit will be issued per family. All permits issued will be terminated in the event that alternate access becomes available during the permit period.

(5) Permits are issued for the purpose of providing ingress and egress across the refuge beach to the permittee's residence. Personal access is limited to permittees, their families, relatives, and guests while being transported in the permittee's vehicle. ''Personal access'' means private, non-commercial use. Permits are not transferable by sale or devise.

(6) All vehicle occupants must provide positive identification upon the request of any refuge official.

(b) *Routes of travel.* Access to, and travel along, the refuge beach by motorized vehicles may be allowed between the dune crossing at the key card operated gate near the refuge headquarters, and the south boundary of the refuge only after a permit has been issued or authorization provided by the refuge manager. Travel along the refuge beach by motorized vehicle shall be below the high tide line, within the intertidal zone, to the maximum extent practicable. This may require permittees to adjust their travel times to avoid high tides which would require the use of the emergency storm access/evacuation route over the east dike.

(c) *Number of trips allowed.* Permittees and members of their immediate families residing with them are limited to a total of two round trips per day per household.

(d) *Hours of travel.* Travel along the designated route is permitted 24 hours per day from October 1 through April 30. Travel is restricted to the hours of 5:00 a.m. to 12:00 midnight from May 1 through September 30.

(e) *Medical emergencies.* Private vehicles used in a medical emergency will be granted access. A ''medical emergency'' means any condition that threatens human life or limb unless medical treatment is immediately obtained.

The vehicle operator is required to provide the refuge manager with a doctor's statement confirming the emergency within 36 hours after the access has occurred.

(f) *Military, fire or emergency vehicles.* Military, fire, emergency or law enforcement vehicles used for emergency purposes may be granted access. Vehicles used by an employee/agent of the Federal, State or local government, in the course of official duty other than for emergency purposes, may be granted access upon advance request to the refuge manager. Continuous or recurring use of the refuge beach for other than emergency purposes shall require the issuance of a permit from the refuge manager.

(g) *Public utility vehicles.* Public utility vehicles used on official business will be granted access. A permit specifying the times and types of access will be issued by the refuge manager. A ''public utility vehicle'' means any vehicle owned or operated by a public utility company enfranchised to supply Outer Banks residents with electricity or telephone service.

(h) *Essential commercial service vehicles.* (1) Essential commercial service vehicles on business calls during the hours of 8 a.m.–5 p.m. Monday through Friday will be granted access, only upon prior approval of the refuge manager when responding to a request from a permittee. Such requests may be verbal or in writing. Access by essential commercial service vehicles will be granted only after all other reasonable alternatives to access through the refuge have been exhausted as determined by the refuge manager.

(2) ''Commercial service vehicle'' means any vehicle owned or operated by or on behalf of an individual, partnership, or corporation that is properly licensed to engage entirely in the business of furnishing emergency repair services, including but not limited to plumbing, electrical, and repairs to household appliances.

(3) Emergency situations. The refuge manager, upon reasonable notification, will be able to authorize essential service/emergency repair access, outside the prescribed time periods, for emergency situations should they arise.

(i) *False Cape State Park employees.* False Cape State Park and Virginia Game Commission employees who are residents in the park will be considered as permanent, full-time residents as defined in § 26.34(a) with access privileges identical to those of other permittees with beach access privileges.

(j) *Commercial fishermen, businesses and their employees.* (1) Commercial fishermen who have verified that their fishing operations on the Outer Banks of Virginia Beach, Virginia, or Currituck County, North Carolina, have been dependent since 1972 on ingress and egress to or across the refuge are granted permits for access. Travel through the refuge by commercial fishermen from Currituck County, North Carolina, will be permitted only when directly associated with commercial fishing operations. Drivers and passengers on trips through the refuge are limited to commercial fishing crew members. A *commercial fisherman* means one who harvests finfish by gill net or haul seine in the Atlantic Ocean, and who has owned and operated a commercial fishing businesses continuously since 1972. Commercial permits are not transferable by sale or devise. The level of commercial permittee travel across the refuge shall not increase above the average yearly levels maintained in the 1985–1987 period.

(2) Other businesses who have verified that their business operations on the Outer Banks of Currituck County, North Carolina, have been dependent since 1972 on ingress and egress to or across the refuge will be granted permits for access in accordance with the limitations outlined in paragraph (j)(1) of this section.

(3) Each commercial fisherman or other business may be granted a maximum of five designated employees to travel the refuge beach for commercial fishing or other business-related purposes only. Commercial fishing employees may carry only other commercial fishing employees as passengers. Other business employees may carry only other employees of that business. The hauling of trailers associated with the conduct of commercial fishing or other business activities is authorized.

(4) Employees of commercial fishermen and/or other businesses who apply

for access permits shall have the burden of proving, by the presentation of appropriate documentation to the refuge manager, that they are an ''employee'' for purposes of this section of the regulations. Appropriate documentation is defined as the submission of standardized and verifiable employment forms including: Signed W–2 and W–4 forms, IRS form #1099, official earnings statements for specified periods, employee income tax withholding submissions to State and Federal tax offices (e.g., IRS form W–3 with W–2s attached), State unemployment tax information or other proof of actual employment. Documentation for each employee must be submitted in advance of access being granted, or, for new employees, within 30 days of their starting date. Failure to provide verification of employment for new employees within 30 days will result in termination of access privileges.

(k) *Suspension or waiver of rules.* (1) In an emergency, the refuge manager may suspend any or all of the foregoing restrictions on vehicular travel and announce each suspension by whatever means are available. In the event of adverse weather conditions, the refuge manager may close all or any portion of the refuge to vehicular traffic for such periods as deemed advisable in the interest of public safety.

(2) The refuge manager may make exceptions to access restrictions, if they are compatible with refuge purposes, for qualified permittees who have demonstrated to the refuge manager a need for additional access relating to health or livelihood.

(3) The refuge manager may grant one-time use authorization for vehicular access through the refuge to individuals, not otherwise qualified above, who have demonstrated to the refuge manager that there is no feasible alternative to the access requested. Authorization for access under this provision will not be based on convenience to the applicant.

(4) Medical access waiver permits may be issued under the following conditions:

(i) The Regional Director may grant access to non-eligible permanent residents who can show proof that their physical health is such that life-threatening situations may result from more arduous travel conditions. The submission of substantiating medical records is required to be considered for a medical access waiver.

(ii) All medical access waiver permittees will be required to prove that their medical condition is or continues to be such that a life-threatening situation would result from more arduous travel conditions. Such proof shall be required prior to the issuance of an access permit, and at 3-year intervals thereafter.

(iii) A second medical opinion will be required by the Regional Director prior to the issuance or re-issuance of any such permit. This second opinion will be provided for at Service expense, by a government designated physician.

(iv) No additional medical access waiver permits will be issued after December 31, 1987.

(v) Previous holders of medical access waiver permits will retain access subject to paragraph (k)(4) (ii) and (iii) of this section.

(l) *Violation of rules.* Violators of these special regulations pertaining to Back Bay NWR are subject to legal action as prescribed by 50 CFR 25.43 and part 28, including suspension or revocation of all permits issued to the violator or responsible permittee. The refuge manager may deny access permits to applicants who, during the 2 years immediately preceding the date of application, have formally been charged and successfully prosecuted for three or more violations of these or other regulations in effect at Back Bay NWR. Individuals whose vehicle access privileges are suspended, revoked, or denied may, within 30 days, file a written appeal of the action to the Assistant Regional Director-Refuges and Wildlife, One Gateway Center, Suite 700, Newton Corner, Massachusetts 02158, in accordance with 50 CFR 25.45(c).

(m) *Other access rules.* (1) No permit will remain in effect beyond December 31 of the year in which it was issued. Permits may be renewed upon the submission of appropriate updated information relating to the permit, and a signed statement that the conditions under which the previous permit was issued have not changed. In the event of any changes of conditions under

which the permit is granted, the permittee shall notify the refuge manager in writing within 30 days. Failure to report changes may result in suspension/revocation of the permit.

(2) Vehicles shall be operated on the refuge beach only by the permittee or other authorized drivers. Permit holders shall not tow, transport or operate vehicles owned by non-permit holders through the refuge. Non-commercial permit holders may tow utility and boat trailers when being used for their personal use only. Any towed vehicle shall have advance approval from the refuge manager prior to being brought through the refuge. This access privilege is not to be used for any commercial purpose.

(3) The refuge manager may prescribe restrictions as to the types of vehicles to be permitted to ensure public safety and adherence to all applicable rules and regulations.

(4) A magnetic card will be issued to each authorized driver only for his or her operation of the computer controlled gate. No more than two cards will be issued per family. Only one vehicle will be permitted to pass for each gate opening. Unauthorized use of the magnetic card may result in suspension of the permit. A fee will be charged to replace lost or misplaced cards. Malfunctioning cards will be replaced at no charge.

(5) Access is granted for the purpose of travel to and from the permittee's residence and/or place of business. Access is not authorized for the purpose of transporting individuals for hire, or for the transport of prospective real estate clients to or from the Outer Banks of North Carolina, or for any other purpose not covered in this rule.

GENERAL RULES

(n) *Entry on foot, bicycle or motor vehicle.* Entry on foot, bicycle, or by motor vehicle on designated routes is permitted one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset for the purposes of nature observation and study, photography, hiking, surf fishing, and bicycling.

(o) *Beach-oriented uses.* Designated areas of the refuge beach are open to wildlife/wildlands-oriented recreation only as outlined in paragraph (n) of this section. Entry to the beach is via designated access points only.

(p) *Parking.* Limited parking at the refuge office/visitor contact station is permitted only in designated spaces. Parking is available on a first-come, first-serve basis for persons engaged in wildlife/wildlands-oriented recreation only as outlined in paragraph (n) of this section.

(q) *Fires.* All fires are prohibited.

(r) *Pets.* Dogs and other pets, on a hand-held leash not exceeding 10 feet in length, are permitted from October 1 through March 31.

(s) *Other general rules.* (1) Pedestrians and vehicular traffic in the sand dunes are prohibited.

(2) Use by all groups exceeding 10 individuals will require a Special Use Permit, issued by the refuge manager.

(3) Registered motor vehicles and motorized bicycles (mopeds) are permitted on the paved refuge access road and parking lot at refuge headquarters. All other motorized vehicular use is prohibited, except as specifically authorized pursuant to this rule.

(4) The information collection requirement contained in this rule has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*, and has been assigned the number 1018–0014. The information being collected is used to determine eligibility for issuing a vehicular access permit and a response is required to obtain a benefit.

[52 FR 35715, Sept. 23, 1987]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations to regulations affecting temporary and special regulations on national wildlife refuges, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 26.35 Cabin sites.

(a) There shall be no new private cabin site permits issued for national wildlife refuges. All appropriate provisions of 43 CFR part 21 apply to the phaseout of existing permits on national wildlife refuges.

(b) No new government owned cabin site permits for private recreational purposes shall be issued nor shall existing permits be renewed.

§ 26.36 Public assemblies and meetings.

(a) Public meetings, assemblies, demonstrations, parades and other public expressions of view may be permitted within a national wildlife refuge open to public use, provided a permit therefore has been issued by the refuge manager.

(b) Any application for such permit shall set forth the name of the applicant, the date, time, duration, nature and place of the proposed event, an estimate of the number of persons expected to attend, and a statement of equipment and facilities to be used in connection therewith.

(c) The refuge manager may issue a permit on proper application unless:

(1) A prior application for the same time and place has been made which has been or will be granted; or

(2) The activity will present a clear and present danger to public health or safety, or undue disturbance to the other users or resources of the area; or

(3) The activity is of such nature that it cannot be reasonably accommodated in the particular national wildlife refuge; or

(4) The activity conflicts with the purposes of the national wildlife refuge.

(d) The permit may contain such conditions as are reasonably consistent with protection and use of the national wildlife refuge for the purpose for which it is maintained. It may also contain reasonable limitations on the time and area within which the activity is permitted.

PART 27—PROHIBITED ACTS

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, 33 Stat. 614, as amended (16 U.S.C. 685); Sec. 5, 43 Stat. 651 (16 U.S.C. 725); Sec. 5, Stat. 449 (16 U.S.C. 690d); Sec. 10, 45 Stat. 1224 (16 U.S.C. 715i); Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 402, as amended (16 U.S.C. 664); Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1270 (43 U.S.C. 315a); 49 Stat. 383 as amended; Sec. 4, 76 Stat. (16 U.S.C. 460k); Sec. 4, 80 Stat. 927 (16 U.S.C. 668dd) (5 U.S.C. 685, 752, 690d); 16 U.S.C. 715s).

SOURCE: 41 FR 9168, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 27.11 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations in this part 27 govern those acts by the public which are prohibited at all times except as permitted in this part, part 26, and part 25, subpart D—Permits.

[42 FR 56954, Oct. 31, 1977]

Subpart B—Taking Violations

§ 27.21 General provisions.

No person shall take any animal or plant on any national wildlife refuge, except as authorized under 50 CFR 27.51 and parts 31, 32, and 33 of this subchapter C.

Subpart C—Disturbing Violations: With Vehicles

§ 27.31 General provisions regarding vehicles.

Travel in or use of any motorized or other vehicles, including those used on air, water, ice, snow, is prohibited on national wildlife refuges except on designated routes of travel, as indicated by the appropriate traffic control signs or signals and in designated areas posted or delineated on maps by the refuge manager and subject to the following requirements and limitations:

(a) Unless specifically covered by the general and special regulations set forth in this chapter, the laws and regulations of the State within whose exterior boundaries a national wildlife refuge or portion thereof is located shall govern traffic and the operation and use of vehicles. Such State laws and regulations which are now or may hereafter be in effect are hereby adopted and made a part of the regulations in this part.

(b) No operator of a vehicle shall be under the influence of intoxicating beverages or controlled substances.

(c) Driving or operating any vehicle carelessly or heedlessly, or in willful or wanton disregard for the rights or safety of other persons, or without due care or at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under prevailing conditions, having regard to traffic, weather, wildlife, road, and light conditions, and surface, width, and character of the travel way is prohibited. Every operator shall maintain such control of the vehicle as may be necessary to avoid danger to persons or property or wildlife.

(d) The vehicle speed limit shall not exceed 25 m.p.h. except as otherwise legally posted.

(e)(1) Every motor vehicle shall at all time be equipped with a muffler in good working order, and which cannot be removed or otherwise altered while the vehicle is being operated on a national wildlife refuge. To prevent excessive or unusual noise no person shall use a muffler cut-out, bypass, or similar device upon a motor vehicle. A vehicle that produces unusual or excessive noise or visible pollutants is prohibited.

(2) A refuge manager, by posting of appropriate signs or by marking on a map which shall be available at the refuge headquarters, may require that any motor vehicle operating in the designated area shall be equipped with a spark arrestor that meets Standard 5100–1a of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture which standard includes the requirements that such spark arrestor shall have an efficiency to retain or destroy at least 80 percent of carbon particles, for all flow rates, and that such spark arrestor has been warranted by its manufacturer as meeting the above mentioned efficiency requirement for at least 1,000 hours, subject to normal use, with maintenance and mounting in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.

(f) The operation of a vehicle which does not bear valid license plates and is not properly certified, registered, or inspected in accordance with applicable State laws is prohibited.

(g) Driving or permitting another person to drive a vehicle without valid license is prohibited. A valid driver's or operator's license must be displayed upon the request of any authorized official.

(h) Stopping, parking or leaving any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon any road, trail, or fire lane so as to obstruct the free movement of other vehicles is prohibited, except in the event of accident or other

conditions beyond the immediate control of the operator, or as otherwise directed by an authorized official.

(i) All persons shall obey the lawful order or signal of any authorized official directing, controlling, or regulating the movement of traffic.

(j) Load, weight and width limitations, as may be necessary, shall be prescribed and the public advised under provisions of §25.31. Such limitations must be complied with by the operators of all vehicles.

(k) A motor vehicle involved in an accident is not to be moved until an authorized official arrives at the scene of the accident, unless such vehicle constitutes a traffic or safety hazard.

(l) A motor vehicle shall not be operated at anytime without proper brakes and brake lights, or from sunset to sunrise without working headlights and taillights which comply with the regulations for operation on the roads of the State within whose boundaries the refuge is located.

(m) Such other requirements which are established under the provisions of this subchapter C.

§27.32 Boats.

(a) The use of boats in national wildlife refuges is prohibited except as may be authorized under and subject to the requirements set forth below.

(b) When the use of boats is permitted on any national wildlife refuge, the public will be notified under the provisions of this subchapter C and the following operational requirements and limitations will apply:

(1)(i) In addition to the regulations contained in this part, the U.S. Coast Guard Regulations, titles 33 and 46 CFR, are applicable on navigable waters of the United States.

(ii) Unless specifically covered by the general and special regulations set forth in this chapter, the laws and regulations of the State within whose exterior boundaries a national wildlife refuge or portion thereof is located shall govern boating and the operation and use of boats. Such laws and regulations which are now or may hereafter be in effect are hereby adopted and made a part of the regulations in this part.

(2) No operator or person in charge of any boat shall operate or knowingly permit any other person to operate a boat in a reckless or negligent manner, or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person, property or wildlife.

(3) No person shall operate or be in actual physical control of a boat while under the influence of intoxicating beverages or controlled substances.

(4) No person shall operate a boat in a manner which will unreasonably interfere with other boats or with free and proper navigation of the waterways of the areas. Anchoring in heavily traveled channels or main thoroughfares shall constitute such interference if unreasonable in the prevailing circumstances.

(5) No person shall operate a boat on refuge waters that has a marine head (toilet) unless it conforms to Environmental Protection Agency regulations regarding sewage discharge.

(6) Every sailboat when underway from sunset to sunrise shall carry and exhibit a bright white light visible all around the horizon for a distance of two miles.

(7) Leaving any boat unattended, outside of designated mooring or beaching areas, for a period in excess of 72 hours without written permission of the refuge manager is prohibited and any boat so left may be impounded by the refuge manager.

(8) Government-owned docks, piers, and floats are not to be used for loading and unloading of boats, except in emergencies or unless specifically authorized by the refuge manager.

§27.33 Water skiing.

When water skiing is permitted upon national wildlife refuge waters, the public will be notified under the provisions of this subchapter C and the following requirements and limitations will apply:

(a) Water skiing is permitted only during daylight hours and during periods posted or otherwise designated under the provisions of this subchapter C.

(b) When a skier is in ''tow'' there must be two persons in the boat at all times, with one person not operating

the boat, acting as an observer of the skier in tow.

(c) The direction of a tow boat when circling will be counter clockwise.

(d) Skiers must wear U.S. Coast Guard approved ski belts, life jackets or buoyant vests.

(e) Water skiing is prohibited within 300 feet of harbors, swimming beaches, and mooring areas, and within 100 feet of any designated swimming area.

§ 27.34 Aircraft.

The unauthorized operation of aircraft, including sail planes, and hang gliders, at altitudes resulting in harassment of wildlife, or the unauthorized landing or take-off on a national wildlife refuge, except in an emergency, is prohibited. National wildlife refuge boundaries are designated on update FAA aeronautical charts.

Subpart D—Disturbing Violations: With Weapons

§ 27.41 General provisions.

Carrying, possessing, or discharging firearms, fireworks, or explosives on national wildlife refuges is prohibited unless specifically authorized under the provisions of this subchapter C.

§ 27.42 Firearms.

Only the following persons may possess, use, or transport firearms on national wildlife refuges in accordance with this section and applicable Federal and State law:

(a) Persons using firearms for public hunting under the provisions of 50 CFR part 32.

(b) Persons carrying unloaded firearms, that are dismantled or cased, in vehicles and boats over routes of travel designated under the provision of subchapter C.

(c) Persons authorized to use firearms for the taking of specimens of wildlife for scientific purposes.

(d) Persons authorized by special regulations or permits to possess or use firearms for the protection of property, for field trials, and other special purposes.

[46 FR 47230, Sept. 25, 1981]

§ 27.43 Weapons other than firearms.

The use or possession of cross bows, bows and arrows, air guns, spears, gigs, or other weapons on national wildlife refuges is prohibited except as may be authorized under the provision of this subchapter C.

[46 FR 47230, Sept. 25, 1981]

Subpart E—Disturbing Violations: Against Plants and Animals

§ 27.51 Disturbing, injuring, and damaging plants and animals.

(a) Disturbing, injuring, spearing, poisoning, destroying, collecting or attempting to disturb, injure, spear, poison, destroy or collect any plant or animal on any national wildlife refuge is prohibited except by special permit unless otherwise permitted under this subchapter C.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 27.52 Introduction of plants and animals.

Plants and animals or their parts taken elsewhere shall not be introduced, liberated, or placed on any national wildlife refuge except as authorized.

Subpart F—Disturbing Violations: Against Nonwildlife Property

§ 27.61 Destruction or removal of property.

The destruction, injury, defacement, disturbance, or the unauthorized removal of any public property including natural objects or private property on or from any national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

§ 27.62 Search for and removal of objects of antiquity.

No person shall search for or remove from national wildlife refuges objects of antiquity except as may be authorized by 43 CFR part 3.

§ 27.63 Search for and removal of other valued objects.

(a) No person shall search for buried treasure, treasure trove, valuable semi-precious rocks, stones, or mineral specimens on national wildlife refuges

unless authorized by permit or by provision of this subchapter C.

(b) Permits are required for archeological studies on national wildlife refuges in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter C.

§27.64 Prospecting and mining.

Prospecting, locating, or filing mining claims on national wildlife refuges is prohibited unless otherwise provided by law. See §29.31 for provisions concerning mineral leasing.

[41 FR 9168, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979]

§27.65 Tampering with vehicles and equipment.

Tampering with, entering, or starting any motor vehicle, boat, equipment or machinery or attempting to tamper with, enter, or start any motor vehicle, boat, equipment or machinery on any national wildlife refuge without proper authorization is prohibited.

Subpart G—Disturbing Violations: Light and Sound Equipment

§27.71 Motion or sound pictures.

The taking or filming of any motion or sound pictures on a national wildlife refuge for subsequent commercial use is prohibited except as may be authorized under the provisions of 43 CFR part 5.

§27.72 Audio equipment.

The operation or use of audio devices including radios, recording and playback devices, loudspeakers, television sets, public address systems and musical instruments so as to cause unreasonable disturbance to others in the vicinity is prohibited.

§27.73 Artificial lights.

No unauthorized person shall use or direct the rays of a spotlight or other artificial light, or automotive headlights for the purpose of spotting, locating, or taking any animal within the boundaries of any national wildlife refuge or along rights-of-way for public or private roads within a national wildlife refuge.

Subpart H—Disturbing Violations: Personal Conduct

§27.81 Alcoholic beverages.

Entering or remaining in any national wildlife refuge when under the influence of alcohol, to a degree that may endanger oneself or other persons or property or unreasonably annoy persons in the vicinity, is prohibited.

§27.82 Possession and delivery of controlled substances.

(a) Definitions for the purpose of this section:

(1) The term *controlled substance* means a drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, included in schedules I, II, III, IV, or V of part B of the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 812) or any drug or substance added to these schedules pursuant to the terms of the Controlled Substance Act.

(2) The term *practitioner* means a physician, dentist, veterinarian, scientific investigator, pharmacist, or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted by the United States or the jurisdiction in which he practices to distribute or possess a controlled substance in the course of professional practice.

(3) The term *delivery* means the actual, attempted or constructive transfer and/or distribution of a controlled substance, whether or not there exists an agency relationship.

(b) Offenses. (1) The delivery of any controlled substance on a national wildlife refuge is prohibited, except that distributed by a practitioner in accordance with applicable law.

(2) The possession of a controlled substance on a national wildlife refuge is prohibited unless such substance was obtained by the possessor directly, or pursuant to a valid prescription or order, from a practitioner acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by applicable law.

(3) Presence in a national wildlife refuge when under the influence of a controlled substance to a degree that may endanger oneself, or another person, or property, or may cause unreasonable interference with another person's enjoyment of a national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

§ 27.83 Indecency and disorderly conduct.

Any act of indecency or disorderly conduct as defined by State or local laws is prohibited on any national wildlife refuge.

§ 27.84 Interference with persons engaged in authorized activities.

Disturbing, molesting, or interfering with any employee of the United States or of any local or State government engaged in official business, or with any private person engaged in the pursuit of an authorized activity on any national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

§ 27.85 Gambling.

Gambling in any form, or the operation of gambling devices, for money or otherwise, on any national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

§ 27.86 Begging.

Begging on any national wildlife refuge is prohibited. Soliciting of funds for the support or assistance of any cause or organization is also prohibited unless properly authorized.

Subpart I—Other Disturbing Violations

§ 27.91 Field trials.

The conducting or operation of field trials for dogs on national wildlife refuges is prohibited except as may be authorized by special permit.

§ 27.92 Private structures.

No person shall without proper authority construct, install, occupy, or maintain any building, log boom, pier, dock, fence, wall, pile, anchorage, or other structure or obstruction in any national wildlife refuge.

§ 27.93 Abandonment of property.

Abandoning, discarding, or otherwise leaving any personal property in any national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

§ 27.94 Disposal of waste.

(a) The littering, disposing, or dumping in any manner of garbage, refuse sewage, sludge, earth, rocks, or other debris on any national wildlife refuge except at points or locations designated by the refuge manager, or the draining or dumping of oil, acids, pesticide wastes, poisons, or any other types of chemical wastes in, or otherwise polluting any waters, water holes, streams or other areas within any national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

(b) Persons using a national wildlife refuge shall comply with the sanitary requirements established under the provisions of this subchapter C for each individual refuge; the sanitation provisions which may be included in leases, agreements, or use permits, and all applicable Federal and State laws.

§ 27.95 Fires.

On all national wildlife refuges persons are prohibited from the following:

(a) Setting on fire or causing to be set on fire any timber, brush, grass, or other inflammable material including camp or cooking fires, except as authorized by the refuge manager or at locations designated for that purpose or as provided for under § 26.33(c) of this subchapter C.

(b) Leaving a fire unattended or not completely extinguished;

(c) Throwing a burning cigarette, match, or other lighted substance from any moving conveyance or throwing of same in any place where it may start a fire; and

(d) Smoking on any lands, including roads, or in any buildings which have been designated and/or posted with no smoking signs.

§ 27.96 Advertising.

Except as may be authorized, posting, distributing, or otherwise displaying private or public notices, advertisements, announcements, or displays of any kind in any national wildlife refuge, other than business designations on private vehicles or boats is prohibited.

§ 27.97 Private operations.

Soliciting business or conducting a commercial enterprise on any national wildlife refuge is prohibited except as may be authorized by special permit.

PART 28—ENFORCEMENT, PENALTY, AND PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF PARTS 25, 26, AND 27

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
28.11 Purpose of regulations.

Subpart B—Enforcement Authority

28.21 General provisions.

Subpart C—Penalty Provisions

28.31 General penalty provisions.
28.32 Penalty provisions concerning fires and timber.

Subpart D—Impoundment Procedures

28.41 Impoundment of abandoned property.
28.42 Impounding of domestic animals.
28.43 Destruction of dogs and cats.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, 33 Stat. 614, as amended (16 U.S.C. 685); sec. 5, 43 Stat. 651 (16 U.S.C. 725); sec. 5, 45 Stat. 449 (16 U.S.C. 690d); sec. 10, 45 Stat. 1224 (16 U.S.C. 715i); sec. 4, 48 Stat. 402, as amended (16 U.S.C. 664); sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1270 (43 U.S.C. 315a); sec. 4, 76 Stat. 654 (16 U.S.C. 460k); sec. 4, 80 Stat. 927 (16 U.S.C. 668dd) (5 U.S.C. 301).

SOURCE: 41 FR 9171, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§28.11 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations in this part govern the enforcement, penalty and procedural requirements for violations of parts 25, 26, and 27.

Subpart B—Enforcement Authority

§28.21 General provisions.

Refuge managers and other authorized personnel are authorized pursuant to authority delegated from the Secretary and which has been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (Administrative Manual 4 AM 4.2) to protect fish and wildlife and their habitat and prevent their disturbance, to protect Service lands, property, facilities, or interests therein and to insure the safety of the using public to the fullest degree possible. The control of recreational use will be enforced to meet these purposes pursuant to Federal, State, and local laws and regulations: The provisions of this subchapter C and any special regulations issued pursuant thereto; and the prohibitions and restrictions as posted.

[41 FR 9171, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979; 51 FR 7575, Mar. 5, 1986]

Subpart C—Penalty Provisions

§28.31 General penalty provisions.

(a) Any person who violates any of the provisions, rules, regulations, posted signs, or special regulations of this subchapter C, or any items, conditions or restrictions in a permit, license, grant, privilege, or any other limitation established under the subchapter C shall be subject to the penalty provisions of this section.

(b) Failure of any person, utilizing the resources of any national wildlife refuge or enjoying any privilege of use thereon for any purpose whatsoever, to comply with any of the provisions, conditions, restrictions, or requirements of this subchapter C or to comply with any applicable provisions of Federal or State law may render such person liable to:

(1) The penalties as prescribed by law. (Sec. 4, 76 Stat. 654, 16 U.S.C. 460k–3; Sec. 4, 80 Stat. 927, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 668dd(e); Sec. 7, 60 Stat. 1080, 16 U.S.C. 666a; Sec. 6, 40 Stat. 756, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 707; Sec. 7, 48 Stat. 452, 16 U.S.C. 718g; Sec. 2, 33 Stat. 614, as amended, 18 U.S.C. 41.)

§28.32 Penalty provisions concerning fires and timber.

(a) Any person violating sections 1855–1856 of the Criminal Code (18 U.S.C. 1855–1856) as they pertain to fires on national wildlife refuge lands of the United States shall be subject to civil action and to the penalty provisions of the law.

(b) Any person violating sections 1852–1853 of the Criminal Code (18 U.S.C. 1852–1853) as they pertain to timber on national wildlife refuge lands of the United States shall be subject to civil action and to the penalty provisions of the law.

Subpart D—Impoundment Procedures

§ 28.41 Impoundment of abandoned property.

Any property abandoned or left unattended without authority on any national wildlife refuge for a period in excess of 72 hours is subject to removal. The expense of the removal shall be borne by the person owning or claiming ownership of the property. Such property is subject to sale or other disposal after 3 months, in accordance with section 203m of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1959, as amended (40 U.S.C. 484m), and regulations issued thereunder. Former owners may apply within 3 years for reimbursement for such property, subject to disposal and storage costs and similar expenses, upon sufficient proof of ownership.

§ 28.42 Impounding of domestic animals.

(a) Any animal trespassing on the lands of any national wildlife refuge may be impounded and disposed of in accordance with State statutes insofar as they may be applicable. In the absence of such State statutes, the animals shall be disposed of in accordance with this section.

(b) If the owner is known, prompt written notice of the impounding will be served in person with written receipt obtained or delivery by certified mail with return receipt requested. In the event of his failure to remove the impounded animal within five (5) days from receipt of such notice, it will be sold or otherwise disposed of as prescribed in this section.

(c) If the owner is unknown, no disposition of the animal shall be made until at least fifteen (15) days have elapsed from the date of a legal notice of the impounding has been posted at the county courthouse and 15 days after the second notice published in a newspaper in general circulation in the county in which the trespass took place.

(d) The notice shall state when and where the animal was impounded and shall describe it by brand or earmark or distinguishing marks or by other reasonable identification. The notice shall specify the time and place the animal will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, in the event it is not claimed or redeemed. The notice shall reserve the right of the official conducting the sale to reject any and all bids so received.

(e) Prior to such sale, the owner may redeem the animal by submitting proof of ownership and paying all expenses of the United States for, capturing, impounding, advertising, care, forage, and damage claims.

(f) If an animal impounded under this section is offered at public sale and no bid is received or if the highest bid received is an amount less than the claim of the United States, the animal may be sold at private sale for the highest amount obtainable, or be condemned and destroyed or converted to the use of the United States. Upon the sale of any animal in accordance with this section, the buyer shall be issued a certificate of sale.

(g) In determining the claim of the Federal Government in all livestock trespass cases on national wildlife refuges, the value of forage consumed shall be computed at the commercial unit rate prevailing in the locality for that class of livestock. In addition, the claim shall include damages to national wildlife refuge property injured or destroyed, and all the related expenses incurred in the impounding, caring for and disposing of the animal. The salary of Service employees for the time spent in and about the investigations, reports, and settlement or prosecution of the case shall be prorated in computing the expense. Payment of claims due the United States shall be made by certified check or postal money order payable to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

§ 28.43 Destruction of dogs and cats.

Dogs and cats running at large on a national wildlife refuge and observed by an authorized official in the act of killing, injuring, harassing or molesting humans or wildlife may be disposed of in the interest of public safety and protection of the wildlife.

PART 29—LAND USE MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—General Rules

Sec.
29.1 Use of natural resources.
29.2 Cooperative land management.
29.3 Nonprogram uses.
29.4 [Reserved]
29.5 Fees.

Subpart B—Rights-of-Way General Regulations

29.21 Definitions.
29.21–1 Purpose and scope.
29.21–2 Application procedures.
29.21–3 Nature of interest granted.
29.21–4 Terms and conditions.
29.21–5 Construction.
29.21–6 Disposal, transfer or termination of interest.
29.21–7 Payment required.
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29.21–9 Rights–of–way for pipelines for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product produced therefrom.
29.22 Hearing and appeals procedures.

Subpart C—Mineral Operations

29.31 Mineral ownerships in the United States.
29.32 Mineral rights reserved and excepted.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, 33 Stat. 614, as amended, sec. 5, 43 Stat. 651, secs. 5, 10, 45 Stat. 449, 1224, secs. 4, 2, 48 Stat. 402, as amended, 1270, sec. 4, 76 Stat. 645; 5 U.S.C. 301, 16 U.S.C. 668dd, 685, 725, 690d, 715i, 664, 43 U.S.C. 315a, 16 U.S.C. 460k; 80 Stat. 926.

SOURCE: 31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Rules

§ 29.1 Use of natural resources.

Public or private economic use of the nature resources of any wildlife refuge area may be authorized in accordance with section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 383, 16 U.S.C., sec. 715s), where the use may contribute to or is related to the administration of the area. Economic use shall be authorized by appropriate permit only when the authorized activity on a wildlife refuge area will not be incompatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established. Persons exercising economic privileges on refuge areas will be subject to the applicable provisions of this subchapter and of other applicable laws and regulations governing wildlife refuge areas. Permits for economic use will contain such terms and conditions as are determined to be necessary for the proper administration of the resources. Economic use in this section includes but is not limited to grazing livestock; harvesting hay and stock feed; removing timber, firewood or other natural products of the soil; removing shell, sand, or gravel; cultivating areas; or engaging in operations that facilitate approved programs on wildlife refuge areas.

§ 29.2 Cooperative land management.

Cooperative agreements with persons for crop cultivation, haying, grazing, or the harvest of vegetative products, including plantlife, growing with or without cultivation on wildlife refuge areas may be executed on a share-in-kind basis when such agreements are in aid of or benefit to the wildlife management of the area.

§ 29.3 Nonprogram uses.

Uses of wildlife refuge areas that make no contribution to the primary objective of the program for an individual area or are in no way related to the objectives of the National Wildlife Refuge System are classed as nonprogram uses. Permission for such uses will be granted only when compatible with the major purposes for which such areas are established.

[36 FR 17998, Sept. 8, 1971]

§ 29.4 [Reserved]

§ 29.5 Fees.

Fees and charges for the grant of privileges on wildlife refuge areas and for the sale of products taken therefrom, where not otherwise prescribed by law or regulation, shall be set at a rate commensurate with fees and charges for similar privileges and products made by private land owners in the vicinity or in accordance with their local value. Fees or rates of charge for products and privileges may be based either on a monetary exchange or on a share in kind of the resource or product.

Subpart B—Rights-of-Way General Regulations

§ 29.21 Definitions.

(a) *Secretary* means Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representatives acting under delegated authority.

(b) *Service* means U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(c) *Regional director* means the regional director for one of the Service's seven regions.

(d) *Project Manager* means the officer in charge of the land under administration by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(e) *National Wildlife Refuge System land* means lands and waters, or interests therein, administered by the Secretary as wildlife refuges, areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction, wildlife ranges, game ranges, wildlife management areas, or waterfowl production areas.

(f) *Other lands* means all other lands, or interests therein, and waters administered by the Secretary through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which are not included in National Wildlife Refuge System lands, e.g., administrative sites, research stations, fish hatcheries, and fishery research stations.

(g) *Compatible* means that the requested right-of-way or use will not interfere with or detract from the purposes for which units of the National Wildlife Refuge System are established. The term ''inconsistant'' in section 28(b)(1) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by Pub. L. 93–153, shall be deemed to mean a use that is *not compatible*, as *compatible* is defined herein.

(h) *Department* means U.S. Department of the Interior unless otherwise specified.

[34 FR 19907, Dec. 19, 1969, as amended at 39 FR 5490, Feb. 13, 1974; 42 FR 43917, Aug. 31, 1977; 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979; 48 FR 31655, July 11, 1983; 51 FR 7575, Mar. 5, 1986]

§ 29.21–1 Purpose and scope.

The regulations in this subpart prescribe the procedures for filing applications and the terms and conditions under which rights-of-way over and across the lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may be granted.

(a) *National Wildlife Refuge System lands.* Applications for all forms of rights-of-way on or over such lands shall be submitted under authority of Pub. L. 89–669, (80 Stat. 926; 16 U.S.C. 668dd) as amended, or for oil and gas pipelines under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 449; 30 U.S.C. 185) as amended by Pub. L. 93–153, following application procedures set out in § 29.21–2. No right-of-way will be approved unless it is determined by the Regional Director to be compatible. See § 29.21–8 for additional requirements applicable to rights-of-way for electric power transmission lines and § 29.21–9 for additional requirements applicable to rights-of-way for pipelines for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product produced therefrom.

(b) *National Wildlife Refuge System lands—easement interest.* Applications for all forms of rights-of-way across lands in which the United States owns only an easement interest may be submitted to the Regional Director in letter form. No map exhibit is required, however, the affected land should be described in the letter or shown on a map sketch. If the requested right-of-way will not adversely affect the United States' interest, the Regional Director may issue a letter stating that the interest of the United States to the right-of-way easement would not be affected provided there would be no objection to a right-of-way by the fee owner. If the interest of the United States will be affected, application for the right-of-way must be submitted in accordance with procedures set out in § 29.21–2.

(c) *Other lands outside the National Wildlife Refuge System.* Rights-of-way on or over other lands will be granted in accordance with controlling authorities cited in 43 CFR part 2800, or for oil and gas pipelines under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 449; 30 U.S.C. 185) as amended by Pub. L. 93–153. See § 29.21–8 for additional requirements applicable to rights-of-way for electric power transmission lines and § 29.21–9 for additional requirements applicable to

rights-of-way for pipelines for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any other refined product produced therefrom. Applications will be submitted in accordance with procedures set out in § 29.21–2.

[34 FR 19907, Dec. 19, 1969, as amended at 36 FR 2402, Feb. 4, 1971; 39 FR 5490, Feb. 13, 1974; 42 FR 43917, Aug. 31, 1977; 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979; 48 FR 31655, July 11, 1983]

§ 29.21–2 Application procedures.

(a) *Application.* (1) No special form of application is required. The application should state the purpose for which the right-of-way is being requested together with the length, width on each side of the centerline, and the estimated acreage. Applications, including exhibits, shall be filed in triplicate with the Regional Director for the region in which the State is located. A list of States in each region and the addresses of the Regional Directors are contained in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2)(i) All applications filed pursuant to this subpart in the name of individuals, corporations, or associations must be accompanied by a nonreturnable application fee. No application fee will be required of (A) State of local governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof except as to rights-of-way, easements or permits under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by Pub. L. 93–153, or (B) Federal Government agencies.

(ii) Application fees will be in accordance with the following schedule:

(A) For linear facilities (e.g., powerlines, pipelines, roads, etc.).

Length	Payment
Less than 5 miles	$50 per mile or fraction thereof.
5 to 20 miles	$500.
20 miles and over	$500 for each 20 miles or fraction thereof.

(B) For nonlinear facilities, $250 for each 40 acres or fraction thereof.

(C) Where an application includes both linear and nonlinear facilities, payment will be the aggregate of amounts under paragraphs (a)(2)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section.

(D) When an application is received, the Regional Director will estimate the costs expected to be incurred in processing the application. If the estimated costs exceed the payments under paragraph (a)(2)(ii) (A), (B), or (C) of this section by an amount greater than the cost of maintaining actual cost records, the Regional Director shall require the applicant to make periodic payments in advance of the incurrence of such costs by the United States except for the last payment which will reflect final reimbursement for actual costs of the United States in processing the application. Overpayments may be refunded or adjusted by the Regional Director as appropriate.

(E) The Regional Director shall, on request by an applicant or prospective applicant, give an estimate based on the best available cost information, of the costs which would be incurred by the United States in processing an application. However, reimbursement will not be limited to the estimate of the Regional Director if the actual costs exceed the estimate. Prospective applicants are encouraged to consult with the Regional Director in advance of filing an application in regard to probable costs and other requirements.

(3)(i) By accepting an easement or permit under this subpart, the holder agrees to reimburse the United States for reasonable costs incurred by the Fish and Wildlife Service in monitoring the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of facillities within or adjacent to the easement or permit area. No reimbursement of monitoring costs will be required of (A) State or local governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof except as to right-of-way, easements, or permits granted under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended by Pub. L. 93–153, or (B) Federal Government agencies.

(ii) Within 60 days of the issuance of an easement or permit the holder must submit a nonreturnable payment in accordance with the following:

(A) For linear facilities e.g., powerlines, pipelines, roads, etc.).

Length	Payment
Less than 5 miles	$20 per mile or fraction thereof.
5 to 20 miles	$200.
20 miles and over	$200 for each 20 miles or fraction thereof.

(B) For nonlinear facilities, $100 for each 40 acres or fraction thereof.

(C) Where an easement or permit includes both linear and nonlinear facilities, payment will be the aggregate amounts under paragraph (a)(3)(2)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section.

(D) When an easement or permit is granted the Regional Director shall estimate the costs, based on the best available cost information, expected to be incurred by the United States in monitoring holder activity. If the estimated costs exceed the payments under paragraph (a)(3)(2) (ii), (A), (B), or (C) of this section by an amount which is greater than the cost of maintaining actual cost records for the monitoring process, the Regional Director shall require the holder to make periodic payments of the estimated reimbursable costs prior to the incurrence of such costs by the United States. Overpayments may be refunded or adjusted by the Regional Director as appropriate.

(E) Following the termination of an easement or permit, the former holder will be required to pay additional amounts to the extent the actual costs to the United States have exceeded the payments required by paragraphs (a)(3)(ii)(A), (B), and (C) of this section.

(4) All applications filed pursuant to this subpart must include a detailed environmental analysis which shall include information concerning the impact of the proposed use of the environment including the impact on air and water quality; scenic and esthetic features; historic, architectural, archeological, and cultural features; wildlife, fish and marine life, etc. The analysis shall include sufficient data so as to enable the Service to prepare an environmental assessment and/or impact statement in accordance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and comply with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 469 et seq.), Executive Order 11593 ''Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment'' of May 13, 1971 (36 FR 8921), and ''Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties'' (36 CFR, part 800). Concerning the National Environmental Policy Act, the Regional Director may, at his discretion, rely on an environmental assessment or impact statement prepared by a ''lead agency.''

(b) *Maps.* A map or plat must accompany each copy of the application and must show the right-of-way in such detail that the right-of-way can be accurately located on the ground. Ties to Service land boundary corner monuments or some prominent cultural features which can be readily recognized and recovered should be shown where the right-of-way enters and leaves Service project land together with courses and distances of the centerline. The width of the right-of-way on each side of the centerline together with the acreage included within the right-of-way or site must also be shown. If the right-of-way or site is located wholly within Service project land, a tie to a Government corner or prominent cultural feature which can be readily recognized and recovered should be shown.

(c) *Regional or Area Director's Addresses.*

(1) For the States of California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lloyd 500 Building, Suite 1692, 500 NE. Multnomah Street, Portland Oregon 97232.

(2) For the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 500 Gold Avenue, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103.

(3) For the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111.

(4) For the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Richard B. Russell, Federal Building, Suite 1200, 75 Spring Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

(5) For the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, One Gateway Center, Suite 700, Newton Corner, Massachusetts 03158.

(6) For the States of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225.

(7) For the State of Alaska:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1101 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

[31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, as amended at 42 FR 43917, Aug. 31, 1977; 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979; 48 FR 31655, July 11, 1983]

§ 29.21–3 Nature of interest granted.

(a) Where the land administered by the Secretary is owned in fee by the United States and the right-of-way is compatible with the objectives of the area, permit or easement may be approved and granted by the Regional Director. Generally an easement or permit will be issued for a term of 50 years or so long as it is used for the purpose granted, or for a lesser term when considered appropriate. For rights-of-way granted under authority of section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, for pipelines for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product produced therefrom, the grant may be for a term not to exceed 30 years and the right-of-way may not exceed 50 feet, plus the area occupied by the pipeline and its related facilities unless the Regional Director finds, and records the reasons for his finding, that, in his judgment, a wider right-of-way is necessary for operation and maintenance after construction, or to protect the environment or public safety. Related facilities include but are not limited to valves, pump stations, supporting structures, bridges, monitoring and communication devices, surge and storage tanks, terminals, etc. However, a temporary permit supplementing a right-of-way may be granted for additional land needed during construction, operation, maintenance, or termination of the pipeline, or to protect the natural environment or public safety.

(b) Unless otherwise provided, no interest granted shall give the grantee any right whatever to remove any material, earth, or stone for construction or other purpose, except that stone or earth necessarily removed from the right-of-way in the construction of a project may be used elsewhere along the same right-of-way in the construction of the same project.

[31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, as amended at 42 FR 43918, Aug. 31, 1977]

§ 29.21–4 Terms and conditions.

(a) Any right-of-way easement or permit granted will be subject to outstanding rights, if any, in third parties.

(b) An applicant, by accepting an easement or permit agrees to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Regional Director in the granting document. Such terms and conditions shall include the following, unless waived in part by the Regional Director, and may include additional special stipulations at his discretion. See § 29.21–8 for special requirements for electric powerlines and § 29.21–9 for special requirements for oil and gas pipelines.

(1) To comply with State and Federal laws applicable to the project within which the easement or permit is granted, and to the lands which are included in the right-of-way, and lawful existing regulations thereunder.

(2) To clear and keep clear the lands within the easement or permit area to the extent and in the manner directed by the project manager in charge; and to dispose of all vegetative and other material cut, uprooted, or otherwise accumulated during the construction and maintenance of the project in such a manner as to decrease the fire hazard and also in accordance with such instructions as the project manager may specify.

(3) To prevent the disturbance or removal of any public land survey monument or project boundary monument unless and until the applicant has requested and received from the Regional

Director approval of measures the applicant will take to perpetuate the location of aforesaid monument.

(4) To take such soil and resource conservation and protection measures, including weed control on the land covered by the easement or permit as the project manager in charge may request.

(5) To do everything reasonably within his power, both independently and on request of any duly authorized representative of the United States, to prevent and suppress fires on or near, lands to be occupied under the easement or permit area, including making available such construction and maintenance forces as may be reasonably obtainable for the suppression of such fires.

(6) To rebuild and repair such roads, fences, structures, and trails as may be destroyed or injured by construction work and upon request by the Regional Director, to build and maintain necessary and suitable crossings for all roads and trails that intersect the works constructed, maintained, or operated under the right-of-way.

(7) To pay the United States the full value for all damages to the lands or other property of the United States caused by him or by his employees, contractors, or employees of the contractors, and to indemnify the United States against any liability for damages to life, person or property arising from the occupancy or use of the lands under the easement or permit, except where the easement or permit is granted hereunder to a State or other governmental agency which has no legal power to assume such a liability with respect to damages caused by it to lands or property, such agency in lieu thereof agrees to repair all such damages. Where the easement of permit involves lands which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, the holder or his employees, contractors, or agents of the contractors, shall be liable to third parties for injuries incurred in connection with the easement or permit area. Grants of easements or permits involving special hazards will impose liability without fault for injury and damage to the land and property of the United States up to a specified maximum limit commensurate with the foreseeable risks or hazards presented. The amount of no-fault liability for each occurrence is hereby limited to no more than $1,000,000.

(8) To notify promptly the project manager in charge of the amount of merchantable timber, if any, which will be cut, removed, or destroyed in the construction and maintenance of the project, and to pay the United States in advance of construction such sum of money as the project manager may determine to be the full stumpage value of the timber to be so cut, removed, or destroyed.

(9) That all or any part of the easement or permit granted may be terminated by the Regional Director, for failure to comply with any or all of the terms or conditions of the grant, or for abandonment. A rebuttable presumption of abandonment is raised by deliberate failure of the holder to use for any continuous 2-year period the easement or permit for the purpose for which it was granted or renewed. In the event of noncompliance of abandonment, the Regional Director will notify in writing the holder of the easement or permit of his intention to suspend or terminate such grant 60 days from the date of the notice, stating the reasons therefor, unless prior to that time the holder completes such corrective actions as are specified in the notice. The Regional Director may grant an extension of time within which to complete corrective actions when, in his judgment, extenuating circumstances not within the holder's control such as adverse weather conditions, disturbance to wildlife during breeding periods or periods of peak concentration, or other compelling reasons warrant. Should the holder of a right-of-way issued under authority of the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, fail to take corrective action within the 60-day period, the Regional Director will provide for an administrative proceeding pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 554, prior to a final Departmental decision to suspend or terminate the easement or permit. In the case of all other right-of-way holders, failure to take corrective action within the 60-day period will result in a determination by the Regional Director to suspend or terminate the easement or permit. No administrative proceeding

shall be required where the easement or permit terminates under its terms.

(10) To restore the land to its original condition to the satisfaction of the Regional Director so far as it is reasonably possible to do so upon revocation and/or termination of the easement or permit, unless this requirement is waived in writing by the Regional Director. Termination also includes permits or easements that terminate under the terms of the grant.

(11) To keep the project manager informed at all times of his address, and, in case of corporations, of the address of its principal place of business and the names and addresses of its principal officers.

(12) That in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project, he shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin and shall require an identical provision to be included in all subcontracts.

(13) That the grant of the easement or permit shall be subject to the express condition that the exercise thereof will not unduly interfere with the management, administration, or disposal by the United States of the land affected thereby. The applicant agrees and consents to the occupancy and use by the United States, its grantees, permittees, or lessees of any part of the easement of permit area not actually occupied for the purpose of the granted rights to the extent that it does not interfere with the full and safe utilization thereof by the holder. The holder of an easement or permit also agrees that authorized representatives of the United States shall have the right of access to the easement or permit area for the purpose of making inspections and monitoring the construction, operation and maintenance of facilities.

(14) That the easement or permit herein granted shall be subject to the express covenant that any facility constructed thereon will be modified or adapted, if such is found by the Regional Director to be necessary, without liability or expense to the United States, so that such facility will not conflict with the use and occupancy of the land for any authorized works which may hereafter be constructed thereon under the authority of the United States. Any such modification will be planned and scheduled so as not to interfere unduly with or to have minimal effect upon continuity of energy and delivery requirements.

(15) That the easement or permit herein granted shall be for the specific use described and may not be construed to include the further right to authorize any other use within the easement or permit area unless approved in writing by the Regional Director.

[31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, as amended at 42 FR 43918, Aug. 31, 1977]

§ 29.21–5 Construction.

(a) If construction is not commenced within two (2) years after date of right-of-way grant, the right-of-way may be canceled by the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at his discretion.

(b) Proof of construction: Upon completion of construction, the applicant shall file a certification of completion with the Regional Director.

[42 FR 43919, Aug. 31, 1977]

§ 29.21–6 Disposal, transfer or termination of interest.

(a) *Change in jurisdiction over and disposal of lands.* The final disposal by the United States of any tract of land traversed by a right-of-way shall not be construed to be a revocation of the right-of-way in whole or in part, but such final disposition shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such right-of-way unless it has been specifically canceled.

(b) *Transfer of easement or permit.* Any proposed transfer, by assignment, lease, operating agreement or otherwise, of an easement or permit must be filed in triplicate with the Regional Director and must be supported by a stipulation that the transferee agrees to comply with and be bound by the terms and conditions of the original grant. A $25 nonreturnable service fee must accompany the proposal. No transfer will be recognized unless and until approved in writing by the Regional Director.

(c) *Disposal of property on termination of right-of-way.* In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the holder of the right-of-way will be allowed 6

months after termination to remove all property or improvements other than a road and useable improvements to a road, placed thereon by him; otherwise, all such property and improvements shall become the property of the United States. Extensions of time may be granted at the discretion of the Regional Director.

[31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, as amended at 42 FR 43919, Aug. 31, 1977]

§ 29.21–7 Payment required.

(a) Payment for use and occupancy of lands under the regulations of this subpart will be required and will be for fair market value as determined by appraisal by the Regional Director. At the discretion of the Regional Director, the payment may be a lump sum payment or an annual fair market rental payment, to be made in advance. If any Federal, State or local agency is exempted from such payment by and any other provision of Federal law, such agency shall otherwise compensate the Service by any other means agreeable to the Regional Director, including, but not limited to, making other land available or the loan of equipment or personnel, except that any such compensation shall relate to, and be consistent with the objectives of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Regional Director may waive such requirement for compensation if he finds such requirement impracticable or unnecessary.

(b) When annual rental payments are used, such rates shall be reviewed by the Regional Director at any time not less than 5 years after the grant of the permit, right-of-way, or easement or the last revision of charges thereunder, The Regional Director will furnish a notice in writing to the holder of an easement or permit of intent to impose new charges to reflect fair market value commencing with the ensuing charge year. The revised charges will be effective unless the holder files an appeal in accordance with § 29.22.

(c) In instances where damage to a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System will result, the Regional Director may require mitigation measures, as determined by him, within the easement or permit area or on adjacent Service land or replacement land to make the proposed use compatible with the purposes for which the unit of the system was established. Such mitigation measures, and/or the replacement of land, are solely for the purpose of complying with the requirement of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administrative Act that the use be compatible with the purpose for which the area was established and shall be in addition to the payment of fair market value.

[42 FR 43919, Aug. 31, 1977]

§ 29.21–8 Electric power transmission line rights-of-way.

By accepting a right-of-way for a power transmission line, the applicant thereby agrees and consents to comply with and be bound by the following terms and conditions, except those which the Secretary may waive in a particular case, in addition to those specified in § 29.21–4(b).

(a) To protect in a workmanlike manner, at crossings and at places in proximity to his transmission lines on the right-of-way authorized, in accordance with the rules prescribed in the National Electric Safety Code, all Government and other telephone, telegraph and power transmission lines from contact and all highways and railroads from obstruction and to maintain his transmission lines in such manner as not to menace life or property.

(b) Neither the privilege nor the right to occupy or use the lands for the purpose authorized shall relieve him of any legal liability for causing inductive or conductive interference between any project transmission line or other project works constructed, operated, or maintained by him on the servient lands, and any radio installation, telephone line, or other communication facilities now or hereafter constructed and operated by the United States or any agency thereof.

[42 FR 43919, Aug. 31, 1977, as amended at 48 FR 31655, July 11, 1983]

§29.21–9 Rights-of-way for pipelines for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product produced therefrom.

(a) *Application procedure.* Applications for pipelines and related facilities under this section are to be filed in accordance with §29.21–2 of these regulations with the following exception:

When the right-of-way or proposed facility will occupy Federal land under the control of more than one Federal Agency and/or more than one bureau or office of the Department of the Interior, a single application shall be filed with the appropriate State Director of the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with regulations in 43 CFR part 2800.

Any portion of the facility occupying land of the National Wildlife Refuge System will be subject to the provisions of these regulations.

(b) *Right-of-way grants* under this section will be subject to the special requirements of section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 185), as amended, as set forth below. Gathering lines and associated structures used solely in the production of oil and gas under valid leases on the lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service are excepted from the provisions of this section.

(1) *Pipeline safety.* Rights-of-way or permits granted under this section will include requirements that will protect the safety of workers and protect the public from sudden ruptures and slow degradation of the pipeline. An applicant must agree to design, construct, and operate all proposed facilities in accordance with the provisions of parts 192 and/or 195 of title 49 of the CFR and in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Pub. L. 91–596, including any amendments thereto.

(2) *Environmental protection.* An application for a right-of-way must contain environmental information required by §29.21–2(a)(4) of this subpart. If the Regional Director determines that a proposed project will have a significant affect on the environment, there must also be furnished a plan of construction, operations, and rehabilitation of the proposed facilities. In addition to terms and conditions imposed under §29.21–4, the Regional director will impose such stipulations as may be required to assure: (i) Restoration, revegetation and curtailment of erosion of the surface; (ii) that activities in connection with the right-of-way or permit will not violate applicable air and water quality standards in related facilities siting standards established by law; (iii) control or prevention of damage to the environment including damage to fish and wildlife habitat, public or private property, and public health and safety; and (iv) protection of the interests of individuals living in the general area of the right-of-way or permit who rely on the fish, wildlife, and biotic resources of the area for subsistence purposes.

(c) *Disclosure.* If the applicant is a partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity it must disclose the identity of the participants in the entity. Such disclosure shall include where applicable (1) the name and address of each partner, (2) the name and address of each shareholder owning 3 percentum or more of the shares, together with the number and percentage of any class of voting shares of the entity which such shareholder is authorized to vote, and (3) the name and address of each affiliate of the entity together with, in the case of an affiliate controlled by the entity, the number of shares and the percentage of any class of voting stock of that affiliate owned, directly or indirectly, by that entity, and in the case of an affiliate which controls that entity, the number of shares and the percentage of any class of voting stock of that entity owned, directly or indirectly, by the affiliate.

(d) *Technical and financial capability.* The Regional Director may grant or renew a right-of-way or permit under this section only when he is satisfied that the applicant has the technical and financial capability to construct, operate, maintain and terminate the facility. At the discretion of the Regional Director, a financial statement may be required.

(e) *Reimbursement of costs.* In accordance with §29.21–2(a)(3) of this subpart, the holder of a right-of-way or permit must reimburse the Service for the cost incurred in monitoring the construction, operation, maintenance, and

termination of any pipeline or related facilities as determined by the Regional Director.

(f) *Public hearing.* The Regional Director shall give notice to Federal, State, and local government agencies, and the public, and afford them the opportunity to comment on right-of-way applications under this section. A notice will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and a public hearing may be held where appropriate.

(g) *Bonding.* Where appropriate the Regional Director may require the holder of a right-of-way or permit to furnish a bond, or other security satisfactory to him, to secure all or any of the obligations imposed by the terms and conditions of the right-of-way or permit or by any rule or regulation, not to exceed the period of construction plus one year or a longer period if necessary for the pipeline to stabilize.

(h) *Suspension of right-of-way.* If the Project Manager determines that an immediate temporary suspension of activities within a right-of-way or permit area is necessary to protect public health and safety or the environment, he may issue an emergency suspension order to abate such activities prior to an administrative proceeding. The Regional Director must make a determination and notify the holder in writing within 15 days from the date of suspension as to whether the suspension should continue and list actions needed to terminate the suspension. Such suspension shall remain in effect for only so long as an emergency condition continues.

(i) *Joint use of rights-of-way.* Each right-of-way or permit shall reserve to the Regional Director the right to grant additional rights-of-way or permits for compatible uses on or adjacent to rights-of-way or permit areas granted under this section after giving notice to the holder and an opportunity to comment.

(j) *Common carriers.* (1) Pipelines and related facilities used for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product produced therefrom shall be constructed, operated, and maintained as common carriers.

(2)(i) The owners or operators of pipelines subject to this subpart shall accept, convey, transport, or purchase without discrimination all oil or gas delivered to the pipeline without regard to whether such oil or gas was produced on Federal or non-Federal lands.

(ii) In the case of oil or gas produced from Federal lands or from the resources on the Federal lands in the vicinity of the pipelines, the Secretary may, after a full hearing with due notice thereof to the interested parties and a proper finding of facts, determine the proportionate amounts to be accepted, conveyed, transported or purchased.

(3)(i) The common carrier provisions of this section shall not apply to any natural gas pipeline operated by any person subject to regulation under the Natural Gas Act or by any public utility subject to regulation by a State or municipal regulatory agency having jurisdiction to regulate the rates and charges for the sale of natural gas to consumers within the State or municipality.

(ii) Where natural gas not subject to state regulatory or conservation laws governing its purchase by pipelines is offered for sale, each such pipeline shall purchase, without discrimination, any such natural gas produced in the vicinity of the pipeline.

(4) The Regional Director shall require, prior to granting or renewing a right-of-way, that the applicant submit and disclose all plans, contracts, agreements, or other information or material which he deems necessary to determine whether a right-of-way shall be granted or renewed and the terms and conditions which should be included in the right-of-way. Such information may include, but is not limited to: (i) Conditions for, and agreements among owners or operators, regarding the addition of pumping facilities, looping, or otherwise increasing the pipeline or terminal's throughput capacity in response to actual or anticipated increases in demand; (ii) conditions for adding or abandoning intake, offtake, or storage points or facilities; and (iii) minimum shipment or purchase tenders.

(k) *Limitations on export.* Any domestically produced crude oil transported by pipeline over rights-of-way granted

pursuant to section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, except such crude oil which is either exchanged in similar quantity for convenience or increased efficiency of transportation with persons or the government of an adjacent foreign state, or which is temporarily exported for convenience or increased efficiency of transportation across parts of an adjacent foreign state and reenters the United States, shall be subject to all of the limitation and licensing requirements of the Export Administration Act of 1969.

(l) *State standards.* The Regional Director shall take into consideration, and to the extent practical comply with, applicable State standards for right-of-way construction, operation, and maintenance.

(m) *Congressional notification.* The Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs promptly upon receipt of an application for a right-of-way for pipeline 24 inches or more in diameter, and no right-of-way for such a pipeline shall be granted until 60 days (not including days on which the House or Senate has adjourned for more than three days) after a notice of intention to grant the right-of-way together with the Secretary's detailed findings as to terms and conditions he proposes to impose, has been submitted to the Committees, unless each Committee by resolution waives the waiting period.

[42 FR 43921, Aug. 31, 1977]

§29.22 Hearing and appeals procedures.

An appeal may be taken from any final disposition of the Regional Director to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and, except in the case of a denial of a right-of-way application, from the latter's decision to the Secretary of the Interior. Appeals to the Secretary shall be taken pursuant to 43 CFR part 4, subpart G.

[44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979]

Subpart C—Mineral Operations

§29.31 Mineral ownerships in the United States.

Where mineral rights to lands in wildlife refuge areas are vested in the United States, the provisions of 43 CFR 3101.3–3, 3109.4, 3201.1–6 and 3501.2–2 govern.

[31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, as amended at 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979]

§29.32 Mineral rights reserved and excepted.

Persons holding mineral rights in wildlife refuge lands by reservation in the conveyance to the United States and persons holding mineral rights in such lands which rights vested prior to the acquisition of the lands by the United States shall, to the greatest extent practicable, conduct all exploration, development, and production operations in such a manner as to prevent damage, erosion, pollution, or contamination to the lands, waters, facilities and vegetation of the area. So far as is practicable, such operations must also be conducted without interference with the operation of the refuge or disturbance to the wildlife thereon. Physical occupancy of the area must be kept to the minimum space compatible with the conduct of efficient mineral operations. Persons conducting mineral operations on refuge areas must comply with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations for the protection of wildlife and the administration of the area. Oil field brine, slag, and all other waste and contaminating substances must be kept in the smallest practicable area, must be confined so as to prevent escape as a result of rains and high water or otherwise, and must be removed from the area as quickly as practicable in such a manner as to prevent contamination, pollution, damage, or injury to the lands, waters, facilities, or vegetation of the refuge or to wildlife. Structures and equipment must be removed from the area when the need for them has ended. Upon the cessation of

operations the area shall be restored as nearly as possible to its condition prior to the commencement of operations. Nothing in this section shall be applied so as to contravene or nullify rights vested in holders of mineral interests on refuge lands.

PART 30—RANGE AND FERAL ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—Range Animals

Sec.
30.1 Surplus range animals.
30.2 Disposition of surplus range animals.

Subpart B—Feral Animals

30.11 Control of feral animals.
30.12 Disposition of feral animals.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 668dd, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 715i, as amended; 41 CFR 101–44.

Subpart A—Range Animals

§ 30.1 Surplus range animals.

Range animals on fenced wildlife refuge areas, including buffalo and longhorn cattle, determined to be surplus to the needs of the conservation program may be planned and scheduled for disposal.

[38 FR 16356, June 22, 1973]

§ 30.2 Disposition of surplus range animals.

Disposition shall be made only during regularly scheduled disposal program periods, except in the event of exigent circumstances affecting the animals, their range, or the recipient. The Refuge Manager is responsible for determining the existence of ''exigent circumstances.'' Surplus range animals may be disposed of, subject to State and Federal health laws and regulations, by donation for specific purposes to public agencies, public institutions, other governments or charitable institutions, or sold on the open market.

[62 FR 19937, Apr. 24, 1997]

Subpart B—Feral Animals

§ 30.11 Control of feral animals.

(a) Feral animals, including horses, burros, cattle, swine, sheep, goats, reindeer, dogs, and cats, without ownership that have reverted to the wild from a domestic state may be taken by authorized Federal or State personnel or by private persons operating under permit in accordance with applicable provisions of Federal or State law or regulation.

(b) [Reserved]

[31 FR 16027, Dec. 15, 1966]

§ 30.12 Disposition of feral animals.

Feral animals taken on wildlife refuge areas may be disposed of by sale on the open market, gift or loan to public or private institutions for specific purposes, and as otherwise provided in section 401 of the act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 383, 16 U.S.C. 715s).

[38 FR 16356, June 22, 1973]

PART 31—WILDLIFE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—Surplus Wildlife

Sec.
31.1 Determination of surplus wildlife populations.
31.2 Methods of surplus wildlife population control and disposal.

Subpart B—Terms and Conditions of Wildlife Reduction and Disposal

31.11 Donation and loan of wildlife specimens.
31.12 Sale of wildlife specimens.
31.13 Commercial harvest of fishery resources.
31.14 Official animal control operations.
31.15 Public hunting and fishing programs.
31.16 Trapping program.
31.17 Disposal of furs and pelts.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, 33 Stat. 614, as amended, sec. 5, 43 Stat. 651, secs. 5, 10, 45 Stat. 449, 1224, secs. 4, 2, 48 Stat. 402, as amended, 451, as amended, 1270, sec. 4, 76 Stat. 654; 5 U.S.C. 301, 16 U.S.C. 685, 725, 690d, 715i, 664, 718(b), 43 U.S.C. 315a, 16 U.S.C. 460k; sec. 2, 80 Stat. 926; 16 U.S.C. 668bb.

SOURCE: 31 FR 16027, Dec. 15, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Surplus Wildlife

§ 31.1 Determination of surplus wildlife populations.

The populations and requirements of wildlife species on wildlife refuge areas

shall be determined by population census, habitat evaluation, and other means of ecological study.

§ 31.2 Methods of surplus wildlife population control and disposal.

Upon a determination that wildlife are surplus to a balanced conservation program on any wildlife refuge area, the surplus may be reduced or utilized in accordance with Federal and State law and regulation by:

(a) Donation or loan to public agencies and institutions.

(b) Sale to public or private agencies and institutions.

(c) Commercial harvest of fishery resources.

(d) Official wildlife control operations.

(e) Public hunting or fishing.

(f) Trapping.

Subpart B—Terms and Conditions of Wildlife Reduction and Disposal

§ 31.11 Donation and loan of wildlife specimens.

Wildlife specimens may be donated or loaned to public institutions for specific purposes. Donation or loans of resident species of wildlife will not be made unless the recipient has secured the approval of the State.

[38 FR 16356, June 22, 1973]

§ 31.12 Sale of wildlife specimens.

Surplus wildlife specimens may be sold alive or butchered, dressed and processed subject to Federal and State laws and regulations and the provisions of this part.

§ 31.13 Commercial harvest of fishery resources.

Fishery resources of commercial importance on wildlife refuge areas may be taken under permit in accordance with Federal and State law and regulation.

§ 31.14 Official animal control operations.

(a) Animal species which are surplus or detrimental to the management program of a wildlife refuge area may be taken in accordance with Federal and State laws and regulations by Federal or State personnel or by permit issued to private individuals.

(b) Animal species which are damaging or destroying Federal property within a wildlife refuge area may be taken or destroyed by Federal personnel.

§ 31.15 Public hunting and fishing programs.

The privilege of hunting and fishing may be extended to the general public under the provisions of regulations cited in parts 32 and 33 of this subchapter.

§ 31.16 Trapping program.

Except as hereafter noted, persons trapping animals on wildlife refuge areas where trapping has been authorized shall secure and comply with the provisions of a Federal permit issued for that purpose. This permit shall specify the terms and conditions of trapping activity and the rates of charge or division of pelts, hides, and carcasses. Lands acquired as ''waterfowl production areas'' shall be open to public trapping without Federal permit provided that trapping on all or part of individual areas may be temporarily suspended by posting upon occasions of unusual or critical conditions affecting land, water, vegetation, or wildlife populations. Each person trapping on any wildlife refuge area shall possess the required State license or permit and shall comply with the provisions of State laws and regulations.

[36 FR 17998, Sept. 8, 1971]

§ 31.17 Disposal of furs and pelts.

The disposition of animals and the pelts or carcasses thereof accruing to the United States through the trapping programs shall be sold by public auction or on the open market unless required for official purposes.

PART 32—HUNTING AND FISHING

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

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32.64 Utah.
32.65 Vermont.
32.66 Virginia.
32.67 Washington.
32.68 West Virginia.
32.69 Wisconsin.
32.70 Wyoming.
32.71 Pacific Islands Territory.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 460k, 664, 668dd, and 715i.

SOURCE: 58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 32.1 Opening of wildlife refuge areas to hunting.

The opening of a wildlife refuge area to hunting will be dependent upon the provisions of law applicable to the area and upon a determination by the Secretary that the opening of the area to the hunting of migratory game birds, upland game, or big game will be compatible with the principles of sound wildlife management and will otherwise be in the public interest. The opening or closing of wildlife refuge areas to hunting shall be in accordance with the rulemaking requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553). Lands acquired pursuant to the Act of May 18, 1948 (62 Stat. 238, 16 U.S.C. 695) will be opened to hunting only after it has been determined that the major portion of the crops in the vicinity of the area involved have been harvested, that the period of susceptibility of such crops to wildfowl depredation has passed, or that the possibility of these crops being damaged by waterfowl is minor. Lands acquired as ''waterfowl production areas'' shall annually be open to the hunting of migratory game birds, upland game, and big game subject to the provisions of State law and regulations and the pertinent provisions of parts 25 through 31 of this subchapter: *Provided,* That all forms of hunting or entry on all or any part of individual areas may be temporarily suspended by posting upon occasions of unusual or critical conditions of, or affecting land, water, vegetation, or wildlife populations.

§ 32.2 General provisions regarding hunting on wildlife refuges.

The following provisions shall apply to each person while engaged in public hunting on a wildlife refuge area:

(a) Each person shall secure and possess the required State license.

(b) Each person 16 years of age and older shall secure and possess a Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp while hunting migratory waterfowl.

(c) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of Federal law and regulations including this subchapter and the current Federal Migratory Bird Regulations.

(d) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of the laws and regulations of the State wherein any area is located unless further restricted by Federal law or regulation.

(e) Each person shall comply with the terms and conditions authorizing access or use of wildlife refuges, including the terms and conditions under which hunting permits are issued.

(f) Each person shall comply with the provisions of any refuge-specific regulations governing hunting on the wildlife refuge area. Regulations, special conditions and maps of the hunting areas for a particular wildlife refuge are available at that area's headquarters. In addition, refuge-specific hunting regulations for migratory game bird, upland game and big game hunting appear in §§ 32.20 through 32.71.

(g) The use of any drug on any arrow for bow hunting on national wildlife refuges is prohibited. Archers may not have arrows employing such drugs in their possession on any national wildlife refuge.

(h) The unauthorized distribution of bait and the hunting over bait is prohibited on wildlife refuge areas. (Baiting is authorized in accordance with State regulations on national wildlife refuges in Alaska).

(i) The use of nails, wire, screws or bolts to attach a stand to a tree, or hunting from a tree into which a metal object has been driven to support a hunter is prohibited on wildlife refuge areas.

(j) The use or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting is prohibited.

§ 32.3 Procedures for publication of refuge-specific hunting regulations.

(a) Refuge-specific hunting regulations are issued only at the time of or after the determination and publication of the opening of a wildlife refuge area to migratory game bird, upland game or big game hunting.

(b) Refuge-specific hunting regulations may contain the following items:

(1) Wildlife species that may be hunted;

(2) Seasons;

(3) Bag limits;

(4) Methods of hunting;

(5) Description of areas open to hunting; or

(6) Other provisions as required.

(c) Refuge-specific hunting regulations will not liberalize existing State laws or regulations.

(d) Refuge-specific hunting regulations are subject to change and the public is invited to submit suggestions and comments for consideration at any time.

(e) Refuge-specific hunting regulations are initially published in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER and subsequently appear in 50 CFR 32.20 through 32.71.

(f) Refuge-specific hunting regulations may be amended or new conditions imposed at any time during the hunting season when unpredictable changes occur in wildlife populations, habitat conditions or in other factors affecting a refuge's wildlife resources. Changes in refuge-specific hunting regulations made under the conditions noted in this paragraph (f) can be in force only for the one season to which the changes apply.

§ 32.4 Opening of wildlife refuge areas to fishing.

Wildlife refuge areas may be opened to sport fishing only after a determination is made that this activity is compatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established. In addition, the sport fishing program must be consistent with principles of sound fishery management and otherwise be in the public interest. The opening or closing of wildlife refuge areas to fishing is subject to the rulemaking requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*). Lands acquired as ''waterfowl production areas'' are open to sport fishing subject to the provisions of State laws and regulations and the pertinent provisions of parts 25 through 31 of this subchapter: *Provided*, that fishing or entry on all or any part of individual areas may be temporarily suspended by posting upon occasions of unusual or critical conditions of, or affecting, land, water, vegetation or fish and wildlife populations.

§ 32.5 General provisions regarding fishing on wildlife refuges.

The following provisions shall apply to each person while engaged in public sport fishing on a wildlife refuge area:

(a) Each person shall secure and possess the required State license.

(b) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of Federal law and regulation including this subchapter.

(c) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of the laws and regulations of the State wherein any area is located unless the same are further restricted by Federal law or regulation.

(d) Each person shall comply with the terms and conditions authorizing access and use of the wildlife refuge area.

(e) Each person shall comply with the provisions of any refuge-specific regulation governing fishing on the wildlife refuge area. Regulations for a particular wildlife refuge are available at its headquarters office. In addition, refuge-specific fishing regulations appear in §§ 32.20 through 32.71.

§ 32.6 Procedures for publication of refuge-specific fishing regulations.

(a) Refuge-specific fishing regulations are issued only at the time of or after the opening of a wildlife refuge area to sport fishing.

(b) Refuge-specific fishing regulations may contain the following items:

(1) Fish species that may be taken;

(2) Seasons;

(3) Creel limits;

(4) Methods of fishing;

(5) Description of areas open to fishing; or

(6) Other provisions as required.

(c) Refuge-specific fishing regulations will not liberalize existing State laws or regulations.

(d) Refuge-specific fishing regulations are subject to change and the public is invited to submit suggestions and comments for consideration at any time.

(e) Refuge-specific fishing regulations are initially published in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER and appear subsequently in §§ 32.20–32.71 of this part.

(f) Refuge-specific fishing regulations may be amended as needed when unpredictable changes occur in fish and wildlife populations, habitat conditions or in other factors affecting a refuge's fish and wildlife resources.

§ 32.7 List of refuge units open to hunting and/or fishing.

Refuge units open to hunting and/or fishing in accordance with the provisions of subpart A of this part and §§ 32.20–32.71, inclusive, are as follows:

ALABAMA

Blowing Wind Cave National Wildlife Refuge
Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge
Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge
Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge
Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge

ALASKA

Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge
Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge
Becharof National Wildlife Refuge
Innoko National Wildlife Refuge
Izembek National Wildlife Refuge
Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge
Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge
Salawik National Wildlife Refuge
Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge
Togiak National Wildlife Refuge
Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge
Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge

ARIZONA

Bill Williams River National Wildlife Refuge
Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge
Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge
Cibola National Wildlife Refuge
Havasu National Wildlife Refuge
Imperial National Wildlife Refuge
Kofa National Wildlife Refuge
San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge

ARKANSAS

Bald Knob National Wildlife Refuge
Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Cache River National Wildlife Refuge
Cossatot National Wildlife Refuge
Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge
Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge
Overflow National Wildlife Refuge
Wapanocca National Wildlife Refuge
White River National Wildlife Refuge

CALIFORNIA

Cibola National Wildlife Refuge
Clear Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Colusa National Wildlife Refuge

Delevan National Wildlife Refuge
Havasu National Wildlife Refuge
Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Imperial National Wildlife Refuge
Kern National Wildlife Refuge
Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge
Merced National Wildlife Refuge
Modoc National Wildlife Refuge
Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge
Salinas River National Wildlife Refuge
Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge
San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge
San Luis National Wildlife Refuge
San Pablo National Wildlife Refuge
Sutter National Wildlife Refuge
Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge

COLORADO

Alamosa National Wildlife Refuge
Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge
Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge
Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge
Rocky Mountain Arsenal

CONNECTICUT

[Reserved]

DELAWARE

Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge
Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge

FLORIDA

Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge
Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge
Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge
Egmont Key National Wildlife Refuge
Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge
J.N. ''Ding'' Darling National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge
Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge
Merrit Island National Wildlife Refuge
Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge
Pinellas National Wildlife Refuge
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge
St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge
Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge

GEORGIA

Banks Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge
Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge
Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge
Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge
Savannah National Wildlife Refuge
Wassaw National Wildlife Refuge
Wolf Island National Wildlife Refuge

HAWAII

Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge
Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge
Kakahaia National Wildlife Refuge

IDAHO

Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge
Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge
Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge

ILLINOIS

Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge
Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge
Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge
Emiquon National Wildlife Refuge
Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge
Meredosia National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge

INDIANA

Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge
Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge and Management Area

IOWA

De Soto National Wildlife Refuge
Driftless Area National Wildlife Refuge
Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge
Union Slough National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge
Walnut Creek National Wildlife Refuge

KANSAS

Flint Hills National Wildlife Refuge
Kirwin National Wildlife Refuge
Quivira National Wildlife Refuge

KENTUCKY

Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge
Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge

LOUISIANA

Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Cocodrie National Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge
Big Branch Marsh National Wildlife Refuge
Black Bayou Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge
Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge
Catahoula National Wildlife Refuge
D'Arbonne National Wildlife Refuge
Delta National Wildlife Refuge
Grand Cote National Wildlife Refuge
Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Ophelia National Wildlife Refuge
Mandalay National Wildlife Refuge
Sabine National Wildlife Refuge
Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge

MAINE

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge
Pond Island National Wildlife Refuge
Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge
Sunkhaze Meadows National Wildlife Refuge

MARYLAND

Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge
Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge
Patuxent Research Refuge

MASSACHUSETTS

Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge
Nantucket National Wildlife Refuge
Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge
Parker River National Wildlife Refuge

MICHIGAN

Harbor Island National Wildlife Refuge
Kirtland's Warbler Wildlife Management Area
Seney National Wildlife Refuge
Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge

MINNESOTA

Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge
Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge
Fergus Falls Wetland Management District
Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge
Morris Wetland Management District
Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Rydell National Wildlife Refuge
Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge
Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge
Windom Wetland Management District

MISSISSIPPI

Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge
Dahomey National Wildlife Refuge
Hillside National Wildlife Refuge
Mathews Brake National Wildlife Refuge
Morgan Brake National Wildlife Refuge
Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge
Panther Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
St. Catherine Creek National Wildlife Refuge
Tallahatchie National Wildlife Refuge
Yazoo National Wildlife Refuge

MISSOURI

Big Muddy National Wildlife Refuge
Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge
Mingo National Wildlife Refuge
Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge
Swan Lake National Wildlife Refuge

MONTANA

Benton Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Black Coulee National Wildlife Refuge
Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge
Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge
Creedman Coulee National Wildlife Refuge
Hailstone National Wildlife Refuge
Halfbreed Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Hewitt Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Mason National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Thibadeau National Wildlife Refuge
Lamesteer National Wildlife Refuge
Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge
Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge
National Bison National Wildlife Refuge
Nine-Pipe National Wildlife Refuge
Pablo National Wildlife Refuge
Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge
Swan River National Wildlife Refuge
UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge
War Horse National Wildlife Refuge

NEBRASKA

Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuge
Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge
De Soto National Wildlife Refuge
Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge
North Platte National Wildlife Refuge
Valentine National Wildlife Refuge

NEVADA

Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
Desert National Wildlife Refuge
Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge
Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge
Stillwater Management Area
Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Great Bay National Wildlife Refuge

NEW JERSEY

Cape May National Wildlife Refuge
Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge
Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge

NEW MEXICO

Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge
Las Vegas National Wildlife Refuge
Maxwell National Wildlife Refuge
Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge

NEW YORK

Elizabeth A. Morton National Wildlife Refuge
Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge
Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge
Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge

NORTH CAROLINA

Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge
Cedar Island National Wildlife Refuge
Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
MacKay Island National Wildlife Refuge
Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge
Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge
Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge
Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge
Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge
Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge

NORTH DAKOTA

Arrowwood National Wildlife Refuge

Audubon National Wildlife Refuge
Chase Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Des Lacs National Wildlife Refuge
J. Clark Salyer National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Alice National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Ilo National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Nettie National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Zahl National Wildlife Refuge
Long Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Lostwood National Wildlife Refuge
Rock Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Sibley Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Slade National Wildlife Refuge
Tewaukon National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Souris National Wildlife Refuge

OHIO

Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge
Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge

OKLAHOMA

Deep Fork National Wildlife Refuge
Little River National Wildlife Refuge
Optima National Wildlife Refuge
Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge
Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge
Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge
Washita National Wildlife Refuge
Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge

OREGON

Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge
Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge
Baskett Slough National Wildlife Refuge
Bear Valley National Wildlife Refuge
Cold Springs National Wildlife Refuge
Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge
Hart Mountain National Wildlife Refuge
Klamath Forest National Wildlife Refuge
Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge
Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
McKay Creek National Wildlife Refuge
Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge
Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge
William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie National Wildlife Refuge
Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge
Tinicum National Environmental Center

PUERTO RICO

[Reserved]

RHODE ISLAND

[Reserved]

SOUTH CAROLINA

ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge
Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge
Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge
Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge
Santee National Wildlife Refuge
Savannah National Wildlife Refuge

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge
Pocasse National Wildlife Refuge
Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Waubay National Wildlife Refuge

TENNESSEE

Chickasaw National Wildlife Refuge
Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge
Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Isom National Wildlife Refuge
Lower Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge
Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge
Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge

TEXAS

Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge
Aransas National Wildlife Refuge
Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge
Big Boggy National Wildlife Refuge
Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge
Buffalo Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge
Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge
McFaddin National Wildlife Refuge
San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge
Texas Point National Wildlife Refuge

UTAH

Bear River National Wildlife Refuge
Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge
Ouray National Wildlife Refuge

VERMONT

Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge

VIRGINIA

Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Chinocteague National Wildlife Refuge
Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge
Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
James River National Wildilfe Refuge
Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge
Presquile National Wildlife Refuge

WASHINGTON

Columbia National Wildlife Refuge
Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-tailed Deer
Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge
McNary National Wildlife Refuge
Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge
Toppenish National Wildlife Refuge
Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge
Willapa National Wildlife Refuge

WEST VIRGINIA

Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge

WISCONSIN

Fox River National Wildlife Refuge
Horicon National Wildlife Refuge
Leopold Wetland Management District
Necedah National Wildlife Refuge
Trempealeau National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

WYOMING

National Elk Refuge
Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge
Seedskadee National Wildlife Refuge

PACIFIC ISLANDS TERRITORY

Johnston Atoll National Wildlife Refuge

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29073, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29084, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6685, 6688, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55183, 55191, 55196, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 5277, Jan. 26, 1995; 60 FR 52868, Oct. 11, 1995; 60 FR 61212, Nov. 29, 1995; 60 FR 62040, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 31461, 31463, June 20, 1996; 61 FR 45366, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46393, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47375, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.8 Areas closed to hunting.

Proclamations and orders		State	Land and waters within boundary and adjacent to, or in the vicinity of—	Citation
No.	Date			
	Nov. 20, 1959	Alabama	Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge	24 FR 9513.
	Oct. 15, 1960	.....do	.....do	25 FR 9899.
	Nov. 3, 1970	.....do	Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge	35 FR 16935.
2325	Mar. 21, 1939	Arkansas	Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR Cum. Supp. 4 FR 1309.
	Oct. 24, 1958	.....do	Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge	23 FR 8429.
2274	Mar. 15, 1938	.....do	White River National Wildlife Refuge	3 FR 591.
	July 13, 1963	Delaware	Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge	28 FR 6228.
	Oct. 22, 1953	Florida	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	18 FR 7837.
	Oct. 20, 1960	.....do	.....do	25 FR 10030.
2758	Dec. 2, 1947	.....do	''Ding'' Darling National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR 1947 Supp.; 12 FR 8039.
2239	Apr. 10, 1939	Georgia	Savannah National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR Cum. Supp.; 4 FR 1595.
	Nov. 3, 1970	.....do	Eufaula Wildlife Refuge	35 FR 16935.
	Nov. 3, 1970	.....do	Wassaw National Wildlife Refuge	35 FR 16936.
2748	Oct. 1, 1947	Illinois	Honshoe Lake, Alexander County	3 CFR, 1947 Supp. 12 FR 6521.
	Sept. 9, 1953	.....do	.....do	18 FR 5495.
2748	Oct. 2, 1958	Iowa	Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge	3 CFR, 1958 Supp.; 23 FR 7825.
2322	Feb. 7, 1939	Louisiana	Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR, Cum. Suppl. 4 FR 611.
	Nov. 19, 1982	.....do	Delta National Wildlife Refuge	47 FR 52183.
	Dec. 2, 1969	.....do	Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge	34 FR 19077.
	Aug. 13, 1960	Maryland	Martin National Wildlife Refuge	25 FR 7741.
2617	Oct. 18, 1948	Massachusetts	Parker River National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR, 1948 Supp. 13 FR 6115.
	Oct. 2, 1958	Minnesota	Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge	3 CFR, 1958 Supp. 23 FR 7825.
2200	Oct. 7, 1936	Montana	Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge	1 FR 1554.
	Aug. 30, 1976	.....do	Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge	41 FR 31539.
2284	May 9, 1939	North Carolina	Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge	3 FR 912.
2129	July 18, 1935	.....do	Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge	49 Stat. 3450.
	Aug. 21, 1963	.....do	Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge	28 FR 9209.
	Sept. 22, 1967	.....do	Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge	32 FR 13384. 33 FR 749, Jan. 20, 1968.
	Sept. 27, 1964	.....do	.....do	49 FR 38141.
2000	June 6, 1932	South Carolina	Cape Romanain National Wildlife Refuge	47 Stat. 2513.
2329	Apr. 10, 1939	.....do	Savannah National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; 4 FR 1595.
	Sept. 13, 1968	.....do	Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge	33 FR 12964.
	Oct. 8, 1963	Tennessee	Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge	28 FR 10782.
	Aug. 23, 1956	Texas	Aransas National Wildlife Regudge	21 FR 6513.
2370	Oct. 16, 1939	Virginia	Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR, Cum. Supp. 4 FR 4285.
	Aug. 13, 1954	.....do	Presquile National Wildlife Refuge	19 FR 5290.
	Jan. 5, 1962	.....do	Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge	27 FR 104; 27 FR 858.
	Aug. 21, 1963	.....do	Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge	28 FR 9209.
	Oct. 9, 1969	.....do	Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge	34 FR 15653.
2439	Nov. 7, 1940	Washington	Willapa National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; 5 FR 4443.
	Oct. 2, 1958	Wisconsin	Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge	3 CFR, 1958 Supp.; 23 FR 7825.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 42880, Aug. 12, 1993]

Subpart B—Refuge-Specific Regulations for Hunting and Fishing

§ 32.20 Alabama.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BLOWING WIND CAVE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Sauty Creek Wildlife Management Area regulations apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BON SECOUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

2. Only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted on Gator and Little Gator Lakes.

CHOCTAW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing, boating and public access are permitted only from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

2. Fishing is permitted year-round unless otherwise marked by signs as closed to public entry or fishing.

3. Only fish, according to State regulations, may be taken or possessed. Bowfishing is not permitted.

4. Taking, possessing, or attempting to take frogs and turtles is prohibited.

5. The use of trotlines, snag lines, soap lines, set lines, drops, gigs and jugs is not permitted.

6. Entry and use of airboats, hovercraft, and personalized watercraft such as jet skis, watercycles or waterbikes are prohibited.

7. All gill nets must be actively attended at all times.

8. A refuge permit is required for commercial fishing of all nets, traps, baskets, boxes and seine used in refuge waters. Information on harvest data is required.

EUFAULA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt rabbit and squirrel on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish, frog and trap turtles on designated areas of the refuge subject to State fishing regulations and the following conditions:

1. Fishing, frogging and turtle trapping open year-round in all waters contiguous with the Walter F. George Reservoir. Bank fishing permitted during daylight hours only.

2. Fishing, including bow fishing, permitted in impounded refuge waters from March 1 through October 31, during daylight hours.

3. Creel, possession, and size limit for Walter F. George Reservoir apply to all impounded refuge waters.

WHEELER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, racoon and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following special condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Bank fishing is not permitted around the shoreline of the refuge headquarters.

2. All other refuge waters are open to fishing year-round unless otherwise posted.

3. Entry and use of airboats and hovercraft is prohibited on all waters within the refuge boundaries.

4. Entry and use of personalized watercraft, such as but not limited to, jetskis, watercycles, and waterbikes are prohibited on all waters within the boundaries of the refuge except that portion of the Tennessee River and Flint Creek from its mouth to mile-marker three.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29073, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6688, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55183, Nov. 3, 1994; 62 FR 47375, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.21 Alaska.

Alaska refuges are opened to hunting, fishing and trapping pursuant to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Pub. L. 96–487, 94 Stat. 2371). Information regarding specific refuge regulations can be obtained from the Region 7 Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, AK, or by contacting the manager of the respective individual refuge.

§ 32.22 Arizona.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BILL WILLIAMS RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning and white-winged doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Legal weapon is shotgun only.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail and cottontail rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.
2. Only shotguns are permitted.
3. Hunting of cottontail rabbits is permitted from September 1 to the close of the State quail season.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of desert bighorn sheep is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is permitted in designated areas.

BUENOS AIRES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and mourning and white-winged doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of cottontail rabbit, coyote, and skunks is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of mule and white-tailed deer, javelina and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

CABEZA PRIETA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of desert bighorn sheep is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Entry permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

CIBOLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, common snipe, mourning and white-winged dove is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only shotguns are permitted.
2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.
3. Special Use Permits are required for all hunting guides.
4. Hunters must pay a hunt fee in a portion of the refuge. Consult refuge hunting leaflet for location.
5. Pit or permanent blinds are not permitted.
6. Hunting in a portion of farm unit 2 closes at 12 p.m. each day. Consult refuge hunting leaflet for location.
7. Temporary blinds, boats, and decoys must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt.
8. Hunting is not permitted within 50 yards of any road or levee.
9. Waterfowl hunting requires the use of decoys on farm unit 2. Daily removal of decoys from the refuge required.
10. Waterfowl hunters are limited to 10 shells per day in Farm Unit 2.
11. During the Arizona waterfowl season, Farm Unit 2 is closed to dove hunting until noon each day.
12. In Farm Unit 2, waterfowl hunters must remain within 50 feet of designated station while hunting except when actively retrieving downed birds.
13. The Hart Mine Marsh Area opens to hunting only between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, during goose season.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail and cottontail rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only shotguns and bows and arrows are permitted.
2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.
3. Hunters may hunt cottontail rabbit from September 1 through the last day of the respective State's quail season.

4. During the Arizona waterfowl season, hunters may not hunt quail and rabbit in Farm Unit 2 until 12 p.m. each day.

5. Hunters may not hunt within 50 yards of any road or levee.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of mule deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: During the waterfowl season, hunting of deer is not permitted on farm Unit 2 before 12 p.m. each day.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are permitted subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers may fish and frog in Cibola Lake only from March 15 through Labor Day.

HAVASU NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning and white-winged doves, ducks, coots, moorhens, geese and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Neither hunters nor dogs may enter closed areas to retrieve game.

2. Pits and permanent blinds are not permitted.

3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

4. The following apply only to Pintail Slough (all refuge lands north of the north dike):

i. A fee is required for waterfowl hunting.

ii. Dove hunting is permitted only during the September season.

5. Temporary blinds, boats, and decoys must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail and cottontail rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting of quail is not permitted on Pintail Slough.

2. Hunting of cottontail rabbits is permitted from September 1 to the close of the State quail season, except in Pintail Slough where rabbit hunting is permitted only during September.

3. Only shotguns and bows and arrows are permitted.

4. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of desert bighorn sheep is permitted on designated areas of the refuge with a valid State permit.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Designated portions of the Topock Marsh are closed to all entry from October 1 through January 31.

IMPERIAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning and white-winged doves, ducks, coot, moorhens, geese and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Pits and permanent blinds are not allowed.

2. Temporary blinds, boats and decoys must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt.

3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, cottontail rabbit, coyote, and fox is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Allowed methods of take for quail and cottontail rabbit are shotgun and bow and arrow.

2. Nontoxic shot is required for hunting quail and cottontail rabbit.

3. Cottontail rabbit hunting is permitted September 1 to the close of the State quail season.

4. Permits are required for hunting coyote, bobcat and fox.

5. Coyote and fox hunting is permitted only during the State quail season, except that it is not permitted during the State general deer season.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of mule deer and desert bighorn sheep is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging for bullfrogs (Rana catesbeiana) are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Designated portions of the Martinez Lake and Ferguson Lake are closed to entry from October 1 to March 1.

KOFA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, cottontail rabbit, coyote, and fox is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting of coyote, fox, and cottontail rabbit is permitted during the State quail season only, except as provided below.

2. Hunting of coyote and fox is not permitted during the deer season except that deer hunters with valid Unit 45A, 45B, and 45C deer permits may take these predators until a deer is taken.

3. Allowed method of take of cottontail rabbits is shotgun only.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of mule deer and desert bighorn sheep is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail and cottontail rabbits is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only shotguns are permitted.

2. Cottontail rabbit season shall open on September 1 and close on the last day of the State quail season.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29073, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6688, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55183, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62040, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47376, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.23 Arkansas.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BALD KNOB NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt big game on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish and frog on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen may fish and frog only during published refuge open seasons and in accordance with refuge regulations.

2. Fishermen must adhere to all applicable State fishing and frogging regulations.

BIG LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, beaver and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from March 1 through October 31 with the following exceptions: Bank fishing is permitted at any time in the area around Floodway Dam south of the Highway 18 bridge, and fishing only from sunrise to sunset from nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors is permitted in the Sand Slough-Mud Slough Area from November 1 through the end of February.

2. The use of limb lines and toxic chemical containers for jug fishing is not permitted.

3. The ends of trotlines must consist of a length of cotton line that extends from the points of attachment into the water.

4. Boats may be launched only in designated areas.

5. ATVs and airboats are prohibited.

6. Frogging is permitted from the beginning of the State frogging season through October 31. The use of archery equipment for taking frogs is not permitted.

7. The taking of largemouth bass is permitted in accordance with the posted length and/or slot limits.

CACHE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, snow geese, coots, woodcock, snipe, and mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, rabbit, squirrel, raccoon, opossum and beaver is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing or entry is not permitted in the waterfowl sanctuary areas from November 15 through February 28.

2. The ends of trotlines must consist of a length of cotton line that extends from the points of attachment into the water.

3. Fishermen must fish and frog in accordance with refuge regulations and applicable State fishing and frogging regulations.

COSSATOT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks, geese, coots, woodcock, snipe, and mourning doves on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt quail, rabbit, squirrel, raccoon, opossum and beaver on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tail deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish, take frogs, turtles and crawfish on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen must take turtles and crawfish in accordance with applicable State regulations.

2. Trotlines must be reset when exposed by receding water levels. Trotline ends must consist of a length of cotton line that extends from the point of attachment into the water.

FELSENTHAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, coots and woodcock is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, opossum, beaver, nutria, and coyote is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing, frogging and the taking of turtles and crawfish are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is not permitted in the waterfowl sanctuary area during the waterfowl hunting season with the exception of the main channel of the Ouachita River and the borrow pits along Highway 82.

2. The ends of trotlines must consist of a length of cotton line that extends from the points of attachment into the water.

HOLLA BEND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of raccoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, beaver and coyote is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing, boating and frogging are permitted subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing and boating in all waters from March 1 through October 31 only from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

2. Frogging from April 15 through October 31 only on that part of the old river channel that connects to the Arkansas River channel.

3. Anglers may bowfish only from August 1 through August 31 subject to State bowfishing regulations. Only bowfishing equipment permitted. Anglers may not use broad heads, field points, or metal arrows.

OVERFLOW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, coots and woodcock is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, opossum, beaver, nutria, and coyote is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

WAPANOCCA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, beaver, raccoon and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from March 15 through September 30 only from sunrise to sunset.

2. The use of live carp, shad, buffalo, and goldfish for bait is not permitted.

3. The use of yo-yos, jugs, drops, trotlines and all commercial fishing tackle is not permitted.

4. Big Creek and Ditch 8 are closed to fishing.

5. The taking of largemouth bass is permitted in accordance with the posted length and/or slot limits.

WHITE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, beaver, coyote, raccoon and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from March 1 through November 30 except as posted and as follows: fishing is permitted year-round in LaGrueu, Essex, Prairie, and Brooks Bayous, Big Island Chute, Moon Lake and Belknap

Lake next to Arkansas Highway 1, Indian Bay, the Arkansas Post Canal and adjacent drainage ditches, those borrow ditches located adjacent to the West bank of that portion of the White River Levee north of the Arkansas Power and Light Company power line right-of-way, and all refuge owned waters located North of Arkansas Highway 1.

2. A permit is required for the use of any fishing tackle other than hook and line.

3. Trotlines must be reset when receding water levels expose them and cannot be left unattended. The ends of trotlines must consist of a length of cotton line that extends from the points of attachment into the water.

4. Frogging is permitted on all refuge owned waters open for sport fishing as follows: South of Arkansas Highway 1, frogging is permitted from the beginning of the State season through November 30; North of Arkansas Highway 1, frogging is permitted for the entire State season. The use of bow and arrow for taking bullfrogs is prohibited.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29073, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6689, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55184, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62040, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 45366, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46393, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47376, Sept. 9, 1997]

§32.24 California.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

CIBOLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to §32.22 Arizona for regulations.

CLEAR LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Air-thrust and inboard waterthrust boats are not permitted.

2. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of pronghorn antelope is permitted on the controlled ''U'' Unit of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The unit is open to hunting only during the first 2 weekends of the State season.

2. Access to the unit is permitted only through the gate located on Clear Lake Road.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

COLUSA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

2. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

3. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. Bicycles and other conveyances are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only.

Bicycles and other conveyances are not permitted.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

3. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

DELEVAN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Firearms must be unloaded while being transported between parking areas and spaced blind areas.

2. Snipe hunting is not permitted in the spaced blind area.

3. Hunters assigned to the spaced blind area are restricted to within 100 feet of their assigned hunt site except for retrieving downed birds, placing decoys, or traveling to and from the area.

4. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. Bicycles and other conveyances are not permitted.

5. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted only in the free roam areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. A special one-day pheasant hunt is permitted in the spaced blind unit on the first Monday after the opening of the State pheasant hunting season.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

3. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. Bicycles and other conveyances are not permitted.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted during daylight hours only from February 15 through October 1.

HAVASU NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to §32.22 Arizona for regulations.

HUMBOLDT BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, common moorhens and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required for hunting on the Salmon Creek Unit.

2. Hunting on the Salmon Creek Unit is permitted only on Tuesday and Saturday.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing from the designated shoreline trail along Hookton Slough is permitted during daylight hours only.

2. Only the use of pole and line or rod and reel is permitted from the Hookton Slough Shoreline trail fishing area.

IMPERIAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.22 Arizona for regulations.

KERN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and moorhens is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters assigned to the spaced blind unit must travel to and from parking areas and blind sites with firearms unloaded.

2. Hunters assigned to the spaced blind unit must remain within 100 feet of the numbered steel post (blind site) except when pursuing cripples, placing decoys or traveling to and from the parking area.

3. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

4. Hunters must park in assigned lots.

5. Only nonmotorized boats are permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Pheasant hunting is only permitted in the free roam unit.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only non-toxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LOWER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. In the controlled waterfowl hunting area, entry permits are required for the first 2 days of the waterfowl season for all hunters 16 years of age or older. Hunters under the age of 16 hunting in the controlled area must be accompanied by an adult with a permit. Advance reservations are required for the first 2 days of the hunt.

2. Shooting hours end at 1:00 p.m. daily on all California portions of the refuge, except that up to three one-day special youth or disabled hunter hunts per season may be designated by the refuge manager after 1:00 p.m.

3. Only unloaded firearms may be carried on hunter access routes open to motor vehicles or when taken through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from the hunting areas.

4. Decoys may not be set in retrieving zones.

5. Air-thrust and inboard waterthrust boats are not permitted.

6. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

7. Hunters may only use nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors on units 4b and 4c from the start of hunting season through November 30. Hunters may use motorized boats on units 4b and 4c from December 1 through the end of hunting season.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

2. Only unloaded firearms may be carried on hunter access routes open to motor vehicles or when taken through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from the hunting areas.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MERCED NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and moorhens is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Firearms must be unloaded while being transported between parking areas and blind sites.

2. Hunters may not use or possess more than 25 shells per day.

3. Hunters assigned to the spaced blind unit are restricted to their assigned blind except for retrieving downed birds, placing decoys or traveling to and from the parking area.

4. Hunters must hunt from assigned blinds except when shooting to retrieve crippled birds.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MODOC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. A permit issued by the refuge to hunters with advance reservations only is required for the first weekend.

2. After the first weekend of the open season, hunting is permitted only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Hunters must check in and out of the refuge by use of self-service permits.

3. In the designated spaced blind area, hunters must remain within 50 feet of the established blind stake for the blind assigned to them.

4. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

5. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells after leaving the parking area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting is by permit only and is limited to junior hunters possessing a valid Junior Hunting license. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted only on Dorris Reservoir subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is not permitted during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

2. Fishing is permitted during daylight hours only.

SACRAMENTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Firearms must be unloaded while being transported between parking areas and spaced blind areas.

2. Snipe hunting is not permitted in the spaced blind area.

3. Hunters assigned to the spaced blind unit are restricted to within 100 feet of their assigned hunt site except for retrieving downed birds, placing decoys, or traveling to and from the parking area.

4. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

5. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

6. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. Bicycle and other conveyances are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. A special one-day only, pheasant hunt is permitted in the spaced blind area on the first Monday after the opening of the State pheasant hunting season.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

3. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. Bicycles and other conveyances are not permitted.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SALINAS RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, and moorhens is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SALTON SEA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, and moorhens is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters using the Union Tract must use goose decoys.

2. Hunters must hunt from assigned blinds on the Union Tract and within 100 feet (.9144 meters) of blind sites on the Hazard Tract, except when shooting to retrieve crippled birds.

3. Firearms must be unloaded while being transported between parking areas and blind sites.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted only on designated areas of the refuge inundated by the Salton Sea subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from April 1 through September 30.

2. Only boat fishing is permitted.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may retrieve birds that fall into an area that is closed to hunting, provided that all weapons are left within a legal hunting area.

2. Only portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of natural materials are permitted.

3. Digging into levees is not permitted.

4. Nonmotorized boats may be used on all 9 ponds for setting out and retrieving decoys or for retrieving downed waterfowl. Nonmotorized boats may also be used for hunting on Ponds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Mowry Slough Unit.

5. All decoys, boats and other personal property must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing from designated shoreline trail fishing areas and from the Dumbarton Pier

is permitted during the hours posted at the pier and refuge headquarters.

2. Fishing and all other public entry is not permitted in the entire Mowry Slough from March 15 through June 15.

3. The upper reaches of Mallard Slough are closed to fishing and all other entry from March 1 through August 31.

SAN LUIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may use only portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of natural materials in the free-roam hunting area.

2. Hunters must remove all portable blinds, decoys, and other personal equipment from the refuge following each day's hunt.

3. Hunters may snipe hunt only within the free-roam portion of the San Luis unit's waterfowl hunting area. Snipe hunters may only possess and use nontoxic shot.

4. In areas where the refuge limits hunter numbers through a daily permit process, hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

5. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. Dropping of passengers or equipment, or stopping between designated parking areas is prohibited.

6. Hunters may not transport loaded firearms. This includes walking or bicycling between parking areas and spaced blind areas, or while traveling in a boat under power.

7. Refuge restricts hunters, in the spaced blind area, to their original assigned blind except when they are placing decoys, traveling to and from the parking area, retrieving downed birds, or when shooting to retrieve crippled birds.

8. Access to Salt Slough Unit free-roam hunting area is by boat only with a maximum speed limit of 5 mph. Prohibited boats include air-thrust and/or inboard water-thrust types.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasants is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shotshells (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

2. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shotshells while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

2. Only the use of pole and line or rod and reel is permitted.

SAN PABLO BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, geese and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. All personal property, except floating blinds, must be removed from the refuge at the end of each hunting day. Floating blinds may be left overnight, but must be removed from the refuge at the end of the waterfowl hunting season.

2. Hunters may use only portable blinds and temporary or floating blinds constructed of biodegradable materials.

3. Blinds may be used by any hunter on a first-come basis each day.

4. Digging into levees is prohibited.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasants is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SUTTER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds§. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

2. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

3. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. Bicycles and other conveyances are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

2. Access is by foot traffic only. Bicycles and other conveyances are not permitted.

3. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

TULE LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. In the controlled waterfowl hunting area, entry permits are required for the first 2 days of the waterfowl season for all hunters 16 years of age or older. Hunters under the age of 16 hunting in the controlled area must be accompanied by an adult with a permit. Advance reservations are required for the first 2 days of the hunt.

2. Hunting is permitted until 1:00 p.m. each day, except that up to three one-day special youth or disabled hunter hunts per season may be designated by the refuge manager after 1:00 p.m.

3. In the designated spaced blind areas, possession of any loaded firearms more than 200 feet from the established blind stakes is not permitted. Hunters select blind sites by lottery at the beginning of each hunt day. Hunters may shoot only from within their assigned blind sites.

4. Only unloaded firearms may be carried on hunter access routes open to motor vehicles or when taken through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from the hunting areas.

5. Decoys may not be set in retrieving zones.

6. Air-thrust and inboard waterthrust boats are not permitted.

7. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

2. Only unloaded firearms may be carried on hunter access routes open to motor vehicles or when taken through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from the hunting areas.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29073, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29084, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6689, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55184, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 5067, Jan. 25, 1995; 60 FR 62041, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46393, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47376, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.25 Colorado.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ALAMOSA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, snipe and mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Snipe and dove hunting are permitted only during the waterfowl hunting season.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, cottontail rabbit, black-tailed and white-tailed jackrabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Hunting is permitted only when the respective State season coincides with the refuge waterfowl hunting season.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

ARAPAHO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is allowed on designated areas of the refuge pursuant to State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Upland game hunting is allowed on designated areas of the refuge pursuant to State law and subject, also, to the following condition: Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of pronghorn antelope is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers may not fish between June 1 and July 31 each year.

2. Anglers may fish only during daylight hours.

BROWNS PARK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt geese, ducks, coots, and mourning doves only in designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt cottontail rabbits only in designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt mule deer and elk only in designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish only in designated areas of the refuge.

MONTE VISTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, snipe and mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Snipe and dove hunting are permitted only during the waterfowl hunting season.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, cottontail rabbit, black-tailed and white-tailed jackrabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting is permitted only when the respective State season coincides with the refuge waterfowl hunting season.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish only in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Refuge fishing permit required.

2. Fishing permitted only from sunrise to sunset from April 15 through October 15 annually.

3. Catch and release only fishing.

4. Additional refuge regulations listed in refuge fishing regulations leaflet and fishing permits.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6685, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62041, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47376, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.26 Connecticut. [Reserved]

§ 32.27 Delaware.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BOMBAY HOOK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required for waterfowl hunting except on the South Upland Hunting Area.
2. Hunting of waterfowl and coots is permitted on the South Waterfowl Area, the West Waterfowl Area, and the Young Waterfowlers Area.
3. Only snow geese may be taken on the Snow Goose Area.
4. Hunting is permitted only from designated sites, except on the South Upland Hunting Area and the Snow Goose Area.
5. The maximum number of hunters permitted per blind is as follows: West Waterfowl and Snow Goose Areas—4; South Waterfowl Area—3; Young Waterfowlers Area—2.
6. The possession of a loaded shotgun while outside a blind or designated site is not permitted unless actively pursuing crippled birds.
7. Waterfowl hunters may not use or possess more than 15 shells per day on the West and Young Waterfowlers Hunt Areas.
8. Hunting is not permitted from March 1 through August 31.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted only on the South Upland Hunting Area.
2. Hunting is permitted from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
3. Hunting is not permitted from March 1 through August 31.
4. Shotgun hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. A permit is required on the Regular and Headquarters Deer Hunt Areas.
2. Hunting on the Headquarters Deer Hunt Area must be from designated stands only, unless actively tracking or retrieving wounded deer.
3. Only portable tree stands may be used and must be removed from the refuge each day.
4. A valid State permit is required for turkey hunting.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

PRIME HOOK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required for waterfowl hunting.
2. Only waterfowl and coots may be taken on the Waterfowl and Young Waterfowlers Hunting Areas.
3. Only mourning doves, common snipe, and woodcock may be taken on the North Hunting Area.
4. Access to the waterfowl hunt area is by boat only.
5. Except on the North Hunting Area, hunting is permitted from designated blinds only, with a maximum of three hunters per blind.
6. The possession of a loaded shotgun while outside of a blind is not permitted unless actively pursuing crippled birds.
7. Hunters using the Young Waterfowlers Hunting Area may not use or possess more than 25 shells per day.
8. Hunting is not permitted from March 1 through August 31.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of rabbit, squirrel, quail, and pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted only on the North Hunting Area.
2. Hunting is permitted from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
3. Hunting is not permitted from March 1 through August 31.
4. Shotgun hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.
2. Deer hunting on Area A must be from designated stands only, unless actively tracking or retrieving wounded deer.
3. Hunting Areas A and B and the North Hunting Area are open to shotgun and muzzleloader deer hunting.
4. Archery deer hunting is permitted on the North Hunting Area only.
5. Archery hunting is not permitted during the October primitive weapons season.

6. Only portable tree stands may be used and must be removed from the refuge each day.

7. A shotgun only turkey hunt is permitted during the State spring season in Unit 1 north of Fowler's Beach Road and west of Slaughter Canal.

8. Hunters during firearms deer season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and crabbing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Boats used on Fleetwood or Turkle ponds must be propelled manually or by electric motors.

2. Those portions of Fleetwood and Turkle ponds having wood duck nesting boxes are closed to public entry from March 1 through June 30.

3. Boats may be launched from designated access points or public roads.

4. Bank fishing and crabbing is permitted only at designated access points and public right-of-ways.

5. The use of air-thrust watercraft is not permitted.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29074, May 18, 1993; 60 FR 62041, Dec. 4, 1995]

§32.28 Florida.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ARTHUR R. MARSHALL LOXAHATCHEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only from sunrise to sunset on all areas of the refuge except the management impoundments and those areas marked by signs as closed to public entry or fishing.

2. Only the use of rods and reels or poles and lines is permitted, and this fishing equipment must be attended at all times.

3. Commercial fishing or the taking of frogs or turtles is not permitted.

4. The possession or use of trotlines, gigs, jugs, seines, castnets or other fishing devices not described above is not permitted.

CEDAR KEYS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish in salt water year round in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition:

1. A 300 foot buffer zone beginning at mean high tide line and extending into the waters around Seahorse Key will be closed to all public entry from March 1 through June 30.

CHASSAHOWITZKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit and armadillo is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing is permitted year-round, except in a designated sanctuary that is closed to all public entry from October 15 to February 15.

EGMONT KEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

2. Fishing is permitted year-round, from refuge beaches only.

HOBE SOUND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing is permitted year-round only from sunrise to sunset.

J. N. ''DING'' DARLING NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish and crab on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing permitted in refuge waters except in areas designated as ''closed to public entry,'' and the Mangrove Head Pond, Tower Pond, and Tarpon Bay Slough at the Bailey Tract.

2. Crabbing permitted in refuge waters except in areas designated as ''closed to public entry.''

3. Anglers may not take horseshoe crabs, stone crabs, or spider crabs.

4. Anglers may not take blue crabs for commercial purposes.

5. Anglers may take blue crabs along the Wildlife Drive only with the use of dip nets. Anglers may not use lines, traps, or bait on or within 150 feet of the Wildlife Drive.

6. Anglers may use baited lines and traps within refuge waters if such devises are continuously attended/monitored and removed at the end of each day. Attended/monitored means that all devices used in the capture of blue crabs must be within the immediate view of the sport crabber.

7. Daily limit of blue crabs is 20 per person of which no more that 10 shall be females.

LAKE WOODRUFF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

2. The use of snatch hooks is not permitted in refuge impoundments.

3. The use of airboats is not permitted.

LOWER SUWANNEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of big game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers may take game and nongame fish only with pole and line or rod and reel.

2. Anglers may not take turtles and frogs.

3. Anglers may not use boats in refuge ponds. Boats may not be left on the refuge overnight.

MERRITT ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks and coots in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess a valid refuge hunting permit at all times while hunting on the refuge.

2. Hunters may hunt only on Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday, and the following holidays: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years Day only within the designated State season.

3. Hunters may hunt only in four designated areas of the refuge subject to delineation in the refuge hunting map and brochure, including the open waters of Mosquito Lagoon, Indian River, and designated impoundments outside the NASA security area.

4. Hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise until 1:00 pm. each hunting day.

5. Hunters in Areas 1, 2 or 4 must complete and carry proof of completing an approved hunter safety training course. Hunters in Area 3 born after June 1, 1975 must complete and carry proof of completing an approved hunter safety training course in accordance with State law.

6. An adult 21 years of age or older must supervise and remain in sight and normal voice contact with hunters under the age of 16.

7. The public must not enter the refuge between sunset and sunrise except: hunters may access the refuge for waterfowl hunting only after 2:00 am each hunting day during waterfowl hunting season; and a valid refuge hunting permit must be in possession during these times.

8. Hunters may not park along Blackpoint Wildlife Drive or Playalinda Beach Road for the purposes of waterfowl hunting.

9. Hunters may not trespass or hunt migratory game birds in refuge areas posted ''AREA CLOSED''.

10. Vehicles must use only designated public access routes and boat launching areas north and south of Haulover Canal.

11. Hunters must not construct permanent above ground, or pit blinds, nor dig into dikes.

12. Hunters must not shoot from within 10 feet of any dike, roadway, or railroad fill.

13. Hunters must remove decoys, boats, and other personal property from the refuge by 2:00 pm daily.

14. Refuge guides must purchase and have Guide Permits on their person while in the field hunting.

15. Hunters may not launch boats off Black Point Wildlife Drive.

16. Hunters may not use air thrust boats, hovercraft, jetskis or similar craft on refuge waters.

17. Boats must not exceed ''Idle Speed'' in Bairs Cove nor 8 mph or ''Slow speed-Minimum Wake'' in Haulover Canal.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish, crab, clam, oyster and shrimp in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen may night fish from a boat only in Mosquito Lagoon, Indian River, Banana River, and Haulover Canal. All fishermen must possess a valid refuge night fishing permit.

2. Fishermen must attend their lines at all times.

3. Vehicles must use only designated public access routes and boat launching areas north and south of Haulover Canal.

4. Fishermen may not launch boats from Black Point Wildlife Drive.

5. Fishermen may not use air thrust boats, hovercraft, jetskis or similar craft on refuge waters.

6. Fishermen may launch or moor boats only between sunset and sunrise at Beacon 42 fish camp and Bairs Cove at Haulover Canal Recreation Area.

7. The public must not use motorized boats in the Banana River Manatee sanctuary (north of KARS Park on the west side of the Barge Channel and north of the Air Force power line on the east side of the Barge Channel). This includes any boat having an attached motor or a non-attached motor that is capable of use (including electric trolling motors). This regulation is in effect throughout the year.

8. Boats must not exceed ''Idle Speed'' in Bairs Cove and KARS Marina nor 8 mph or ''Slow speed-Minimum Wake'' in Haulover Canal.

9. The public must not enter the refuge between sunset and sunrise except fishermen may launch boats while fishing from Beacon 42 Fish Camp or Bairs Cove at Haulover Canal. Nighttime fishermen must also possess a valid refuge fishing permit while fishing on the refuge.

PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted year-round.

2. Bank fishing from spoil islands is permitted, during daylight hours only.

PINELLAS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing is only permitted from boats, into the waters surrounding Tarpon Key.

ST. MARKS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks and coots in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon and armadillo is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer, turkeys and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and crabbing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Freshwater fishing and crabbing are permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

2. The use of boats with motors of 10 horsepower or less is permitted on the St. Marks Unit only from March 15 through October 15.

3. Launching of commercial or sport net boats at the saltwater boat ramp on C.R. 59 is prohibited.

ST. VINCENT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of raccoon is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer, sambar deer, and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

2. Only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted.

3. The use of live minnows as bait is not permitted.

4. Fishing is permitted in Lakes 1, 2, and Oyster Pond from April 1 through September 30.

5. Fishing is permitted in Lakes 3, 4, and 5 from May 15 through September 30.

TEN THOUSAND ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks and coots in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6690, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55185, Nov. 3, 1994; 61 FR 46394, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47376, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.29 Georgia.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BANKS LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted year-round only from sunrise to sunset.
2. Night fishing is permitted from March 1 through October 31.
3. Only the use of pole and line or rod and reel is permitted.
4. The daily creel limit is 5 largemouth bass, 5 channel catfish, and 25 of any one, or combination, of bream or sunfish. Possession of more than the daily creel limit at any time is not permitted.
5. The taking of largemouth bass smaller than 14 inches is not permitted.

BLACKBEARD ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers may fish in freshwater year-round from sunrise to sunset, except during managed deer hunts.
2. Only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted.
3. The use of live minnows as bait is not permitted.
4. Boats may not be left on the refuge overnight.
5. Bank fishing into estuarine waters is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

EUFAULA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.20 Alabama for regulations.

HARRIS NECK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers may fish in freshwater year-round from sunrise to sunset, except during managed deer hunts.
2. Bank fishing into estuarine waters is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.
3. Anglers may use the Barbour River public boat ramp as public access year-round from 4:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.(midnight), daily. However, anglers may not use the Barbour River public boat ramp as access from 12:00 p.m.(midnight) to 4:00 a.m., daily.

OKEFENOKEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The use of boats with motors larger than 10 horsepower is not permitted.
2. The use of live minnows as bait is not permitted.
3. Only the use of pole and line or rod and reel is permitted.
4. The daily creel limit is 5 largemouth bass, 5 channel catfish, and 25 of any one, or combination, of bream or sunfish. Possession of more than the daily creel limit is not permitted.
5. The taking of largemouth bass smaller than 14 inches is not permitted.

PIEDMONT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, squirrel and rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.
2. Hunting is not permitted during refuge deer hunts.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from May 1 through September 30 only from sunrise to sunset.
2. The creel limit for black bass is five.
3. Only the use of pole and line or rod and reel is permitted.
4. The use of live minnows as bait is not permitted.
5. Nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted only in Pond 2A and Allison Lake.

SAVANNAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrels and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on refuge on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted on refuge impoundments from March 15 through October 31.
2. Fishing is permitted from boats into tidal creeks from February 1 through October 31.
3. Fishing is permitted from sunrise to sunset.
4. Only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted on impounded waters.
5. Boats may not be left on the refuge overnight.

WASSAW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted year-round except during refuge hunts.
2. Bank fishing into estuarine waters is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

WOLF ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted year-round.
2. Fishing from boats is only permitted on Beacon and Wolf Creeks.
3. Bank fishing into estuarine waters is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6691, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55185, Nov. 3, 1994; 62 FR 47377, Sept. 9, 1997]

§32.30 Hawaii.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

HAKALAU FOREST NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt feral pigs and feral cattle on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters must have reservations or permits to access the refuge from Keanakolu Road.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HANALEI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

KAKAHAIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6691, Feb. 11, 1994; 62 FR 47377, Sept. 9, 1997]

§32.31 Idaho.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BEAR LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Air-thrust boats are not permitted.
2. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of partridge, grouse and cottontail rabbits, including pygmy rabbits, is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Boats are not permitted in fishing areas.

CAMAS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant and grouse is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Pheasant hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

DEER FLAT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, common snipe and doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only ducks and coots may be hunted on the Lake Lowell sector.

2. Only portable and temporary blinds constructed of natural materials are permitted.

3. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

4. Nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors are restricted to the area bounded by the water's edge and extending to a point 200 yards lakeward in hunting area 1 on the Lake Lowell sector.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting of pheasant, quail and partridge is permitted on the Lake Lowell Sector.

2. Shooting hours on the Lake Lowell sector are the same as those for waterfowl hunting.

3. Hunting is not permitted on the Snake River sector from February 1 through May 31.

4. Pheasant, quail and partridge hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting is permitted only on the Snake River Sector.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. During the waterfowl hunting season, fishing is permitted only within the area bounded by the water's edge extending to a point 200 yards lakeward in fishing Areas A and B on the Lake Lowell Sector.

2. Nonmotorized boats are permitted from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset from October 1 through April 14, within the area bounded by the water's edge extending to a point 200 yards lakeward in front of the lower dam fishing area A, and in front of the upper dam, fishing area B.

3. Motorized and nonmotorized boats are permitted from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset from April 15 through September 30.

4. Shoreline fishing is not permitted on the islands of the Snake River Sector from February 1 through May 31.

GRAYS LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Motorized boats are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

KOOTENAI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

2. Hunters are limited to the use and/or possession of no more than 25 shells per day.

3. All firearms must be unloaded when in the posted retrieving zone for purposes of retrieving downed birds or traveling to or from the hunting area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ruffed, spruce and blue grouse is permitted subject to the following condition: Hunting is permitted only on that portion of the refuge west of the West Side Road.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer, elk, black bear, moose and mountain lion is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting is permitted only on that portion of the refuge that lies west of the West Side Road.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted only on Myrtle Creek subject to the following condition: Only bank fishing is permitted. Fishing from boats, float tubes, or other personal flotation devices is prohibited.

MINIDOKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, partridge and cottontail rabbits, including pygmy rabbit, is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted only during the waterfowl season.

2. Pheasant hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6691, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62041, Dec. 4, 1995]

§ 32.32 Illinois.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

CHAUTAUQUA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted only in the area outside the main dike in the Liverpool Lake section and north of the entrance to the north ditch known as Goofy Ridge Ditch.

2. The retrieval zone is limited to the river side of the main dike.

3. Only temporary structures or blinds constructed of native materials are permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Sport fishing is allowed on Lake Chautauqua from February 15 through October 15. Sport fishing is not allowed in the Waterfowl Hunting Area during waterfowl hunting season.

2. Anglers must not use more than two poles and each pole may not have more than two hooks or lures attached while fishing in the Kikunessa Pool of Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge.

3. Private boats may not be left in refuge waters overnight.

4. Motorboats are restricted to ''slow speed/minimum wake.''

5. The public may not enter Weis Lake on the Cameron-Billsbach Unit of Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge from October 16 through January 14, to provide sanctuary for migratory birds.

CRAB ORCHARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Birds. Hunters may hunt waterfowl on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with posted regulations and subject to the following conditions.

1. Hunters may hunt waterfowl, by daily permit drawing, on the controlled areas of Grassy Point, Carterville, and Greenbriar land areas, plus Orchard, Sawmill, Turkey, and Grassy islands, from one-half hour before sunrise to posted closing times each day during the goose season. Hunters may hunt waterfowl in these areas, including the lake shoreline, only from existing refuge blinds during the goose season.

2. Waterfowl hunters outside the controlled goose hunting areas may use only portable or temporary blinds. Blinds must be a minimum of 200 yards apart and removed or dismantled at the end of each day's hunt.

3. Goose hunters outside the controlled goose hunting area on Crab Orchard Lake must hunt from a blind that is on shore or anchored a minimum of 200 yards away from any shoreline.

4. Hunters may possess and use only nontoxic shot while hunting migratory game bird species.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with posted regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. Upland game hunting prohibited in the controlled goose hunting areas during the goose hunting season, except furbearer hunting permitted from sunset to sunrise.

2. Hunters may not use rifles or handguns with ammunition larger than .22 caliber rim fire, except they may use black powder firearms up to and including .40 caliber.

3. Hunters may possess and use only nontoxic shot while hunting all permitted species except wild turkey. Hunters may possess and use lead shot for hunting wild turkey.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with posted regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess a special permit issued by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

2. Hunters using the Closed Area are required to check in at the refuge visitor contact station prior to hunting and must comply with the special rules provided to them.

3. Hunters may not hunt deer in the controlled goose hunting areas during the goose hunting season.

4. Hunting stands must be removed at the end of each day's hunt.

5. Permitted hunters may use center fire ammunition for handgun deer hunting during the handgun deer season.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with posted regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. Crab Orchard Lake—west of Wolf Creek Road—Anglers may fish from boats all year. Anglers must remove trot-lines/jugs from sunrise until sunset from Memorial Day through Labor Day; east of Wolf Creek Road, and anglers may fish from boats March 15 through September 30. Anglers may fish all year at the Wolf Creek and Route 148 causeway areas. Anglers must check and remove

fish from all jugs and trot lines daily. It is illegal to use stakes to anchor any trot-lines; they must be tagged with angler's name and address. Anglers may use all noncommercial fishing methods except they may not use underwater breathing apparatus. Anglers may not use jugs or trot-lines with any flotation device that has previously contained any petroleum-based materials or toxic substances. Anglers must attach a buoyed device that is visible on the water's surface to all trot-lines.

2. A–41, Bluegill, Blue Heron, Managers, Honkers, and Visitors Ponds: Anglers may fish only from sunrise to sunset March 15 through September 30. Anglers may not use boats or flotation devices.

3. Anglers may not submerge any pole or similar object to take or locate any fish.

4. Organizers of all fishing events must possess a refuge-issued permit.

5. Anglers may not fish within 250 yards of an occupied waterfowl hunting blind.

6. Fishermen may anchor trotlines only with portable weights that are removed from the water, along with the trotlines and jugs.

7. Fishermen must not use stakes or employ any floatation device which has previously contained any petroleum based materials or toxic substances.

8. Fishermen may use all non-commercial fishing methods except those requiring underwater breathing apparatus.

CYPRESS CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Site specific regulations apply to dove hunting on sunflower fields.

2. Duck hunters may not hunt on the Bellrose Waterfowl Reserve.

3. Only goose hunters allowed in Bellrose Waterfowl Reserve following the closure of the regular duck hunting season. Special site regulations apply.

4. Boats, decoys and blinds must be removed from the refuge at the conclusion of each day's hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt bob-white quail, rabbit, squirrel, raccoon, opossum, coyote, red fox, grey fox and turkey (spring) on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must report daily harvests if hunter check-in/check-out post is provided.

2. No hunting after sunset is permitted.

3. Only nontoxic shot may use used or possessed while hunting bobwhite quail (nontoxic shot regulations to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must check in and out of the refuge each day of hunting.

2. Hunting blinds may not be left overnight on the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

EMIQUON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted conditions.

1. Only temporary structures or blinds constructed of native materials are permitted.

2. Hunters must remove boats, decoys, and portable blinds at the end of each day's hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted conditions.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt big game on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted conditions.

1. Hunters must remove hunting stands at the end of each day's hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may sport fish in designated waters of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen may sport fish in all refuge waters during daylight hours from January 15, through October 15.

2. Private boats may not be left in refuge waters overnight.

3. Fishermen must restrict motorboats to slow speed/minimum wake.

4. Anglers may not sportfish in areas open to hunting during hunting seasons.

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

1. Hunters must possess and use only nontoxic shot while hunting all permitted birds, except wild turkeys. Hunters may possess and use lead shot for hunting wild turkey.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

MEREDOSIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the Meredosia National Wildlife Refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen may sport fish on all refuge waters during daylight hours from January 15 through October 15.

2. From October 16 through January 14, fishermen may fish south of Carver Lake by foot access only.

3. Private boats may not be left in refuge waters overnight.

4. Motorboats must not exceed ''slow speed/minimum wake.''

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE AND FISH REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may not hunt migratory birds on refuge closed areas posted ''Area Closed'', on the Goose Island ''No Hunting'' zone in Pool 8, and on the Upper Halfway Creek Marsh ''No Hunting'' zone in Pool 7.

2. Permits are required for Potters Marsh in Pool 13 except during the early teal season.

3. Hunters may only use and possess nontoxic shot when hunting for any permitted migratory bird.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may not hunt or possess firearms between March 15 and the opening of the State fall hunting seasons except that hunters may hunt wild turkeys during the State spring turkey season.

2. Hunters may hunt on refuge areas posted as ''Area Closed'' beginning the day after the close of the applicable State duck hunting season until season closure or March 15, whichever occurs first, except that hunters may hunt wild turkey during the State spring wild turkey season.

3. Hunters must not hunt at any time within the Goose Island ''No Hunting'' zone in Pool 8, nor Upper Halfway Creek Marsh ''No Hunting'' zone in Pool 7.

4. Shotgun hunters may only use or possess nontoxic shot when hunting for any permitted birds or other small game, except wild turkey (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season). The possession of lead shot is still permitted for wild turkey hunting.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may only hunt until season closure or March 15, whichever date occurs first.

2. Hunters may hunt on refuge areas posted ''Area Closed'' beginning the day after the close of the applicable State duck hunting season until season closure or March 15, whichever date occurs first.

3. Hunters must not hunt at any time on the Goose Island ''No Hunting'' zone in Pool 8 and Upper Halfway Creek Marsh ''No Hunting'' zone in Pool 7.

4. Construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

5. All stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Fishing on the Spring Lake Closed Area, Carroll County, Illinois, is not permitted from October 1 through the last day of the Illinois waterfowl season. Only hand powered boats or boats with electric motors are permitted on Mertes' Slough in Buffalo County, Wisconsin.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29074, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6685, 6692, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55185, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62041, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 45366, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46394, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47378, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.33 Indiana.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

MUSCATATUCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail and rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. No discharge of firearms is permitted within 100 yards of an occupied dwelling.

2. Hunting is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

3. Hunting is prohibited from the beginning of the second State muzzleloader deer season through the end of the year.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required during the second State muzzleloader season. Archery hunting is permitted following the second muzzleloader season.

2. Only bow and arrow and muzzleloaders are permitted.

3. The construction and use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

4. No discharge of firearms is permitted within 100 yards of an occupied dwelling

5. Non-hunters must stay in vehicles when entering the hunt area during the second State deer muzzleloader season.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted on Stanfield Lake from designated bank areas and from nonmotorized boats from May 15 through October 15 and when ice conditions permit ice fishing.

2. Only fishing with rod and reel or pole and line is permitted.

3. Ice fishing is permitted only when indicated by refuge signs.

4. The minimum size limit for large-mouth black bass taken from refuge waters is 14 inches.

5. Fishing is permitted during daylight hours only.

6. Frogs and turtles may be taken by hook and line during daylight hours from areas open to fishing.

PATOKA RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt big game on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish in designated waters of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29074, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 55186, Nov. 3, 1994; 61 FR 45366, Aug. 29, 1996]

§ 32.34 Iowa.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

DE SOTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted only as posted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Hunters must not construct or use permanent blinds, platforms or ladders at any time.

3. Hunters must remove all hunting stands from the refuge by the close of the season.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted in DeSoto Lake subject to the following conditions:

1. Ice fishing is permitted from January 1 through the end of February when conditions are safe.

2. Motor- or wind-driven conveyances are not permitted on the lake from January 1 through the end of February.

3. The use of portable ice fishing shelters is permitted on a daily basis from January 1 through the end of February.

4. Only the use of pole and line, or rod and reel, is permitted from April 15 through October 14 with the exception that archery and spear fishing are permitted only for nongame fish from April 15 to October 14.

5. Fishing with more than two lines or with more than two hooks on each line is not permitted.

6. The use of trotlines and float lines is not permitted.

7. Minimum length and creel limits are required as posted.

DRIFTLESS AREA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting is permitted only between November 1 and the close of State established seasons, or January 15, whichever comes first.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted only between November 1 and the close of State established seasons, or January 15, whichever comes first.

2. Hunting is restricted to archery and muzzleloader use only.

3. Construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

4. All stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of the day's hunt.

5. Hunting in areas posted ''Closed Area'' is strictly prohibited.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.32 Illinois for regulations.

UNION SLOUGH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: State regulations regarding the use of decoys, and governing the construction and use of blinds on game management areas, shall apply.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Only nontoxic shot may be used or possessed while hunting all permitted birds, except wild turkeys (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting

season). The possession and use of lead shot is still permitted for wild turkey hunting.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The construction or use of permanent blinds, stands or ladders is prohibited.

2. All stands must be removed from the refuge by the end of the season.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from March 1 through November 15.

2. The use of boats, canoes or other floating devices is not permitted.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE AND FISH REFUGE

Refer to § 32.32 Illinois for regulations.

WALNUT CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt ringnecked pheasants, bobwhite quail, cottontail rabbits, and squirrels on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. All hunting stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

2. Hunters may hunt from the opening of State season until closed on the dates posted by the refuge manager.

3. All hunters must wear one or more of the following articles of visible, external, solid blaze orange clothing: a vest, coat, jacket, sweatshirt, sweater, shirt or coveralls.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: All hunting stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29084, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6685, 6692, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55186, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62042, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46395, Sept. 3, 1996]

§ 32.35 Kansas.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

FLINT HILLS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, mourning doves and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Waterfowl and coot hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only non-toxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Dogs may not be used for hunting furbearing animals or non-game animals.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot or rimfire firearms (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of big game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only shotguns, muzzleloading firearms, or bow and arrow are permitted except during controlled hunts.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may sportfish on designated portions of the refuge subject to State regulations and any refuge specific regulations as listed in the refuge brochure.

KIRWIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, mourning doves and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Waterfowl and coot hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only non-toxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, quail, prairie chicken, squirrel and rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting of rabbits and squirrels is permitted only during that portion of the State ''small game season'' that occurs during the State ''upland game season.''

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Only archery hunting of deer is permitted.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may sportfish on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers may fish in accordance with the Kirwin National Wildlife Refuge Visitor's Map and Guide.

2. Anglers may not use motorized vehicles on the ice.

QUIVIRA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, rails (Virginia and Sora only), mourning doves, and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Nontoxic shot is required when hunting any game on the refuge. The possession of lead shot in the field is prohibited.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, bobwhite quail, squirrel, and rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is closed to all hunting from March 1 through August 31.

2. Squirrels and rabbits may only be hunted during the portion of the Kansas seasons that fall outside the March 1 through August 31 closed period.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may sportfish on designated portions of the refuge subject to State regulations and any refuge specific regulations as listed in the refuge brochure.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 62042, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47378, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.36 Kentucky.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

OHIO RIVER ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Each hunter must have in his possession a current copy of the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge Hunting Regulations Leaflet while participating in a refuge hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt rabbit and squirrel on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must not use dogs for pursuit while rabbit hunting.

2. Hunters may only use shotguns for taking squirrels and rabbits.

3. Each hunter must have in his possession a current copy of the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge Hunting Regulations Leaflet while participating in a refuge hunt.

4. Hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may only archery hunt.

2. Hunters may not hunt by organized deer drives of two or more hunters. The definition of a drive is: the act of chasing, pursuing, disturbing or otherwise directing deer so as to make the animals more susceptible to harvest.

3. Hunters may not bait deer on refuge lands.

4. Each hunter must have in his possession a current copy of the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge Regulations Leaflet while participating in a refuge hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge under Kentucky's State fishing regulations and guidelines, unless otherwise posted on the refuge.

REELFOOT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrels and raccoons is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted on the Long Point Unit (north of Upper Blue Basin) from March 15 through November 15 and on the Grassy Island Unit (south of the Upper Blue Basin) from February 1 through November 15.

2. Fishing is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 62042, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 31461, June 20, 1996; 61 FR 46395, Sept. 3, 1996]

§ 32.37 Louisiana.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ATCHAFALAYA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, snipe and woodcock is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting shall be in accordance with Sherburne Wildlife Management Area regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, opossum, nutria, muskrat, mink, fox, bobcat, beaver and otter is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting shall be in accordance with Sherburne Wildlife Management Area regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting shall be in accordance with Sherburne Wildlife Management Area regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BAYOU COCODRIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of woodcock is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, opossum and coyote is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BAYOU SAUVAGE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Finfishing and shellfishing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted during daylight hours only.

2. Sport fishing and shellfishing are permitted year round on all refuge lands south of the Intracoastal Waterway; from the banks of U.S. Highway 11; and within the banks of the borrow canal and borrow pits between U.S. Highway 11 and Interstate 10.

3. Only sport fishing with hand-held rod and reel or hand-held rod and line is permitted. Gait shrimp may be taken with cast nets 8 feet in diameter or less. Crawfish and crabs can be taken (up to 100 pounds per person) with wire nets up to 20 inches in diameter. All fishing, crabbing and crawfishing equipment must be attended at all times.

4. The use of trotlines, limblines, slat traps, gar sets, nets or alligator lines is prohibited on the refuge.

5. Only outboard motors 25 horsepower or less are permitted in waterways inside the hurricane protection levee.

6. Airboats, aircraft, motorized pirogues and go-devils are prohibited in refuge waters.

BIG BRANCH MARSH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks, coots, and snow geese on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish in designated waters of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen may fish during daylight hours only.

2. Fishermen must only use rods and reel or pole and lines while fishing.

3. Fishermen must not use trotlines, slat traps or nets while fishing.

4. Fishermen must not use boats with motors larger than 25 horsepower.

5. Fishermen must not use air-thrust boats, motorized pirogues, go-devils, or mud boats in refuge waters.

BLACK BAYOU LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers may fish from sunrise to sunset.

2. Anglers may not leave boats or other personal equipment on the refuge overnight. Anglers may launch boats only at designated sites. Anglers may not use boat motors greater that 50 horsepower.

3. Anglers may not use trotlines, limb lines, yo-yos, traps or nets.

4. Anglers may not take frogs, turtles and mollusks.

BOGUE CHITTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, geese, coots, and woodcock is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted year-round.

2. Camping is permitted in designated areas only.

3. Only cotton limb lines are permitted.

CAMERON PRAIRIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunting must abide by all terms and conditions in the refuge hunting brochure.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is permitted on the Gibbstown Unit and sport fishing and castnetting are permitted on the East Cove Unit subject to the following conditions:

1. Refuge permits are required.

2. Any person entering, using or occupying the refuge must abide by all terms and conditions set forth in the appropriate refuge fishing brochure.

CATAHOULA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of raccoon, squirrel, rabbit, and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Daily permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from one hour before sunrise until one-half hour after sunset. Only pole and line or rod and reel fishing is permitted. Snagging is prohibited.

2. Boat launching on all refuge waters is permitted as designated in refuge brochure. Only nonmotorized boats or boats with motors of 10 horsepower or less are permitted. Boats may not be left on the refuge overnight.

3. Cowpen Bayou and the HWY 28 borrow pits open to fishing all year.

4. All other refuge waters, including Duck Lake, Muddy Bayou, ditches, all outlet waters, and all flooded woodlands are open to fishing and boating from March 1 through October 31.

D'ARBONNE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks, coots, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon and opossum on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The ends of trotlines must consist of a length of cotton line that extends from the points of attachment into the water.

2. Only cotton limb lines are permitted.

DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and crabbing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Recreational fishing and crabbing are permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

2. The use of trotlines, limblines, slat traps, gar sets, nets or alligator lines is prohibited.

3. Camping is permitted year-round on designated areas only.

GRAND COTE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish and take crawfish in designated waters of the refuge subject to the following conditions.

1. Fishermen must have refuge permits to take crawfish.

2. Boats may not be left on the refuge overnight.

3. Fishermen may use yo-yos during daylight hours only.

4. Fishermen may not take frogs.

LACASSINE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for waterfowl hunting must abide by all the terms and conditions in the refuge hunting brochure.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunt must abide by all terms and conditions in the refuge hunting brochure.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and crayfishing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for fishing or crayfishing must abide by all terms and conditions in the refuge fishing brochure.

LAKE OPHELIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks and coots on designated

areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge daily permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit and raccoon is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Daily permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Daily permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing and public access is permitted from ½ hour before sunrise until ½ hour after sunset only from March 1 through October 15 in areas posted by refuge signs and/or designated in refuge brochures.

2. Fishing and public access is permitted year-round from ½ hour before sunrise until ½ hour after sunset in areas posted by refuge signs and/or designated in refuge brochures.

3. Access to refuge fishing areas is restricted to those roads and trails posted by refuge signs and/or designated by refuge brochures.

4. Only nonmotorized boats, boats with electric motors, and boats with motors of 25 horsepower or less are permitted in refuge waters. Boats may not be left on the refuge overnight.

5. The ends of trotlines must consist of a length of cotton line that extends from the point of attachment into the water.

6. The length limit for largemouth bass taken from Lake Ophelia is a minimum of 14 inches. Largemouth bass under 14 inches must be immediately released unharmed. Possession of largemouth bass under 14 inches is prohibited.

MANDALAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved].

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved].

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved].

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may sport fish subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen must possess a ''free'' refuge permit.

2. All persons entering, using or occupying the refuge must abide by all terms and conditions set forth in the appropriate refuge permit and brochure.

SABINE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Refuge hunting permits are required.

2. Any person entering, using or occupying the refuge must abide by all the terms and conditions set forth in the hunting permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing, crabbing, and shrimp cast netting are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Refuge sport fishing permits are required.

2. Any person entering, using or occupying the refuge must abide by all the terms and conditions set forth in the sport fishing permit.

TENSAS RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, coots, woodcock and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit and raccoon is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

UPPER OUACHITA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks, coots, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

1. Hunting of ducks and coots is permitted until noon each day.

2. Boats, decoys and blinds must be removed from the refuge after each day's hunt.

3. Woodcock hunting is permitted during the State season.

4. Hunting is not permitted during the special teal season.

5. Waterfowl and coot hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

6. Firearms must be unloaded while being transported in a vehicle or boat.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon and opossum on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

1. Hunting of raccoon and opossum is permitted only during December and January of odd numbered years and only during the daylight hours during State squirrel season.

2. Feral hogs, coyotes and beaver may be taken during all refuge hunts.

3. Firearms must be unloaded while being transported in a vehicle or boat.

4. Nontoxic shot is required while hunting upland game species.

5. Dogs are allowed for hunting squirrels, rabbits and raccoon only from the end of the

last refuge gun deer hunt to the end of small game season.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

1. Hunters may hunt either-sex deer with firearms during the second and third either-sex firearms seasons for Union Parish.

2. Feral hogs, coyotes, and beaver may be taken during all refuge hunts.

3. Firearms must be unloaded while being transported in a vehicle or boat.

4. Only still hunting is permitted.

5. Deer stands may not be left unattended.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The ends of trotlines must consist of a length of cotton line that extends from the points of attachment into the water.

2. Only cotton limb lines are permitted.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29074, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6692, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55186, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 5277, Jan. 26, 1995; 60 FR 62042, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 45367, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46395, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47378, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.38 Maine.

The following refuge units have been opened to hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

MOOSEHORN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The use of nonmotorized boats only is permitted on Bearce, Conic, and Cranberry Lakes.

2. Fishing is permitted during daylight hours only.

POND ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing is permitted from August 16 through the last day of February.

RACHEL CARSON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks, geese, coots, woodcock and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

2. Hunters must remove all personal property from the refuge after each day's hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game birds, gray squirrel, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, fox and coyote on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

2. Hunters may hunt fox and coyote only during the State firearm deer season.

3. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches (10.16 square meters) of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

4. Hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

2. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches (10.16 square meters) of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SUNKHAZE MEADOWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge pursuant to State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Shotgun hunters will and possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer, moose, or bear is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 60 FR 62043, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46396, Sept. 3, 1996]

§ 32.39 Maryland.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BLACKWATER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.
2. Handguns and breech-loading rifles are not permitted.
3. In the headquarters hunt area, hunters must remain within 30 feet of their stand, unless actively tracking or retrieving wounded deer.
4. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and crabbing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing and crabbing are permitted from April 1 through October 1 during daylight hours only.
2. All fish and crab lines must be attended.
3. Boat launching from refuge lands is not permitted.
4. The use of airboats is not permitted on refuge waters.

EASTERN NECK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.
2. Only archery, shotgun, and muzzleloader hunting is permitted.
3. Loaded weapons are not permitted in parking areas or on blacktopped roads.
4. Hunters must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solidcolored hunter orange clothing or material.

(*D*) Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

PATUXENT RESEARCH REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Seasonal permit is required.
2. A fee is required for issuance of a seasonal permit.
3. The use of a retriever is mandatory on any impounded waters. Retrievers shall be of the traditional breeds, such as Chesapeake Bay, Golden, etc.
4. Dogs observed running loose or unattended in unauthorized areas shall be subject to seizure by law enforcement officers.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Seasonal permit is required.
2. A fee is required for issuance of a seasonal permit.
3. Hunting of upland game is suspended during the firearm deer season.
4. Hunters must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back, a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.
5. Dogs observed running loose or unattended in unauthorized areas shall be subject to seizure by law enforcement officers.
6. Shotgun hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Seasonal permit is required.
2. A fee is required for issuance of a seasonal permit.
3. Validation of hunter safety proficiency test is required.
4. Dogs are not permitted.
5. No hunting with black powder handguns will be permitted.
6. Possession of rifled slug or pumpkin ball is permitted only during the firearm deer season. Use of buckshot is strictly prohibited.
7. Only shotguns loaded with rifled slug or pumpkin ball and black powder rifles, 40 caliber or larger, with not less than 60 grains of black powder or equivalent in Pyrodex, shall be used for hunting deer during the firearm deer season.
8. During the firearm deer season, the use of bow and arrow is prohibited.
9. Hunting of upland game is suspended during the firearm deer season.
10. Hunters must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material. Bow hunters must follow this requirement when moving to and from the deer stand, but are not required to wear hunter orange when positioned to hunt.
11. Only portable deer stands with safety belts are permitted. Safety belts must be worn while in the stand.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish in designated waters of the refuge at designated times subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen may fish only in delineated areas as shown on a map available at the refuge.

2. Fresh water fishing and boating laws of the State of Maryland apply to include opening/closing of seasons and creel limits.

3. Fishermen may use hook and line tackle and baits permitted by Maryland law, with the exception of live minnows or other fish.

4. Special provisions: Cash Lake, a 54 acre lake located on the South Tract requires a federal permit to fish, and a limit of 25 daily permits will be issued. Persons may request a permit application by contacting: National Wildlife Visitor Center, Laurel, Maryland, during normal working hours. Each request must include the person's name, address, and phone number, and the model, year and license number of the vehicle that will drive to the refuge. You may request a fishing date 1 week prior to when you plan to fish. One licensed angler or up to two children under the age of 16 may accompany the permit holder. Open season is June 15 through October 15: 6 a.m. to legal sunset daily. You may fish for the following species: Bass, pickerel, catfish, and sunfish. Daily creel limits: bass, catch and release only; pickerel, catch and release only except you may keep one pickerel greater than 15 inches in length; sunfish and catfish, 15 per day total fish limit. Permittees may use boats subject to the following conditions: no gasoline motors permitted; You may not trailer boats to the water; boats other than canoes may not exceed 14 feet; you may not use sailboats or kayaks.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6685, 6693, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62043, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46396, Sept. 3, 1996]

§ 32.40 Massachusetts.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

GREAT MEADOWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Fishing is permitted along the main channel of the Sudbury River, Concord River and along designated banks of Heard Pond with the following exception: Fishing is not permitted within refuge impoundments.

2. Only foot access is permitted.

MONOMOY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Anglers must be actively fishing between sunset and sunrise.

NANTUCKET NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted on the ocean beach only.

2. A permit is required for the use of over-the-sand surf fishing vehicles.

OXBOW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of woodcock and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Vehicles are restricted to the designated parking area that is accessible from the Still River Depot Road. Entry by routes other than Still River Depot Road is prohibited.

2. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game birds and small game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Shotguns only are permitted.

2. Vehicles are restricted to the designated parking area that is accessible from the Still River Depot Road. Entry by routes other than Still River Depot Road is not permitted.

3. Hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

PARKER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of waterfowl and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may not use or possess more than 25 shells per day.

2. Hunters using Area B must set out a minimum of six waterfowl decoys and hunt within 50 yards of these decoys.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

D. Sport Fishing. Saltwater fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Saltwater fishing is permitted on the ocean beach only.

2. A permit is required for night fishing and for the use of over-the-sand surf-fishing vehicles.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6693, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55186, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62043, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46396, Sept. 3, 1996]

§ 32.41 Michigan.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

HARBOR ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and black bear is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting is pursuant to State regulation.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting is pursuant to State regulation.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting is pursuant to State regulation.

D. Sport Fishing. [reserved.]

SENEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of woodcock and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of grouse and snow-shoe hare is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer and bear is permitted on designated areas areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: The use of dogs while bear hunting is not permitted.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Ice Fishing.

i. Fishing is permitted from January 1 through the end of February during daylight hours only.

ii. Ice shanties, houses or shelters are not permitted on F Pool.

iii. Snowmobiles or all-terrain vehicles are not permitted.

2. Summer Fishing.

i. Fishing is permitted from May 15 through September 30 during daylight hours only.

ii. Fishing is permitted on the Creighton, Driggs and Manistique Rivers, Walsh Creek west of the Walsh ditch south to its entry into the C–3 Pool.

iii. Only bank fishing is permitted in refuge pools.

iv. Access to Driggs and Creighton Rivers, Walsh Creek and Walsh Ditch is limited to canoes without motors and to foot traffic along these watercourses.

SHIAWASSEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Duck and coot hunting is permitted only in Pool 4 and associated marshes.

3. Goose hunting in designated cropland fields and areas of the Shiawassee River is permitted until 12 noon with a required check out time of 1 p.m.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits may be required.

2. Hunters must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing is only permitted from boats; no bank fishing is allowed.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6693, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55186, Nov. 3, 1994]

§ 32.42 Minnesota.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

AGASSIZ NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and moose is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

2. All stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BIG STONE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of partridge, pheasant, gray and fox squirrel, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, and red and gray

fox is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

1. Only nontoxic shot may be used or possessed while hunting for partridge or ring-necked pheasant (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

2. All stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Nonmotorized boats or boats with electric motors are permitted in the Minnesota River channel only.

2. Bank fishing only is permitted on refuge pools and open marshes.

3. Ice fishing shelters must be removed from the refuge following each day's fishing activities.

FERGUS FALLS WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted throughout the district except that no hunting is permitted on the Townsend, Headquarters, or Mavis Waterfowl Production Areas in Otter Tail County.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Upland game hunting is permitted throughout the district except that no hunting is permitted on the Townsend, Headquarters, or Mavis Waterfowl Production Areas in Otter Tail County.

C. Big Game Hunting. Big game hunting is permitted throughout the district except that no hunting is permitted on the Townsend, headquarters, or Mavis Waterfowl Production Areas in Otter Tail County.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is permitted throughout the district except that no fishing is permitted on the Townsend, Headquarters, or Mavis Waterfowl Production Areas in Otter Tail County.

MINNESOTA VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt geese, ducks, and coots on designated areas of the refuge. Permits are required for special hunts.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game, except for furbearers and crows, on designated areas of the refuge consistent with State regulations, subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may only use shotguns and bows and arrows in designated areas.

2. Hunters may only use or possess nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits may be required.

2. The construction or use of permanent blinds or platforms is not permitted.

3. All portable stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

4. Hunters may not use or possess single shot projectiles (shotgun slugs, or bullets) on the Soberg Waterfowl Production Area.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only bank fishing is permitted.

2. Ice fishing is permitted when ice conditions are safe.

3. Ice fishing shelters must be removed from the refuge following each day's fishing activity.

MORRIS WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted throughout the district subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters may not hunt on designated portions of the Edwards-Long Lake Waterfowl Production Area in Stevens County.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Upland game hunting is permitted throughout the district subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters may not hunt on designated portions of the Edwards-Long Lake Waterfowl Production Area in Stevens County.

C. Big Game Hunting. Big game hunting is permitted throughout the district subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters may not hunt on designated portions of the Edwards-Long Lake Waterfowl Production Area in Stevens County.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is permitted throughout the district subject to the following condition:

1. Anglers may not fish on designated portions of the Edwards-Long Lake Waterfowl Production Area in Stevens County.

RICE LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of woodcock and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

1. Shotgun hunters may only use or possess nontoxic shot while hunting migratory game birds.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt ruffed grouse, spruce grouse, grey and fox squirrels, cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare on designated areas of the refuge.

1. Shotgun hunters may only use or possess nontoxic shot while hunting upland game species (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

2. All stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

3. Permits are required for firearms hunting.

4. Hunting of deer on the Rice Lake Unit is by firearm and archery; hunting on the Sandstone Unit is by archery only.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing from non-motorized boats or boats powered by electric motors is permitted only in designated areas.

2. Ice fishing is permitted on Mandy Lake when ice conditions are safe.

3. Ice fishing shelters must be removed from the refuge following each day's fishing activity.

RYDELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved.]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved.]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required to hunt white-tailed deer in the Special Permit Area of the refuge.

2. Hunting in the Special Permit Area is permitted with firearms only.

3. Hunters may not construct or use permanent blinds, permanent platforms, or permanent ladders. Hunters may use portable stands, but must remove them from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

4. Hunters who harvest deer in the Special Permit Area must take their deer to the refuge check station.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved.]

SHERBURNE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, rails, woodcock, and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Field possession of migratory game birds is not permitted on refuge areas closed to migratory game bird hunting.

2. Only nonmotorized boats are permitted, and they must be launched at designated access sites.

3. Boats, decoys and blinds must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt except for blinds made entirely of marsh vegetation.

4. Entry to hunting areas is not allowed earlier than one and one-half hours before legal shooting hours.

5. Shotgun hunters may use or possess only nontoxic shot while hunting for migratory game birds.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, gray and fox squirrel, snowshoe hare, cottontail rabbit and jackrabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

1. Shotgun hunters may use or possess only nontoxic shot while hunting for all upland game species (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

2. All stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted on the St. Francis River only.

2. Nonmotorized boats are permitted only on designated areas of St. Francis River and must be launched from designated access points.

TAMARAC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, woodcock and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is in accordance with White Earth Reservation regulations on those portions of the Reservation that are a part of the refuge.

2. Blinds must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt except for blinds made entirely of marsh vegetation.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ruffed grouse, gray and fox squirrel, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, snowshoe hare, red fox, raccoon, and striped skunk is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting by tribal members is in accordance with White Earth Indian Reservation regulations on those parts of the Reservation that are part of the refuge.

2. Red fox, raccoon, and striped skunk may be hunted only from one-half hour before sunrise until sunset during open seasons for other small game species. Dogs may not be used for fox or raccoon hunting.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is in accordance with White Earth Reservation regulations on those parts

of the Reservation that are a part of the refuge.

2. The construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

3. All stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted in North Tamarac Lake, Wauboose Lake, and Two Island Lake, all year in accordance with State and/or White Earth Reservation regulations.

2. Fishing is permitted in Blackbird Lake and Lost Lake from the first day of the State walleye season through Labor Day under State and/or White Earth Reservation regulations.

3. Bank fishing only is permitted in an area 50 yards on either side of the Ottertail River Bridges on County Roads #26 and #126 during State seasons.

4. Fishing is permitted in Pine Lake from December 1 until March 31.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE AND FISH REFUGE

Refer to § 32.32 Illinois for regulations.

WINDOM WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds throughout the district except that hunters may not hunt on the Worthington Waterfowl Production Area in Nobles County.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game throughout the district except that hunters may not hunt on the Worthington Waterfowl Production Area in Nobles County.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt big game throughout the district except that hunters may not hunt on the Worthington Waterfowl Production Area in Nobles County.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish throughout the district.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6693, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55186, 55196, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62043, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46396, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47379, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.43 Mississippi.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BOGUE CHITTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.37 Louisiana for regulations.

DAHOMEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, beaver, raccoon, and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Fishermen must possess a refuge permit.

HILLSIDE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning doves, ducks, coots, snipe and woodcock is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, rabbit, squirrel, beaver, raccoon, and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted on all refuge waters year-round except for any borrow pond along the Corps of Engineers Hillside flood control levee that is designated as closed by signs.

2. Frogging is permitted on all refuge waters during the State bullfrog season.

3. Trotlines are not permitted in borrow ponds.

4. Commercial fishing is not permitted.

MATHEWS BRAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, coots, snipe, and woodcock is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, rabbit, squirrel, beaver, raccoon, and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: The designated waterfowl sanctuary is closed to entry from December 1 through March 15.

MORGAN BRAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, coots, snipe, and woodcock is

permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, rabbit, squirrel, beaver, raccoon, and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

NOXUBEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt waterfowl, coots, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt quail, squirrel, rabbit, beaver, raccoon and opossum on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

PANTHER SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, coots, snipe, and woodcock is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, rabbit, squirrel, beaver, raccoon, and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing and frogging are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted on all refuge waters year-round except during refuge firearms deer hunts.
2. Frogging is permitted on all refuge waters during the State bullfrog season.
3. Trotlines and limb lines are permitted on Lake George, Landside Ditch, and the Auxiliary Channel only.
4. Commercial fishing is not permitted.

ST. CATHERINE CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks, geese and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, beaver, nutria, muskrat, bobcat, and coyote is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing and access is permitted during daylight hours only from March 1 through September 15 in areas designated by refuge signs and/or leaflets with the exception that fishing and access may be permitted year-round in some areas if designated by refuge signs and/or leaflets.
2. Access to the refuge fishing areas is restricted to roads and trails designated by refuge signs and/or leaflets.
3. Boats may not be left on the refuge overnight.

TALLAHATCHIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt mourning doves, migratory waterfowl, coots, snipe and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt quail, squirrel, rabbit, beaver, raccoon and opossum on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish in designated waters of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen may not commercial fish.
2. Daylight use only.
3. The public may not camp.
4. Fishermen may use vehicles only on designated roads.
5. Fishermen must not litter on the refuge.
6. Fishermen must not build fires on the refuge.
7. Fishermen must not use all terrain vehicles on the refuge.
8. All State regulations governing seasons, licenses, and creel limits apply.
9. Fishermen must not use nets, seines, trot lines, or any similar device for taking fish.

YAZOO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt mourning doves and waterfowl on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, opossum, and furbearers is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6694, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 61 FR 45367, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46396, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47379, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.44 Missouri.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BIG MUDDY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt big game on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.32 Illinois for regulations.

MINGO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of waterfowl is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt big game on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

SQUAW CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.
2. Only historic weapon hunting is permitted.
3. Hunters are required to check in and out of the refuge.
4. Stands must be removed from the refuge each day.
5. Hunting is permitted only during the special hunt season established by the State for the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fish, amphibians, reptiles and crustaceans may only be taken with hand-held pole and line or rod and reel.

SWAN LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.
2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.
2. Only historic weapon hunting is permitted.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from March 1 through October 15 during daylight hours only.
2. Only nonmotorized boats are permitted on refuge waters with the exception that the use of motors of 10 horsepower or less is permitted on Silver Lake.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6694, Feb. 11, 1994; 61 FR 45367, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46397, Sept. 3, 1996]

§ 32.45 Montana.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BENTON LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, geese, tundra swans, and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only nonmotorized boats are permitted.
2. Waterfowl hunting is not permitted after November 30.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game birds is permitted on designated areas

of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use only nontoxic shot while in the field.

2. Hunting is permitted beginning on the opening day of Montana waterfowl hunting season and is closed at the end of the hunting day of November 30.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BLACK COULEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Air-thrust boats and boats with motors greater than 10 horsepower are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing [Reserved]

BOWDOIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of waterfowl, coots, sandhill cranes, and mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters are required to check in and out of the refuge.

2. Air-thrust boats and boats with motors greater than 10 horsepower are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, gray partridge, fox and coyote is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting of fox and coyote is permitted from December 1 to March 1.

2. Hunters are required to check in and out of the refuge.

3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Refuge open to hunting of migratory game birds in accordance with State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game birds, turkey and coyote is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Coyote hunting allowed from the first day of antelope rifle season through March 1 annually.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of big game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport fishing. Refuge open to sport fishing in accordance with State law, and as specifically designated in refuge publications.

CREEDMAN COULEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Air-thrust boats and boats with motors greater than 10 horsepower motors are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HAILSTONE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGEE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. The refuge unit is open to the hunting of migratory game birds, but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HALFBREED LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HEWITT LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Air-thrust boats and boats with greater than 10 horsepower motors are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAKE MASON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: The use of motorized boats is not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunters shall possess and use, while in the

field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Refuge open to big game hunting in accordance with State law.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAKE THIBADEAU NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Air-thrust boats and boats with greater than 10 horsepower motors are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAMESTEER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGEE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. The refuge unit is open to the hunting of migratory game birds but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. The refuge unit is open to the hunting of upland game but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

C. Big Game Hunting. The refuge unit is open to big game hunting but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LEE METCALF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may not use or possess more than 15 shells per day.

2. Shooting is permitted only from or within 10 feet of designated blinds.

3. Maximum of 5 hunters per blind.

4. Hunters are required to record hunt information at Hunter Access Points.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and mule deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only archery hunting is permitted.

2. Hunters are required to enter and exit and record hunt information at Hunter Access Points.

3. Deer stands left on the refuge must be identified with a name and address and be accessible to other hunters.

4. Deer may not be retrieved from closed areas without prior consent from the refuge staff.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge. All fishing is pursuant to State law.

MEDICINE LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, geese, snipe, and doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, partridge, and sharp-tailed grouse is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer and antelope is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

NATIONAL BISON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. The refuge unit is open to sport fishing but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

NINE-PIPE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. The refuge unit is open to sport fishing but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

PABLO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. The refuge unit is open to sport fishing but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

RED ROCK LAKES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Waterfowl and coot hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only non-toxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer, elk, moose and pronghorn antelope is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing is permitted from the third week of June through the end of the general State season.

SWAN RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the

following condition: Waterfowl and coot hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only non-toxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Refuge open to sport fishing in accordance with State law, and as specifically designated in refuge publications.

UL BEND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. The refuge unit is open to the hunting of migratory game birds but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Refuge is open to upland game hunting in accordance with State laws, regulations and subject to the following condition:

1. Coyote hunting allowed from the first day of antelope rifle season through March 1 annually.

C. Big Game Hunting. The refuge unit is open to big game hunting but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

D. Sport Fishing. The refuge unit is open to sport fishing but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

WAR HORSE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. The refuge unit is open to the hunting of migratory game birds but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. The refuge unit is open to big game hunting but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

D. Sport Fishing. Refuge open to sport fishing in accordance with State law, and as specifically designated in refuge publications.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6694, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62044, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47379, Sept. 9, 1997]

§32.46 Nebraska.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BOYER CHUTE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Designated areas of the refuge are open in accordance with State fishing regulations and the special conditions that follow:

1. Fishermen may hook and line fish during daylight hours with closely attended poles.

2. Fishermen may use only non-motorized vessels in the Chute, but must not leave vessels on the refuge overnight,

3. Fishermen must not use floating, limb, or trot lines on the refuge.

4. Fishermen must not use bow, crossbow, snagging devices, or spears while fishing.

5. Fishermen must not dig bait, net, frog, or collect mussels (clams).

CRESCENT LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ring-necked pheasant and sharp-tailed grouse is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer and mule deer on designated areas of the refuge pursuant to State law.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

DESOTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to §32.34 Iowa for regulations.

FORT NIOBRARA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish on designated portions of the refuge subject to state regulations and any specific regulations as listed in refuge publications.

NORTH PLATTE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is allowed on designated areas of the refuge pursuant to State law.

VALENTINE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning doves, geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Waterfowl and coot hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only non-toxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse and prairie chicken is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and mule deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish on designated portions of the refuge subject to state regulations and any specific regulations as listed in refuge publications.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62044, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 45367, Aug. 29, 1996; 62 FR 47380, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.47 Nevada.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ASH MEADOWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, snipe, and doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt quail, cottontail rabbits, and jackrabbits on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may hunt cottontail rabbits and jackrabbits only during the State quail hunting season.

2. Hunters must only use shotguns.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

Desert National Wildlife Refuge

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of bighorn sheep is permitted on designated areas of the range subject to the following conditions:

1. Bighorn sheep guides are required to obtain a Special Use Permit prior to taking clients onto the range.

2. Natural bighorn sheep mortality (pick-up heads) found on the range are government property and possession or removal of them from the range is not permitted.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

PAHRANAGAT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, snipe, and mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions;

1. Only nonmotorized boats or other motorless flotation devices are permitted on the refuge hunting area during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

2. Hunting of waterfowl, coots, and moorhens is permitted only on the opening weekend and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday throughout the remainder of the season.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail and rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting of jackrabbit is permitted only during the regular State season for cottontail rabbit.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted year-round with the exception of North Marsh which is closed annually during the waterfowl hunting season.

2. Only non-motorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted on Upper Lake, Middle Pond and Lower Lake.

3. The use of boats, rubber rafts or other flotation devices is not permitted on North Marsh.

RUBY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from one hour before sunrise until two hours after sunset.

2. Fishermen may only fish on dikes in the areas north of the Brown Dike and east of the Collection Ditch with the exception that you may fish by wading and from personal flotation devices (float tubes) in Unit 21.

3. Only artificial lures may be used in the Collection Ditch and the associated springs that are open to fishing.

4. Fishermen may annually, beginning June 15 and continuing until December 31, only use motorless boats or boats with battery powered electric motors on the South Marsh.

5. Fishermen may annually, beginning August 1 and continuing until December 31, use boats propelled with a motor or combination of motors in the aggregate, but not to exceed 10 horse-power rating, on the South Marsh.

6. Boats may be launched only from designated landings.

7. No boats of any kind may be stored on the refuge from January 1 through March 31.

8. Fishermen may bank fish in the South Marsh only at Brown Dike, the Main Boat Landing, and Narciss Boat Landing.

SHELDON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, grouse and partridge is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer, antelope and bighorn sheep is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers may only bank fish, fish by wading, use nonmotorized boats, float tubes and similar floatation devices in Big Springs Reservoir, Dufurrena Ponds, and Catnip Reservoir. Anglers may not fish from motorized boats.

2. Only individuals 12 years of age or under, or 65 years of age or older, or individuals who are disabled are permitted to fish in McGee Pond.

STILLWATER MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting is allowed as per State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting is allowed as per State law.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting is allowed as per State law.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is allowed as per State law with certain restrictions as posted.

STILLWATER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting is allowed as per State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting is allowed as per State law.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting is allowed as per State law.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is allowed as per State law with certain restrictions as posted.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6694, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62044, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46397, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47380, Sept. 9, 1997]

§32.48 New Hampshire.

GREAT BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Waterfowl hunting will not require a permit. Hunting will be allowed only from the immediate shoreline of the Bay.

2. Only portable blinds are permitted. All decoys, blinds, and boats must be removed after each day's hunt.

3. Waterfowl hunters will access shorelines by boat only.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Refuge Permits are required for the deer hunt.

2. Big game hunters are required to wear, in a conspicuous manner on the head, chest and back, a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored blaze orange clothing or material.

D. *Sport Fishing.* [Reserved]

[61 FR 31463, June 20, 1996]

§32.49 New Jersey.

The following refuge units have been opened to hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

CAPE MAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of waterfowl, coots, moorhens and rails, common snipe, and woodcock is permitted in designated areas of the refuge subject to State of New Jersey regulations and the following special refuge conditions:

1. All persons while hunting migratory game birds, except waterfowl, must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

2. All hunting blind materials, boats, and decoys must be removed at the end of each hunting day. Permanent and pit blinds are not permitted.

3. The common snipe season on the refuge begins with the early woodcock south zone season. (The refuge common snipe season will continue through the end of the State-set common snipe season.)

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved.]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: During the firearms big game season, hunters must wear, in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back, a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved.]

EDWIN B. FORSYTHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds: Hunting of waterfowl, coots, moorhens and rails is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. All hunting blind materials, boats, and decoys must be removed at the end of each hunting day. Permanent and pit blinds are not permitted.

2. In Hunting Area C of the Barnegat Division, hunting is restricted to designated areas, with each site limited to one party of hunters.

3. Use of Hunting Unit 3 of the Brigantine Division may be restricted to certified Young Waterfowl Program trainees for up to 30 days as posted.

4. Hunters may not use or possess more than 25 shells per day in Hunting Areas A, B,

and C in the Barnegat Division and in Hunting Unit 1 in the Brigantine Division.

5. In Hunting Area B of the Barnegat Division, hunting is restricted to designated sites, with each site limited to one party of hunters. A minimum of six decoys per site is required.

6. No sites or areas may be occupied before 4:00 a.m. Access is by boat only.

7. Shotgun hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. A State permit for the appropriate New Jersey Deer Management Zone is required.

2. Refuge hunting hours are consistent with State hunting hours. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than two hours before shooting time and leave no later than one hour after the end of shooting hours.

3. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Saltwater fishing is permitted from the beach on Holgate Peninsula and Little Beach Island with the exception of those areas posted as closed.

2. Boat and bank fishing are permitted in and along Lily Lake. Boat ramp facilities are not available; only cartop launches will be permitted.

3. Fishing, clamming and crabbing are not permitted from land or on any waters within tract 122X locally known as the AT&T properties. This area is closed to all public use.

GREAT SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved].

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must comply with State laws governing special deer permit hunts.

2. All hunters must attend the refuge hunter orientation and show proof of completion of a refuge firearms proficiency test before hunting.

3. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SUPAWNA MEADOWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese and ducks is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. All goose and duck hunting will close after the last day of the regular duck season for the south zone of New Jersey.

2. Snow goose hunting will begin with the Canada goose season for the south zone of New Jersey only.

3. Loaded and uncased firearms are permitted in an unanchored boat only when retrieving crippled birds.

4. All hunting blind materials, boats, and decoys must be removed at the end of each hunting day. Permanent blinds are not permitted.

5. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. A State permit for the appropriate New Jersey Deer Management Zone is required.

2. In addition to the State permit, a Special Use Deer Hunting Permit issued by the refuge is required.

3. All hunters must attend a refuge hunter orientation session.

4. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

5. Single projectile ammunition may only be used when hunting from a stand elevated at least six feet above ground level and only in shotguns equipped with adjustable sights or a scope.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

WALLKILL RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must be in possession of signed refuge hunting permits at all times while hunting on the refuge.

2. Refuge hunting regulations, as listed in the hunting leaflet for Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge, will be in effect.

3. Shotgun hunters may use or possess only nontoxic shot while hunting migratory game birds.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer and wild turkeys on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must sign and be in possession of refuge hunting permits at all times while hunting on the refuge.

2. Refuge hunting regulations, as listed in the hunting leaflet for Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge, will be in effect.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may sportfish on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers may fish from canoes or cartop boats on the Wallkill River.

2. Anglers must park in designated parking areas if accessing the Wallkill River through refuge land.

3. Anglers may not take frogs and/or turtles.

4. Anglers may fish from sunrise to sunset.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6686, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 52868, Oct. 11, 1995; 60 FR 62044, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46397, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47380, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.50 New Mexico.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BITTER LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, mourning doves and sandhill cranes is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may hunt for migratory game birds only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of each week until 1 p.m.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

3. Pits and permanent blinds are not permitted.

4. Neither hunters nor dogs may enter closed areas to retrieve game.

5. Hunting in Hunt Area B is permitted on all days within the State authorized season.

6. Hunting in Hunt Area C is permitted from mid-October through the end of January, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week from one-half hour before sunrise to 1 p.m. Dove hunting is prohibited in Hunt Area C.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, quail, cottontail, and jack rabbits is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

2. Hunting in Hunt Area B is permitted on all days within the State authorized seasons.

3. The hunting of rabbit and quail is prohibited in Hunt Area C.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of mule deer and white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BOSQUE DEL APACHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning and white-winged doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail and cottontail rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only shotguns and bows and arrows are permitted.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of mule deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Permits are required for hunting in the Bottomlands Management Hunt Unit.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from April 1 through September 30.

2. Fishing is permitted from 1 hour before sunrise until 1 hour after sunset.

3. Frogging and the use of trotlines, spears, bows and arrows, boats and other flotation devices are not permitted.

LAS VEGAS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning doves and Canada geese is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits and payment of a fee are required.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

3. Hunters age 17 and under must hunt under the supervision of an adult age 21 or older.

4. Hunters or dogs may not enter closed areas to retrieve birds.

5. Canada goose hunting is permitted only on designated days of the week at certain hours as identified on the permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MAXWELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from noon March 1 through October 31.

2. Fishing is permitted only in Lakes 13 and 14.

3. Boats are permitted on Lakes 13 and 14 only during the fishing season.

4. Fishing is not permitted within 150 feet of headgates.

SEVILLETA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning and white-winged doves, geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters or dogs may not enter closed areas to retrieve birds.

2. Permanent blinds are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6694, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62045, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46397, Sept. 3, 1996]

§ 32.51 New York.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ELIZABETH A. MORTON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only on the beach and in areas not designated as closed.

2. Fishing is permitted only during daylight hours.

IROQUOIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required for waterfowl hunting.

2. Completion of the State waterfowl identification course is required.

3. Hunting is not permitted from March 1 through September 30.

4. Waterfowl hunters may not use or possess more than 15 shells per day.

5. Waterfowl hunters must provide and use a minimum of six decoys per hunter.

6. Waterfowl hunting is permitted from designated stands only, with a maximum of three hunters per stand.

7. Hunting must occur within 50 feet of a stand marker, unless actively pursuing crippled birds.

B. Hunting of Upland Game. Hunting of upland game birds, small game mammals, legally hunted furbearers and unprotected wildlife is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required for night hunting of furbearers.

2. Hunting is not permitted from March 1 through September 30.

3. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

4. Shotgun hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only during daylight hours.

2. Fishing is permitted from July 15 through September 30 and from December 1 through the end of February with the exception that fishing is permitted at all times in Feeder Canal and Oak Orchard Creek.

3. Ice fishing is permitted on Ringneck, Schoolhouse and Center Marshes only from December 15 through the last day of February when conditions are safe.

4. The use of boats or other flotation devices is not permitted with the exception that nonmotorized boats may be used on Oak Orchard Creek from Knowlesville Road to the cable across the creek approximately two miles downstream.

5. Boats, structures or other equipment must be removed from the refuge after the completion of the day's fishing activities.

MONTEZUMA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of waterfowl is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits/reservations are required.

2. Hunting is permitted only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during established refuge seasons set within the New York State western zone seasons.

3. Each hunter shall not have more than 15 steel shot shells in his/her possession.

4. Only motorless boats are permitted on the refuge hunting area.

5. Completion of the New York State Waterfowl Identification Course is required.

6. Hunting ends each day at 12 noon local time.

All hunters must check out at the Route 89 Check Station by 1:00 p.m. local time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. All hunters must possess and return at day's end a valid daily hunt permit card.

2. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated portions of the refuge by archery, shotgun, or muzzleloader only during established refuge seasons set within the general State deer season.

3. Hunters are permitted on the refuge one hour before legal sunrise and one hour after legal sunset.

4. Only portable tree stands may be used and must be removed from the refuge each day.

5. All firearms must be unloaded before legal sunrise and after legal sunset.

6. All bows must be disassembled, locked, or cased before legal sunrise and after legal sunset.

7. Hunters during the refuge firearms season, must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

WERTHEIM NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Shore and boat fishing is permitted on that portion of the Carmans River between Sunrise and Montauk Highways.

2. Only boat fishing is permitted from Montauk Highway south to the mouth of the Carmans River.

3. Fishing is permitted only during daylight hours.

4. Spearfishing and taking of baitfish and frogs is not permitted.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6695, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62045, Dec. 4, 1995]

§32.52 North Carolina.

The following refuge units have been opened to hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ALLIGATOR RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of swans, geese, ducks, coots, snipe, mourning doves and woodcock is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, raccoon and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted year-round only from sunrise to sunset.

2. Only the use of pole and line, rod and reel or cast net is permitted.

3. A permit is required for night fishing.

4. Frogs may be taken by the use of frog gigs only. A permit is required.

CEDAR ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

2. Only portable blinds are permitted.

3. Blinds must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt.

4. Ducks and coots may be taken only during the State waterfowl seasons occurring during November, December and January.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to §32.66 Virginia for regulations.

MACKAY ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only from sunrise to sunset from March 15 through October 15 with the exception that bank fishing is permitted in Corey's Ditch and the canal adjacent to the Knotts Island Causeway year-round.

2. All fishing lines must be attended.

3. Airboats are not permitted.

MATTAMUSKEET NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of swans, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and crabbing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing and crabbing are permitted from March 1 through November 1 from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset or as posted.

2. Bank fishing and crabbing are permitted year-round along the Highway 94 Causeway and in the immediate vicinity of the Lake Landing water control structure, the Rose Bay water control structure, and the Outfall Canal water control structure. Other areas open to this activity are the Central Canal and East and West Main Canal as signed. Bank fishing and crabbing is permitted from one half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset except that the Highway 94 Causeway is open to fishing and crabbing 24 hours per day.

3. Fishermen may not dip herring (alewife).

4. All fish lines and crabbing equipment must be attended. Crabbing equipment is restricted to five handlines and/or hand-activated traps per person. The catch/possession limit is 12 blue crabs per day per person.

5. Airboats, sailboats, wind surfers, and jet skis are not permitted.

6. Bank fishing is prohibited along the entrance road from Highway 94 to the Refuge Headquarters.

PEA ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and crabbing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing and crabbing are prohibited in North Pond, South Pond and Newfield impoundments.

PEE DEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt mourning doves on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon and opossum on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunters always must possess a refuge permit and a special quota permit for gun deer hunts.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish in designated waters of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen may fish with a pole and line or rod and reel from March 15 to October 15 during daylight hours only.

2. Fishermen may use boats in Andrews Pond, Beaver Ponds, and Arrowhead Lake only.

3. Fishermen may only use electric motors in refuge waters.

4. Fishermen may not possess or use of trotlines, set hooks, gigs, yo-yo's, jug-lines, limblines, nets, seines, fish traps, and other similar equipment on the refuge.

5. Fishermen may not possess or use minnows as bait on the refuge.

6. Fishermen may not frog or turtle on the refuge.

7. The refuge may close certain fishing areas at anytime for management purposes.

POCOSIN LAKES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, snow geese, swans, doves, woodcock, rails and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Access permitted 1½ hours before and after legal shooting time.

2. Firearms must be unloaded and encased while being transported by a vehicle or boat under power.

3. Only portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of natural materials are permitted. Portable blinds must be removed following each day's hunt.

4. Hunting is permitted during State season.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, squirrel, raccoon, opossum, rabbit, and fox is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required for any night hunting.

2. Access permitted 1½ hours before and after legal shooting time.

3. Firearms must be unloaded and encased while being transported by a vehicle or boat under power.

4. Hunting is permitted during State season except opossum and raccoon hunting will be closed during State bear season including 5 days before and after that season.

5. Hunters must wear 500 square inches of fluorescent orange material above the waist, visible from all directions.

6. Possession of buckshot or slugs while hunting with dogs is prohibited.

7. Hunters shall use only shotguns and/or 22 caliber rim-fire rifles for upland game hunts.

8. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot on designated areas of the refuge (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Each hunter must wear 500 square inches of fluorescent orange material above the waist visible from all directions during the muzzle loading and gun seasons.

2. Only shotguns, muzzle-loaders, and bow and arrow are allowed for big game hunts.

3. Firearms must be unloaded and encased while being transported by a vehicle or boat under power.

4. Access permitted 1½ hours before and after legal shooting time.

5. Hunting permitted during State season.

6. Dogs are not permitted.

7. All stands must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt. The construction or use of permanent stands, blinds, platforms, or ladders is prohibited.

8. Archery hunting on the Pungo Unit is permitted during the regular State archery season and from November 1 through 30. State bag limits apply.

9. Shotgun, muzzle-loaders, and bow and arrow are permitted on the Pungo Unit subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

ROANOKE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, raccoon and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SWANQUARTER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

2. Only portable blinds are permitted.

3. Blinds must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt.

4. Ducks and coots may be taken only during the State waterfowl seasons occurring during November, December and January.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6695, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62045, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46397, Sept. 3, 1996]

§ 32.53 North Dakota.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ARROWWOOD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, partridge, rabbit and fox is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted from December 1st through the end of the regular seasons.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

AUDUBON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ring-necked pheasants, gray partridge and sharp-tailed grouse is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted from December 1 until the close of the State season.

2. Only nontoxic shot is permitted for upland game hunting (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting seasons).

3. All islands are closed to hunting.

4. Vehicle use is restricted to the tour route road only.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Rifle and muzzleloader deer hunting opens according to State regulations.

2. Refuge and State permits are required for the first one and one-half days of the State rifle season.

3. Orange clothing is required for deer hunters as per State regulations.

4. Hunting with bow and arrow is permitted only the day following the close of the State deer firearms season through the close of the State archery season.

5. All islands are closed to hunting.

6. All refuge roads are closed for use by rifle deer hunters except for retrieval of deer.

7. Muzzleloader and archery deer hunters may use the auto tour route for access during the hunt and all roads for retrieval of deer.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

CHASE LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Archery hunting is permitted through the day before the opening of the State waterfowl season, and it is permitted following the deer gun season.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

DES LACS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ringnecked pheasants, sharp-tailed grouse, gray partridge, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbits, snowshoe hares and fox is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only nontoxic shot or falconry may be used.

2. Upland game birds and rabbit shotgun season is from December 1 through the end of the State season.

3. The upland game bird and rabbit falconry season is from December 1 through March 31.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Refuge and State permits are required for the first one and one half days of the State gun season.

2. Only persons with valid permits are permitted on the refuge during the first one and one half days of the season.

3. Archery hunting is permitted through the day before the opening of the State waterfowl season, and it is permitted following deer gun season.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

J. CLARK SALYER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, partridge, grouse, turkey and fox is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fox hunting opens annually on the day following the close of the regular firearm deer season and closes on March 31.

2. Fox hunting is closed from ½ hour after sunset until ½ hour before sunrise.

3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAKE ALICE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Possession of firearms in retrieving zones is prohibited.

2. Waterfowl and coot hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game and fox is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only archery hunting is permitted on the refuge's Special Archery Unit.

2. Only portable devices or natural materials for temporary blinds and tree stands are permitted.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAKE ILO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved.]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved.]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved.]

D. Sport Fishing. Designated areas of the refuge are open to sport fishing in accordance with State regulations.

LAKE NETTIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Deer hunting with rifle and muzzleloader is subject to all State regulations and license units.

2. Deer archery hunting is open the day following the close of the rifle deer hunting season through the close of the State archery season.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAKE ZAHL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ring-necked pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse and gray partridge is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only steel shot may be possessed and used.

2. Hunters may enter the refuge on foot only.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only archery hunting is permitted.

2. Hunting is not permitted from the opening day of the State waterfowl season through the close of the State deer gun season.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LONG LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ring-necked pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse and gray partridge is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only steel shot may be used (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

2. Upland gamebird season is from December 1 through the end of the State season.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer only is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must enter the refuge on foot only.

2. Archery hunting is not allowed during the firearm deer season.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Bank fishing is restricted to public use areas on Unit 1, Unit 2, and Long Lake Creek.

2. Boat fishing is restricted to Unit 1.

3. Boats are restricted to 25 HP maximum.

4. Boats are restricted to the period from May 1 through September 30.

5. Ice fishing is restricted to Unit 1.

6. Ice houses must be removed by March 1 annually.

LOSTWOOD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of partridge and sharp-tailed grouse is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is not permitted on the portion of the refuge south of Highway 50 during the State deer gun season.

2. Hunting is permitted on the portion of the refuge north of Highway 50 only after the close of the State deer gun season.

3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer only is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Refuge and State permits are required for the first one and one half days of the State gun season.

2. Only persons with valid permits are permitted on the refuge during the first one and one half days of the season.

3. Archery hunting is permitted through the day before the opening of the State waterfowl season, and it is permitted following the deer gun season.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

ROCK LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved.]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved.]

C. Big Game Hunting. The refuge is open to the hunting of deer only during the State firearms deer season. Archery hunting is open from the opening of the firearms season until the close of the State archery season. All State regulations pertaining to archery and firearms deer hunting apply.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved.]

SIBLEY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SLADE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Deer hunting is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may enter the refuge on foot only.

2. Archery hunting is not allowed during the firearm deer season.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

TEWAUKON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ring-necked pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

UPPER SOURIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of partridge and sharp-tailed grouse is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Designated areas are closed during the waterfowl and deer gun season.

2. Hunter orange vest and cap are required during the deer seasons.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6686, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, 55191, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62045, Dec. 4, 1995]

§ 32.54 Ohio.

The following refuge units have been opened to hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

CEDAR POINT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is allowed from June 1 through August 31 during daylight hours only.

2. Boats or flotation devices are not permitted.

OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese and ducks is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Hunters are required to check in and out of the refuge each day that they hunt.

3. No shooting from refuge roads or dikes is permitted.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is allowed from June 1 through August 31 during daylight hours only.

2. Boats or flotation devices are not permitted.

3. Fishing is restricted to persons 16 years or younger or 65 years or older.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 61492, Nov. 30, 1995]

§ 32.55 Oklahoma.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

DEEP FORK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt rabbits and squirrels on portions of the refuge in accordance with state hunting regulations subject to the following exceptions and conditions:

1. Hunters may hunt squirrels on portions of Deep Fork National Wildlife Refuge during the state season except it is closed during the first half of archery deer season.

2. Hunters may hunt rabbits on portions of Deep Fork National Wildlife Refuge during the state season except it is closed from the beginning of the archery deer season until after rifle deer season.

3. Hunters may only use shotguns with non-toxic shot.

4. The refuge leaflet designates all hunting and parking areas.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated portions of Deep Fork NWR subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must pay fees and obtain a refuge permit.

2. Hunters must not drive off designated refuge roads.

3. Each hunter entering the refuge must possess a refuge permit.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing for channel catfish, flathead catfish, blue catfish, crappie, white bass, large mouth bass and other species is permitted on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations and pursuant to the following special refuge conditions:

1. Bank fishing is permitted year-round on the Deep Fork River. Bank fishing with pole and line is permitted from March 1 through

September 30 on the sloughs separated from the Deep Fork River.

2. Boats may be launched on the refuge from access points designated in the refuge leaflet. Only small boats or canoes will be permitted on the refuge.

3. The use of firearms is prohibited.

LITTLE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt waterfowl (ducks) on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Prohibited off-road vehicle use.

2. Hunters may not build permanent blinds.

3. Hunters may hunt only from one-half hour before sunrise until noon each day.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt squirrel, rabbit, turkey and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Turkey hunters must obtain permits and pay fees.

2. Prohibited off-road vehicle use.

3. Hunters may hunt raccoons only during designated refuge seasons.

4. Shotgun hunters may not possess or use lead shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must obtain permits and pay fees.

2. Prohibited off-road vehicle use.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

OPTIMA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, bobwhite and scaled quail, cottontail rabbit and jackrabbit is permitted on the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only shotguns are permitted.

2. Seasons open following the State of Oklahoma firearms deer season.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of mule deer, white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Archery and shotguns are permitted during spring turkey season.

2. Only archery hunting is permitted during fall seasons.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SALT PLAINS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, geese, sandhill cranes and mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

2. Hunters are required to check in and out of the refuge.

3. Hunting ends at noon.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail and pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

2. Hunters are required to check in and out of the refuge.

3. Hunting ends at noon.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits and payment of a fee are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Designated areas of the Great Salt Plains Reservoir are closed.

2. Fishing is permitted from April 1 through October 15.

3. Trotlines are not permitted within 500 feet of the shoreline of the Jet Recreation Area.

4. Posts used to secure or anchor trotlines must reach a minimum of two feet above the water surface and must be marked so that they are clearly visible to boaters.

5. Taking any type of bait from refuge lands or waters is not permitted.

SEQUOYAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt waterfowl, dove, coots, rail, snipe and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge is open during seasons, dates, and times as posted by signs and/or indicated on refuge leaflets, special regulations, permits, and maps.

2. All hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

3. Hunters may not build pits or permanent blinds.

4. Neither hunters nor dogs may enter closed areas to retrieve game.

5. Hunters may not hunt or shoot within 50 ft. (15.24 meters) of designated roads or parking areas.

6. Hunters may only hunt with shotguns and bows with arrows (excluding broadhead arrows).

7. Hunters must remove decoys, boats and other personal property from the refuge following each days hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, quail, and rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following special conditions:

1. The Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge is open during seasons, dates, and times as posted by signs and/or indicated on refuge leaflets, special regulations, permits, and maps.

2. All hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

3. Neither hunters nor dogs may enter closed areas to retrieve game.

4. Hunters may not shoot or hunt within 50 ft.(15.24 meters) of designated roads or parking areas.

5. Hunters may only hunt with shotguns and bows with arrows (excluding broadhead arrows).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must pay fees and obtain a refuge permit.

2. All hunters must attend a hunter orientation briefing prior to each hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge is open to fishing as specified on refuge leaflets, special regulations, permits, maps, or as posted on signs.

2. Fishing and frogging are not permitted in the Sandtown Bottom area from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

3. The use of firearms for taking frogs is not permitted.

4. Fishermen may not take turtles or mussels.

TISHOMINGO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning doves and waterfowl is permitted on the Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit is open during seasons, dates and times as posted by signs and/or indicated on refuge leaflets, special regulations, permits and maps.

2. Hunters are required to check in and out of the unit at designated areas.

3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

4. Dove hunting is permitted from September 1 through September 30th only.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt quail, squirrel, turkey and rabbits on the Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Upland game hunting is not permitted during deer archery and dark goose seasons.

2. Only shotguns using nontoxic shot and bows and arrows are permitted.

3. Hunters are required to check in and out of the unit at designated areas.

4. Turkey hunters may only hunt during the statewide spring shotgun season and during the fall archery season.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Deer hunting on the Wildlife Management Unit is permitted only during the statewide deer archery season.

2. Refuge bonus deer gun hunts are by special permit only.

3. Hunters are required to check in and out of the unit at designated areas.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing with hook and line is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions and exceptions:

1. Fishing, boating and the use of flotation devices are permitted on all refuge waters from March 1 through September 30.

2. The use of trotlines and other set tackle is permitted only in the Cumberland Pool and between the natural banks of the Washita River, except that the set tackle used in the Cumberland Pool must be attached to anchored floats and may not be attached to sticks, poles, trees, or other fixed objects.

3. Rod and reel fishing is permitted in the immediate area of the refuge headquarters boat launching ramp, Goose Pen Pond, Dick's Pond, Big Sandy Creek, Bell Creek and Rock Creek year round, except during the special fall deer hunts.

4. Bow fishing is permitted only in the Wildlife Management Unit.

5. Taking of frogs, turtles and mussels is not permitted.

6. Taking any type of bait from refuge lands or waters is not permitted.

WASHITA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese and sandhill cranes is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits and payment of a fee are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail and rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Shotguns only are permitted.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers may fish and frog only from March 15 through October 14 on the Washita River and Foss Reservoir. Anglers may bank fish from the Lakeview Recreation Area to the Pitts Creek Recreation Area all year.

2. Access to fishing and frogging is permitted only from the McClure, Riverside, Turkey Flat, Owl Cove, Pitts Creek and Lakeview Recreation Areas and by boat from Foss Reservoir.

3. Boats and other flotation devices are not permitted on refuge waters from October 15 through March 14.

4. The use of firearms for taking frogs is not permitted.

WICHITA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of elk and white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits and payment of a fee are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fish may be taken only with pole and line or rod and reel.

2. Taking any type of bait from refuge lands or waters is not permitted.

3. Taking of frogs and turtles is not permitted.

4. Hand-powered boats are permitted only on Jed Johnson, Rush, Quanah Parker, and French Lakes.

5. Electric trolling motors are permitted on boats 14' or less in length only on Jed Johnson, Rush and Quanah Parker Lakes.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6695, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 61213, Nov. 29, 1995; 60 FR 62046, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46398, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47380, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.56 Oregon.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ANKENY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of doves and pigeons is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Dove and pigeon hunters must check in and out of the refuge by use of self-service permits.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BANDON MARSH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, snipe, doves and pigeons is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Snipe hunters must possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BASKETT SLOUGH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BEAR VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer only is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting opens concurrent with the State season and closes October 31.

2. No hunting or public entry of any kind is permitted from November 1 to March 31.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

COLD SPRINGS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset. Decoys and other personal property may not be left on the refuge overnight.

2. Hunting is permitted only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

3. Waterfowl hunters are required to space themselves a minimum of 200 yards apart.

4. The use of boats is not permitted.

5. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

6. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, chukar, Hungarian partridge, and quail is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset.

2. Hunting is permitted only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Use of non-motorized boats and boats with electric motors is permitted from March 1 through September 30.

2. Bank fishing only is permitted from October 1 through the last day of February from the west inlet canal across the face of the dam.

3. Fishing is permitted only with hook and line.

4. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to 1½ hours after sunset.

DEER FLAT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of doves, geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on the Snake River sector subject to the following conditions:

1. Only portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of natural materials are permitted.

2. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on the Snake River Sector subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is not permitted from February 1 through May 31.

2. Pheasant, quail, and partridge hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting is permitted only on the Snake River Sector.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Shoreline fishing is not permitted on the islands of the Snake River Sector from February 1 through May 31.

HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of partridge is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer, antelope and bighorn sheep is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing is permitted only in Rock Creek, Guano Creek and Warner Pond.

KLAMATH FOREST NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The use of air-thrust and inboard water-thrust boats is not permitted.

2. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Bank fishing is permitted in the borrow ditches adjacent to the Silver Lake Highway and along the shoreline of Wocus Bay.

2. The use of boats is not permitted.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LOWER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only unloaded firearms may be carried on hunter access routes open to motor vehicles or when taken through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from the hunting areas.

2. Decoys may not be set in retrieving zones.

3. The use of air-thrust and inboard water-thrust boats is not permitted.

4. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only unloaded firearms may be taken through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from hunting areas.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of doves, geese, ducks, coots, common snipe and pigeons is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Motorized boats are not permitted.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, quail, partridge, coyote and rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may hunt pheasant, quail, partridge, and rabbit from the third Saturday in November to the end of the pheasant season in designated areas of the Blitzen Valley east of Highway 205, and on designated areas open to waterfowl hunting.

2. Hunters may hunt all upland game species during authorized State seasons on the refuge area west of Highway 205 and south of Foster Flat Road.

3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot when hunting on designated areas east of Highway 205.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer and antelope is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers may fish year-round in the Blitzen River, East Canal, and Mud Creek upstream from and including Bridge Creek. Anglers may fish in Krumbo Reservoir during the State season from the fourth Saturday in April to the end of October.

2. Boats are not permitted, except nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted on Krumbo Reservoir.

MCKAY CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset. Decoys and other personal property may not be left on the refuge overnight.

2. Hunting is permitted only on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Year's Day.

3. Waterfowl hunters are required to space themselves a minimum of 200 yards apart.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

5. Permits are required for the opening weekend of the season when it coincides with the season opening for upland game birds.

6. The use of boats is prohibited.

7. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, chukar, Hungarian partridge, and quail is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset.

2. Hunting is permitted only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

5. Permits are required for the opening weekend of the season.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset.

2. Fishing permitted from March 1 through September 30.

3. Fishing is permitted only with hook and line.

SHELDON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, grouse, and partridge is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer and antelope is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

UMATILLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset except for the Hunter Check Station parking lot at the McCormack Unit which is open each morning two hours prior to State shooting hours for waterfowl. Decoys, boats and other personal property must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt.

2. In the McCormack Unit, hunting is permitted only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, and New Year's Day.

3. Waterfowl hunting parties in the Boardman Unit are required to space themselves a minimum of 200 yards apart.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

5. Permits are required for hunting on the McCormack Unit.

6. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, chukar, Hungarian partridge, and quail is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting of upland game birds is not allowed until noon of each hunt day.

2. In the McCormack Unit, hunting is permitted only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, and New Years Day.

3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

5. Permits are required for hunting on the McCormack Unit.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunting by permit only.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset.

2. Fishing is permitted on refuge impoundments and ponds from February 1 through September 30. Other refuge waters (Columbia River and its backwaters) are open in accordance with State regulations.

3. Only non-motorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted on refuge impoundments and ponds.

4. Fishing is permitted only with hook and line.

UPPER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The use of air-thrust and inboard water-thrust boats is not permitted.

2. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted in Pelican Bay, Recreation Creek, Crystal Creek, Odessa Creek, Pelican Cut and that portion of Upper Klamath Lake located on the east side of the refuge.

2. Motorized boats shall not exceed 10 miles per hour in any stream, creek or canal and on that portion of Pelican Bay west of a line beginning at designated points on the north shore of Pelican Bay one-fourth mile east of Crystal Creek and extending due south to the opposite shore of the lake.

WILLIAM L. FINLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of doves and pigeons is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Dove and pigeon hunters must check in and out of the refuge by use of self-service permits.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only shotgun and archery hunting are permitted.

2. Hunters must check in and out of the refuge by use of self-service permits.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted on Muddy Creek from the beginning of the State trout season in April through October 31.

2. The use of boats is not permitted.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6696, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62046, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46398, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47381, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.57 Pennsylvania.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ERIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted on the refuge from September 1 through the end of February.

2. Only motorless boats are permitted for waterfowl hunting. Boats and decoys must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

3. No dog training.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt grouse, squirrel, rabbit, woodchuck, pheasant, quail, raccoon, fox, skunk, opossum and coyote on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required for hunting fox and raccoon.

2. Hunting is not permitted from March 1 through August 31.

3. Upland game hunters must wear on head, chest and back, a minimum of 400 square inches of blaze orange material.

4. Pheasant hunting is not permitted on the Sugar Lake Division.

5. Dog trainers must obtain permits.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may hunt only from September 1 through February 28 except for spring turkey season.

2. Hunters must remove blinds, platforms, scaffolds, and/or tree stands from the refuge daily.

3. All deer hunters must wear on head, chest and back, a minimum of 400 square inches of blaze orange material during antlered, anterless and muzzleloader seasons.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only during daylight hours.

2. Boats without motors are permitted 3,000 feet (to the buoyline) above the Pool 9 dike from the second Saturday in June through September 15.

3. Ice Fishing is permitted on Pools K and 9 when conditions are safe.

4. Only minnows may be taken as bait from refuge lands and waters and a special use permit is required for taking minnows.

5. A permit is required to take turtles.

6. The taking of frogs is not permitted.

OHIO RIVER ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Each hunter must have in his possession a current copy of the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge Hunting Regulations Leaflet while participating in a refuge hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt rabbits and squirrels on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may not use dogs for pursuit while rabbit hunting.
2. Hunters may only use shotguns for hunting squirrels and rabbits.
3. Each hunter must have in his possession a current copy of the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge Hunting Regulations Leaflet while participating in a refuge hunt.
4. Hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may only archery hunt.
2. Hunters may not hunt deer with organized deer drives by two or more hunters. A drive hereby is defined as the act of chasing, pursuing, disturbing or otherwise directing deer so as to make the animals more susceptible to harvest.
3. Hunters must not bait deer on refuge lands.
4. Each hunter must have in his possession a current copy of the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge Regulations Leaflet while participating in a refuge hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge under Pennsylvania's State fishing regulations and guidelines, unless otherwise posted on the refuge.

TINICUM NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. *Upland Game Hunting.* [Reserved]

C. *Big Game Hunting.* [Reserved]

D. *Sport Fishing.* Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only during daylight hours in non-state-controlled areas.
2. Boats are not permitted.
3. Bow fishing is not permitted.
4. A permit is required to take turtles.
5. The taking of frogs is not permitted.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6698, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 31461, June 20, 1996; 61 FR 46398, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47381, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.58 Puerto Rico. [Reserved]

§ 32.59 Rhode Island. [Reserved]

§ 32.60 South Carolina.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ACE BASIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

CAPE ROMAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of rails is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel and raccoon is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing, crabbing, and shell fishing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from March 1 through September 30 only from sunrise to sunset.
2. Only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted.
3. The use of cast nets from Moores Landing Pier is not permitted.

CAROLINA SANDHILLS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning doves and woodcock is permitted in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, rabbit, raccoon and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from March 1 through September 30 with the exception

that fishing is permitted year-round in Lake Bee, Lynches River and the Black Creek Bridge Areas on State Road 33, State Road 145, Highway 1 and Wire Road.

2. Fishing is permitted from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.

3. Only bank fishing is permitted with the exception that nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted in Martins Lake, Lake Bee, Lake 16, Lake 17 and May's Lake.

4. Fish baskets, nets, set hooks and trotlines are not permitted.

PINCKNEY ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted year-round.

2. Fishing is only permitted from boats, into the estuarine waters adjacent to the refuge.

SANTEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning doves, ducks, and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted on inland ponds only from sunrise to sunset or as posted.

2. Fishing is permitted in Cantey Bay, Black Bottom, Savannah Branch and refuge ponds and impoundments from March 1 through October 31.

SAVANNAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.29 Georgia for regulations.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6698, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995]

§ 32.61 South Dakota.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

LACREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ring-necked pheasant and sharp-tailed grouse is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following special condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and mule deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

POCASSE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SAND LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of waterfowl is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

WAUBY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish on the refuge in accordance with state law, and as specifically designated in refuge publications.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47381, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.62 Tennessee.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

CHICKASAW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks, coots, mourning doves,

woodcock, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, raccoon and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted with pole and line or rod and reel only.
2. Anglers may fish only from sunrise to sunset.
3. Anglers may not frog or turtle on the refuge.

CROSS CREEKS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted on refuge pools and reservoirs from March 15 through October 31 from sunrise to sunset.
2. Bow and arrows, trotlines, limblines, jugs, and slat baskets are not permitted in refuge pools and reservoirs.
3. Taking of frogs is not permitted.
4. The length limit for largemouth bass taken from Elk and South Cross Creeks reservoirs is less than 12 inches and more than 15 inches. Largemouth bass from 12 inches to 15 inches must be immediately released unharmed. Possession of largemouth bass between 12 and 15 inches is prohibited.

HATCHIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge, subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays until noon.
2. Only portable blinds and blinds made of native vegetation may be used.
3. Portable blinds and decoys must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt.
4. Hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Upland game hunting is not permitted during the refuge deer archery and gun hunting seasons.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.
2. Only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted.
3. Fishing is permitted only with pole and line or rod and reel.

LAKE ISOM NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrels and raccoons is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from March 15 through October 15 only from sunrise to sunset.
2. Only boats with motors of 10 horsepower or less are permitted.
3. Fishing with bow and arrow is not permitted.

LOWER HATCHIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt ducks, coots, mourning doves, woodcock, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, raccoon and opossum is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish on designated areas of the refuge and Sunk Lake Public Use Natural Area subject to the following conditions:

1. Only with pole and line or rod and reel.
2. Only from sunrise to sunset.
3. Anglers may not frog or turtle.
4. Anglers may not fish in the sanctuary areas or Sunk Lake Public Use Natural Area from November 15 through March 15 annually.

REELFOOT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to §32.36 Kentucky for regulations.

TENNESSEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of squirrels and raccoon is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required for the turkey, primitive weapons and conventional gun deer hunts.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated portions of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The Duck River Bottoms and Bussletown Unit are closed to boat fishing from November 1 through March 15.

2. Swamp Creek, Botton Ford and Bennett's Creek embayments are closed to fishing from November 1 through March 15.

3. Boats are restricted to ''slow speed/minimum wake'' on all refuge impoundments open to fishing.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6698, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47382, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.63 Texas.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ANAHUAC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits and payment of a fee required to hunt on portions of the refuge.

2. Hunters may hunt only on designated days of the week and on designated areas during the general waterfowl hunting season. Hunters may hunt on designated areas during all days of the September teal season. Notice of hunting days and maps depicting areas open to hunting are issued annually in the refuge hunting brochure.

3. Hunting is permitted until noon.

4. Hunters must use and be in possession of Federally-approved non-toxic shot only.

5. Pits and permanent blinds are not permitted.

6. Only shotguns are permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and crabbing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Boats and other flotation devices are not permitted on inland waters. Boats may be launched into East Bay at designated ramps.

2. Fishing is permitted only with pole and line, rod and reel or hand-held line.

3. The use of trotlines, setlines, bows and arrows, gigs, or spears is not permitted in inland waters.

ARANSAS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The entire refuge or any portion thereof may be immediately closed to hunting in the event of the appearance of whooping crane in the hunt area.

2. Hunters are required to report at designated check station(s) upon entering and leaving the refuge.

3. Hunters shall be at least 12 years of age. Hunters between the ages of 12 and 17 (inclusive) must hunt under the supervision of an adult 18 years of age or older.

4. Payment of a hunt fee is required.

5. Archery hunting is permitted in October within the deer season for the county on specified days listed in the refuge hunt brochure.

6. Archery hunt bag limit is three deer, no more than two bucks per hunter and no limit on feral hogs.

7. Permits are required for the firearms hunt.

8. Firearms hunting is permitted in November within the deer season for the county on specified days listed in the refuge hunt brochure.

9. Firearm hunters must wear a total of 400 square-inches of hunter orange including 144 square-inches visible in front and 144 square-inches visible in rear. Some hunter orange must appear on head gear.

10. Firearms hunt bag limit is two deer per hunter and no limit on feral hogs.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing access to saltwater bays is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following special conditions:

1. Fishing access is permitted from April 15 through October 15 from sunrise to sunset. Fishermen must be off the refuge by sunset.

2. Boat launching from refuge lands is not permitted.

3. Access by foot to bays is permitted only at designated entry points.

4. Fisherman must register at the Wildlife Interpretive Center at refuge headquarters.

BALCONES CANYONLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting will take place in December and/or January.
2. Hunters must check in and out of a hunt area.
3. Hunters may use only bows and arrows or shotguns and rifles.
4. Hunters shall be at least 12 years of age. Hunters between the ages of 12 and 17 (inclusive) must hunt under the supervision of an adult 21 years of age or older.
5. Bag limit must be in accordance with annual state regulations.
6. Hunters must visibly wear 400 square inches of hunter orange above the waist. Wearing a hunter orange hat or cap mandatory.
7. Hunters must obtain a refuge permit and pay a hunt fee.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Hunting will take place in December and/or January.
2. Hunters must check in and out of a hunt area.
3. Hunters may use only bows and arrows, or shotguns and rifles.
4. Hunters shall be at least 12 years of age. Hunters between the ages of 12 and 17 (inclusive) must hunt under the supervision of an adult 21 years of age or older.
5. Bag limit must be in accordance with annual state regulations.
6. Hunters must visibly wear 400 square inches of hunter orange above the waist. Wearing a hunter orange hat or cap mandatory.
7. Hunters must obtain a refuge permit and pay a hunt fee.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BIG BOGGY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Pits and permanent blinds are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BRAZORIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Pits and permanent blinds are not permitted.
2. Permits are required to hunt on certain portions of the hunting area.
3. Permits are required to hunt on certain portions of the hunting area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing is permitted only on Nick's Lake, Salt Lake and Lost Lake and along the Salt Lake Weir Dike and the Bastrop Bayou Public Fishing Areas.

BUFFALO LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Permits and payment of a fee are required.
2. Hunters may hunt only one day each year.
3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.
4. Hunting is limited to five days, opening on Saturday in accordance with the opening of the State of Texas hunting season, and the subsequent Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.
5. Hunting hours will be from 9 a.m. to the close of legal shooting time as listed in the State of Texas pheasant hunting regulations.
6. All hunters must check in and out at refuge headquarters.
7. Only shotguns are permitted.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HAGERMAN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning doves is permitted in the month of September on designated areas of the refuge, subject to the following conditions:
1. Hunters are required to check in and check out at the hunt area.
2. Only shotguns are permitted.
3. No shot larger than No. 4 may be possessed on the hunting area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail is permitted in the month of February and squirrel and rabbit may be hunted in February and September, on designated areas of the refuge, subject to the following conditions:
1. Hunters are required to check in and out of the hunt area.
2. Only shotguns permitted.
3. No shot larger than No. 4 shot may be brought onto the area.
4. Shotguns must be plugged to hold no more than 3 shells during the September dove season.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Hunters may archery hunt as listed in the refuge hunt information sheet. Hunters must obtain a refuge permit and pay a hunt fee.

2. Firearms hunting utilizing shotguns, 20 gauge or larger, loaded with rifled slug, permitted during a special youth hunt as listed in the refuge hunt information sheet. Permits required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Lake Texoma and connected streams are open to fishing year round.

2. Fishing in ponds and stock tanks is permitted from April 1 through September 30.

3. Trotlines may be strung between anchored floats only. Lines may not be attached to rubber bands, sticks, poles, trees or other fixed objects and are not permitted in refuge ponds or impoundments.

4. Fishing is not permitted from bridges or roadways.

LAGUNA ATASCOSA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits and payment of a fee are required.

2. Archery hunting and firearms hunting are permitted in December on specific days listed in the refuge hunt information sheet.

3. Bag limits for white-tailed deer will be determined annually.

4. There is no limit on feral hogs.

5. Firearm hunters must wear a total of 400 sq. in. of hunter orange, including 144 sq. in. visible in front and 144 sq. in. visible in rear. Some hunter orange must appear on head gear.

6. Hunters shall be at least 12 years of age. Hunters between the ages of, and including, 12 and 17 must hunt under supervision of an adult 18 years of age or older.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing and crabbing are permitted on designated areas subject to the following condition: Fishing and crabbing are permitted only within Adolph Thomae, Jr. County Park.

MCFADDIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must obtain a refuge permit and pay a hunt fee to hunt on portions of the refuge.

2. Hunters may hunt only on designated days of the week and on designated areas during the general waterfowl hunting season. Hunters may hunt on designated areas during all days of the September teal season. Notice of hunting days and maps depicting areas open to hunting issued annually in the refuge hunting brochure.

3. Hunting is permitted until noon.

4. Pits and permanent blinds are not permitted.

5. Only shotguns are permitted.

6. Hunters must use and be in possession of Federally-approved non-toxic shot only.

7. Hunters may use airboats in accordance with guidelines issued in the refuge hunting brochure.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and crabbing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing in inland waters is permitted only with pole and line, rod and reel, or hand-held line.

SAN BERNARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Pits and permanent blinds are not permitted.

2. Permits and payment of a fee are required to hunt on certain portions of the hunting area.

3. Pits and permanent blinds are not permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing is permitted only on the refuge portions of Cow Trap Lakes and Cedar Lakes and along Cedar Lake Creek.

TEXAS POINT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may hunt only on designated days of the week and on designated areas during the general waterfowl hunting season and the September teal season. Notice of hunting days and maps depicting areas open to hunting are issued annually in the refuge hunting brochure.

2. Hunting permitted until noon.

3. Pits and permanent blinds are not permitted.

4. Only shotguns are permitted.

5. Hunters must use and be in possession of Federally-approved non-toxic shot only.

6. Hunters may use airboats in accordance with guidelines issued in the refuge hunting brochure.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and crabbing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishing in

inland waters is permitted only with pole and line, rod and reel, or hand-held line.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6698, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 62 FR 47382, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.64 Utah.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BEAR RIVER MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt geese, ducks, coots, and tundra swan on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may not shoot or hunt within 100 yards (30.48 meters) of principal refuge roads (the tour route).

2. While in the field, hunters shall possess and use only nontoxic shot.

3. Hunters may not use pits or permanent blinds.

4. Airboats are permitted only in Unit 9 and in Block C of the Refuge.

5. Refuge closes two (2) hours after sunset (end of shooting hours), including parking sites. Decoys, boats, vehicles and other personal property may not be left on the refuge overnight.

6. Hunters may only park in designated parking sites.

7. Hunters who take or attempt to take tundra swans must possess a Utah State Swan Permit and may not possess or use more than 10 shells per day while hunting swans.

8. Any person entering, using or occupying the refuge for waterfowl hunting must abide by all the terms and conditions in the Refuge Hunting Brochure.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt pheasants on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. While in the field, hunters shall possess and use only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen may fish year-round in designated areas of the Refuge.

FISH SPRINGS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

OURAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks, geese and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of mule deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. The refuge is open to sport fishing in accordance with state law, and as specifically designated in refuge publications.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6699, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46398, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47383, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.65 Vermont.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

MISSISQUOI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required to hunt in the Patrick Marsh-Charcoal Creek Controlled Hunting Area, the Junior Waterfowl Hunting Area, and the Saxe's Pothole-Creek and Shad Island Pothole Hunting Area.

2. Hunters may not use or possess more than 25 shells per day on the Patrick Marsh-Charcoal Creek Controlled Hunting Area, the Junior Waterfowl Hunting Area, and the Saxe's Pothole-Creek and Shad Island Pothole Hunting Area.

3. Boats are required for access to the permit areas.

4. Hunters within the Patrick Marsh Controlled Hunting Area and the Junior Waterfowl Area must provide and use a minimum of six decoys and hunt within 50 feet of these decoys.

5. Hunters within the Saxe's Pothole-Creek and Shad Island Pothole Hunting Area and the Maquam Swamp Hunting Area must hunt with one retriever per hunting party of up to two hunters per party.

6. No permanent blind construction or blind staking is allowed in the Delta Lakeshore Hunting Area, the Saxe's Pothole-Creek and Shad Island Pothole Hunting Area, and the Maquam Swamp Hunting Area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt rabbits, ruffed grouse and squirrels on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. All hunters must register at Refuge Headquarters prior to hunting on the refuge.
2. Hunters may not use rifles on that portion of the refuge lying east of the *Missisquoi* River.
3. Hunting is not permitted from January 1 through August 31.
4. Shotgun hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions.

1. Only shotguns may be used on that part of the refuge east of the Missisquoi River during the State regular season.
2. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.
3. All hunters must register at Refuge Headquarters prior to hunting on the refuge.
4. Only portable tree stands are allowed. Unattended tree stands are prohibited.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: fishing is permitted only from refuge lands along Lake Chamaplain and the Missisquoi River.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29077, May 18, 1993; 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46399, Sept. 3, 1996]

§ 32.66 Virginia.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BACK BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.
2. Only shotguns 20 gauge or larger, loaded with buckshot and/or rifled slugs, and bow and arrow, are permitted.
3. Dogs are not permitted.
4. Possession of loaded firearms or nocked arrows is not permitted on refuge roads or proclamation waters.
5. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing access from refuge headquarters is permitted only by foot, bicycle, and hand-launched boat.
2. Launching trailered boats in the refuge headquarters area is not permitted.

CHINCOTEAGUE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of waterfowl and rails is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Written permission is required to hunt on the non-guided public hunting areas.
2. On Wildcat Marsh, compartments 1–4 are reserved for guided hunting only, with refuge-designated commercial guides.
3. Permanent blinds are not permitted in public hunting areas.
4. Permanent blinds are permitted in compartments 1–4 on Wildcat Marsh.
5. Hunting parties are limited to a maximum of 4 hunters.
6. Public hunting is permitted only on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays during the State waterfowl and during the entire State rail season.
7. Public hunting is permitted only on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday during the Virginia waterfowl season.
8. Shotgun hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer and sika in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing, crabbing and clamming are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Sport fishing, crabbing and clamming are permitted in salt water areas and in that portion of Swan Cove adjacent to Beach Road. All other refuge ponds, impoundments and channels are closed to these activities.
2. Traps and crab pots must be attended.
3. A permit is required to remain on the refuge after normal closing hours.

EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.
2. Only shotguns, 20 gauge or larger, loaded with buckshot, and bow and arrow are permitted.

3. Dogs are not permitted.
4. Only portable tree stands may be used and must be removed at the end of each hunt day.
5. Shotgun hunters must wear, in a conspicuous manner, on head, chest, and back, a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:
1. Permits are required.
2. Only shotguns, 20 gauge or larger, loaded with buckshot and/or rifled slugs, and bows and arrows, are permitted.
3. Dogs are not permitted.
4. Hunters during firearms big game season must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.
5. Hunters are required to sign in and out on each hunt day.
6. Hunters may not possess a loaded firearm (ammunition in the chamber, magazine, or clip), or loaded bow on or within 50 feet of a refuge road, including roads closed to vehicles.
7. Hunters may not shoot onto or across a refuge road, including roads closed to vehicles.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Boat fishing is permitted in Lake Drummond and in the Feeder Ditch on the east side of the lake during daylight hours only.
2. Bank fishing is not permitted.
3. All fishing lines must be attended.
4. A permit is required for vehicular access to the boat ramp on Interior Ditch Road on the west side of Lake Drummond from April 1 through June 15.

JAMES RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Permits are required.
2. Only shotguns, 20 gauge or larger, loaded with buckshot only are permitted.
3. Dogs are not permitted.
4. Only portable tree stands may be used and must be removed at the end of each hunt day.
5. Hunters must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest, and back, a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MASON NECK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Permits are required.
2. Only shotguns 20 gauge or larger loaded with buckshot are permitted.
3. Dogs are not permitted.
4. Only portable tree stands may be used and must be removed at the end of each hunting day.
5. Shotgun hunters must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

PRESQUILE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Permits are required.
2. One deer of either sex may be taken.
3. Dogs are not permitted.
4. Only shotguns, 20 gauge or larger, loaded with buckshot and/or rifled slugs, and bows and arrows, are permitted.
5. Shotgun hunters must remain on their assigned stand unless tracking or retrieving a wounded deer.
6. Archers must remain on their assigned stand from ½ hour before sunrise to 10:00 a.m., after which time they may hunt anywhere within the hunt area.
7. Hunters must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back a minimum of 400 square inches of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29077, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6686, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62048, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46399, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47383, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.67 Washington.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe

is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. In Marsh Unit 1, hunting is permitted only on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

2. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, quail, and partridge is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting of upland game birds is permitted only during State seasons that run concurrently with the State waterfowl season.

2. Only shotguns and bows and arrows are permitted.

3. Upland game bird hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Only shotgun and archery hunting are permitted.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors are permitted on Upper and Lower Hampton, Hutchinson, Royal and Shiner Lakes.

2. Motorized boats and nonmotorized boats are permitted on all other refuge waters open to fishing.

3. The taking of bullfrogs is prohibited.

CONBOY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of doves, geese, ducks, coots, and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN REFUGE FOR THE COLUMBIAN WHITE-TAILED DEER

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

LITTLE PEND OREILLE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of big game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

MCNARY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is by permit only on the McNary Division.

2. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset. Decoys and other personal property may not be left on the refuge overnight.

3. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

5. On the first Saturday in December, only youth aged 10–17 and an accompanying adult aged 18 or over may hunt.

6. The furthest downstream island (Columbia River mile 341–343) in the Hanford Islands Division closed to hunting.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is not allowed until noon of each hunt day.

2. Hunting is permitted only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

3. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

5. On the first Saturday in December, only youth aged 10–17 and an accompanying adult aged 18 or over may hunt.

6. The furthest downstream island (Columbia River mile 341–343) in the Hanford Islands Division is closed to hunting.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the McNary Division subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset.

2. Fishing is permitted from February 1 through September 30.

3. The use of boats and other floatation devices is not permitted.

4. Fishing is permitted only with hook and line.

RIDGEFIELD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt geese, ducks, and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Hunting is by permit only.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing and frogging are only permitted from March 1 through September 30.

2. Fishing and frogging are only permitted during daylight hours.

TOPPENISH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset. Decoys and other personal property may not be left on the refuge overnight.

2. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

3. Hunters in the marked hunt site areas must hunt within fifty (50) feet of designated blind sites except when shooting to retrieve crippled birds.

4. On the first Saturday in December, only youth aged 10–17 and an accompanying adult aged 18 or over may hunt.

5. Snipe hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant and quail is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may not hunt upland game birds until noon of each hunt day.

2. Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

3. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

4. On the first Saturday in December, only youth aged 10–17 and an accompanying adult aged 18 or over may hunt.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

UMATILLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. In the Paterson Slough Unit, hunting is permitted only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.

2. Waterfowl hunters must space themselves a minimum of 200 yards apart.

3. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset. Decoys, boats, and other personal property may not be left on the refuge overnight.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

5. Digging or hunting from pit blinds is prohibited.

6. Snipe hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, chukar, Hungarian partridge, and quail is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting of upland game birds is not allowed until noon of each hunt day.

2. In the Paterson Slough Unit, hunting is permitted only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.

3. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

4. Upland game bird hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open from 5 a.m. to one and one-half hours after sunset.

2. Fishing is permitted on refuge impoundments and ponds from February 1 through September 30. Other refuge waters (Columbia River and its backwaters) are open in accordance with State regulations.

3. Fishing is permitted only with hook and line.

WILLAPA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters are required to check in and out of the refuge.

2. Hunting in the Riekkola Unit is permitted only on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

3. A recreation user fee is required prior to entrance into the Riekkola Unit hunting area.

4. Hunters may not use or possess more than 10 shells per day on the Riekkola Unit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of blue and ruffed grouse is permitted on the Long Island Unit subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Only archery hunting is permitted.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer, elk and bear is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Only archery hunting is permitted.

3. Hunting is permitted only on the Long Island Unit.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29077, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6686, 6699, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62048, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46399, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47383, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.68 West Virginia.

The following refuge units have been opened to hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

OHIO RIVER ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Migratory game bird hunting is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Each hunter must have in his possession a current copy of the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge Hunting Regulations Leaflet while participating in a refuge hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. The hunting of rabbit and squirrel is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The use of dogs for pursuit while rabbit hunting is prohibited.

2. The take of squirrel and rabbit is restricted to shotgun only.

3. Each hunter must have in his possession a current copy of the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge Hunting Regulations Leaflet while participating in a refuge hunt.

4. Hunters will possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot (nontoxic shot regulation to be effective starting with the 1996–97 hunting season).

C. Big Game Hunting. The hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only archery hunting is permitted.

2. Organized deer drives by two or more hunters are prohibited. A drive is hereby defined as the act of chasing, pursuing, disturbing or otherwise directing deer so as to make the animals more susceptible to harvest.

3. Baiting for deer on refuge lands is prohibited.

4. Each hunter must have in his possession a current copy of the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge Regulations Leaflet while participating in a refuge hunt.

D. Sport fishing. Sport fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge under West Virginia's State regulations and guidelines, unless otherwise posted on the refuge.

[59 FR 55197, Nov. 3, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 62048, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 31461, June 20, 1996]

§ 32.69 Wisconsin.

The following refuge units have been opened to hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

FOX RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. The construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HORICON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Only participants in the Young Wildfowlers and Special Programs are permitted to hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ring-necked pheasant, gray partridge, squirrel and cottontail rabbit is permitted subject to the following condition: Hunting is permitted from the opening of the respective State season through the State deer firearms season.

1. Shotgun hunters may use or possess only nontoxic shot while hunting upland game species.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted only during the early archery and State firearms seasons.

2. The construction and use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

3. All stands must be removed from the refuge following each day's hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from April 15 through September 15.

2. Only bank fishing is permitted.

LEOPOLD WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds throughout the District except that hunters may not hunt on designated portions of the Blue-wing Waterfowl Production Area in Ozaukee County or the Wilcox Waterfowl Production Area in Waushara County.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game throughout the district except that hunters may not hunt on designated portions of the Blue-wing Waterfowl Production Area in Ozaukee County or the Wilcox Waterfowl Production Area in Waushara County.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt big game throughout the District except that

hunters may not hunt on designated portions of the Blue-wing Waterfowl Production Area in Ozaukee County or the Wilcox Waterfowl Production Area in Waushara County.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

NECEDAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory game birds is permitted only on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of wild turkey, ruffed grouse, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, and raccoon only is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must unload or case guns in the retrieval zone of Refuge Area 7 during the State waterfowl hunting season.

2. During the spring turkey hunting season only, persons with an unexpired State spring turkey permit in possession may enter and hunt wild turkeys in all open refuge areas.

3. Refuge Area 3 is open to hunting after the State deer gun season through the end of the respective State seasons or until February 28, whichever occurs first.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The possession of a loaded rifle or shotgun within 50 feet of the centerline of all paved or graveled roads and designated trails, or discharging these weapons from, across, down, or alongside these roads and trails within the refuge are prohibited.

2. The construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

3. Portable tree stands must be removed from the tree at the close of shooting hours each day. All blinds, stands, platforms and ladders must be removed from the refuge at the end of the hunting season.

4. Refuge Areas 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are open to deer hunting.

5. Refuge Area 3 is open to deer hunting during the State gun and late archery season.

6. Target or practice shooting is not permitted.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish in designated waters of the refuge at designated times subject to the following conditions.

1. Fishermen may use non-motorized boats in Sprague-Goose Pools only when these pools are open to fishing. Fishermen may use motorized boats in Suk Cerney Pool.

TREMPEALEAU NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of ringnecked pheasant, ruffed grouse, grey and fox squirrels and cottontail rabbits is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditon: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only hand-powered craft and boats using trolling motors are permitted.

2. Ice fishing shelters must be removed from the refuge following each day's fishing activity.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE AND FISH REFUGE

Refer to 32.32 Illinois for regulations.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29077, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6700, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62048, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46399, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47383, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.70 Wyoming.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

NATIONAL ELK REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of elk is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Hunters may not be let out of vehicles on refuge roads.

3. Shooting from or across refuge roads and parking areas is not permitted.

4. The use of citizen band (CB) radios in the hunt area is not permitted.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may sport fish on the refuge in accordance with state law, as specifically designated in refuge publications.

PATHFINDER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks and coots is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of sage grouse and cottontail rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of pronghorn antelope and deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SEEDSKADEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt migratory game birds only on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of sage grouse and cottontail rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunters shall possess and use, while in the field, only nontoxic shot.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt pronghorn antelope, mule deer and moose only on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may sportfish on the refuge only in accordance with State law, and as specifically designated in refuge publications.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62049, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47383, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 32.71 Pacific Islands Territory.

The following refuge units have been opened to hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

JOHNSTON ATOLL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing, lobstering, and shell collecting are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen may take lobsters of 3¼-inch carapace length or more in the lagoon area from September 1 through May 31, but not by spearing, traps, or the use of pry bars or related methods destructive to coral; fishermen may not take female lobsters bearing eggs at any time.

2. The use of traps or nets, except throw nets, is prohibited.

3. Fishermen or divers may not take fish by the use of a spear ''gun'', either above or below the water. Hand-propelled spears or ''Hawaiian Slings'' consisting of a single shaft propelled by a rubber tube are permitted for underwater fishing.

4. The public may not, by any means, collect, export or take any form of live or dead coral.

5. It is prohibited to export any fish or invertebrates except for the following: members of the tuna fish family known as *Scombridae,* dolphin fish family known as *Coryphaenidae,* and sailfish family known as *Istiophoridae.*

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 61 FR 46399, Sept. 3, 1996]

PART 34—REFUGE REVENUE SHARING WITH COUNTIES

Sec.
34.1 Purpose.
34.2 Authority.
34.3 Definitions.
34.4 Eligibility of areas.
34.5 Distribution of revenues.
34.6 Schedule of appraisals.
34.7 Fair market value appraisals.
34.8 Appropriations authorized.
34.9 Protests.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 715s, as amended.

SOURCE: 44 FR 33073, June 8, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 34.1 Purpose.

The purpose of the regulations contained in this part is to prescribe the procedures for making payments in lieu of taxes to counties for areas administered by the Secretary through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Revenue Sharing Act.

§ 34.2 Authority.

(a) The Act of October 17, 1978, Pub. L. 95–469, amended the Act of June 15, 1935, as amended by the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 701; 16 U.S.C. 715s), by revising the formula and extending the revenue sharing provisions to all fee and reserve areas that are administered solely or primarily by the Secretary through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Payments under this Act may be used for any governmental purpose.

(b) Pursuant to title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252; 42 U.S.C. 2000d), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, which are contained in 43 CFR part 17, counties must file an assurance with the Department, comply with the terms of the assurances, and comply with regulations contained in 43 CFR part 17 in order to continue to receive this Federal financial assistance.

§ 34.3 Definitions.

(a) The term *fee area* means any area which was acquired in fee by the United States and is administered, either solely or primarily, by the Secretary through the Service.

(b) The term *reserve area* means any area of land withdrawn from the public domain and administered, either solely or primarily, by the Secretary through the Service. For the purpose of these regulations, reserve areas also include lands in Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, which were initially administered by the United States through Act of Congress, Executive Order, Public Land Order or Proclamation of the President and administered, either solely or primarily, by the Secretary through the Service.

(c) The term *county* means any county, parish, organized or unorganized borough, township or municipality, or other unit of local government that is the primary collector for general purpose real property taxes where fee areas and/or reserve areas are located. For the purpose of sharing revenues, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands shall each be treated as a county.

(d) The term *fund* means the revenues received by the Service from (1) the sale or disposition of animals, salmonoid carcasses and eggs, products of the soil (including, but not limited to, timber, hay, and grass), minerals, shells, sand, and gravel; (2) leases for public accommodations or facilities incidental to, but not in conflict with, the basic purpose of such areas; and (3) other privileges, including industrial leases at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Illinois, as authorized by Section 8 of Pub. L. 95–616, approved October 27, 1978. The Service may pay from such fund any necessary expenses incurred in connection with the revenue producing and revenue sharing activity. The fund shall also include any appropriations authorized by the Act to make up any difference between the total amount of receipts after payments of expenses and the total amount of payments due the counties.

(e) The term *net receipts* means the amount of revenue collected by the Service from an area (including fee land and/or reserve land) after the deduction of necessary expenses incurred in producing the particular revenues.

(f) The term *fair market value* means the amount in terms of money for which in all probability a property would be sold if exposed for sale in the open market by a seller who is willing but not obligated to sell, allowing a reasonable time to find a buyer who is willing but not obligated to buy, both parties having full knowledge of all the uses to which the property is adapted, and for which it is capable of being used.

§ 34.4 Eligibility of areas.

In order to receive payments under the Act, a county must qualify under the definition in § 34.3(c) of this part and there must be located within the county, areas of land owned in fee title by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service, including wildlife refuges, waterfowl production areas, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, fish hatcheries, research centers or stations, and administrative sites, and these areas must be solely or primarily administered by the Service. In addition to this Act, reserve areas administered solely or primarily by the Service are entitlement lands under section 6(a) of the Act of October 29, 1976 (Pub. L. 94–565, 31 U.S.C. 1601–1607), for which regulations are published in title 43, part 1880, Code of Federal Regulations.

§ 34.5 Distribution of revenues.

The Act provides that the Secretary, at the end of each fiscal year, shall pay to each county out of the fund:

(a) For reserve areas, an amount equal to 25 per centum of the net receipts, collected by the Secretary in connection with the operation and management of such area, provided that when any such area is situated in more than one county, the distributive share to each from the aforesaid receipts shall be proportional to its acreage of such reserve area.

(b) For fee areas, whichever of the following is greater:

(1) An amount equal to 75¢ per acre for the total acreage of the fee area located within such county.

(2) An amount equal to three-fourths of one per centum of the fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, of that portion of the fee area (excluding any improvements thereto made after the date of Federal acquisition)

which is located within such county. For those areas of fee land within the National Wildlife Refuge System as of September 30, 1977, the amount of payment based on fair market value will not be less than the amount paid on the adjusted cost basis as in effect at that time. Actual cost, or appraised value in case of donation, will be used for lands acquired during fiscal year 1978. For those areas of fee lands added to lands administered by the Service after September 30, 1978, by purchase, donation, or otherwise, fair market value shall be determined by appraisal as of the date said areas are administered by the Service.

(3) An amount equal to 25 per centum of the net receipts collected by the Secretary in connection with the operation and management of such fee area during such fiscal year; but if a fee area is located in two or more counties, the amount each such county is entitled to shall be the amount which bears to such 25 per centum, the same ratio as that portion of the fee area acreage which is within such county bears to the total acreage of such fee area.

(c) In accordance with section 5(A) of the act, each county which receives a payment under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, with respect to any fee area or reserve area, shall distribute that payment to those units of local government which have incurred the loss or reduction of real property tax revenues because of the existence of such area in accordance with the following guidelines.

The local units of government entitled to this distribution will be those such as, but not limited to, cities, towns, townships, school districts, and the county itself in appropriate cases, which levy and collect real property taxes separately from the county or other primary taxing authority or those for which a tax is separately stated on a consolidated tax bill of the primary taxing authority in areas wherein eligible lands are located. The amount of distribution or passthrough to which each unit of local government shall be entitled shall be in the same proportion as its current tax loss bears to the current whole tax loss.

This proportion may be determined; from representative tax bills for the area; by construction by using assessments and millage rates; or by other suitable methods to achieve an equitable result. An example using the representative tax bill method is:

TYPICAL TAX BILL FOR THE AREA

County	$80 or 80%
School District	20 or 20%
Total	$100 or 100%

The county would receive the total payment, keep 80 percent and pass through 20 percent to the school district. An example using the construction method is:

FOR A TYPICAL ACRE

Assessed value—		
$100×80 mills County	$8	80%
$100×20 mills School District	$2	20%
Total	$10	100%

Here again, the county would receive the total payment, keep 80 percent and pass through 20 percent to the school district.

Counties shall distribute the payment to eligible local units of government within 90 days from receipt of the payment. In the event a county cannot make the required distribution for reasons of State or local law, or otherwise, the Service will make the payments directly to local units of government upon return of the check and information upon which to make the payments.

(d) Each county which receives a payment under these regulations shall maintain a record for a period of three years as to how the payment was distributed to units of local government under paragraph (c) of this section. The record shall be available for inspection by the regional director, should a dispute arise as to the distribution of payments. See § 29.21–2(c) for a listing of the regional directors of the Service.

§ 34.6 Schedule of appraisals.

The Secretary shall make fair market value appraisals of areas administered by the Service within five years after October 17, 1978, beginning with areas established earliest. All areas for which payments were not authorized prior to fiscal year 1979 (i.e.; fish hatcheries, administrative sites, and research stations) shall be included in

the areas appraised during the first fiscal year. Once appraised, areas shall be reappraised on a schedule of at least once every five years. Until areas are appraised, the fair market value for the purposes of this regulation shall be the adjusted cost as of September 30, 1978, except that fee lands added to such areas after that date shall be on the basis of fair market value.

§ 34.7 Fair market value appraisals.

Fee areas administered by the Service will be appraised in accordance with standard appraisal procedures in order to estimate the fair market value of each area as a whole. The evaluation will be premised on an appropriate determination of highest and best use in accordance with existing or potential zoning, the present condition of the land and the general economic situation in the vicinity. Standard appraisal techniques will involve a market data comparison of these areas with similar properties which have sold recently in the local market. These techniques may also include consideration of potential income and development of the cost approach for special use properties having limited marketability. An appropriate evaluation of these areas will also take into consideration a discount for size as recognized by the market for large properties where applicable. The appraisals will be accomplished by the regional director, using Service staff appraisers or private appraisers contracted by the Service.

The Act requires that improvements placed upon the land after the date of Federal Acquisition be excluded from the fair market value. The only structures that will be included in the appraisal are those that were present at the time of Federal acquisition and have not been the subject of substantial renovation or modification with Federal funds. Evaluation of improvements will be based on their contributory value to the area as determined by the highest and best use study. Lands occupied by improvements not subject to appraisal will be valued as though unimproved.

The appraisals will be reviewed by the Service's review appraisers and the determination of the regional director as to fair market value shall be final and conclusive and shall be the basis for computation of revenue sharing payments.

§ 34.8 Appropriations authorized.

The Act authorizes appropriations to the fund for any fiscal year when the aggregate amount of payments required to be made exceeds the net receipts in the fund.

§ 34.9 Protests.

(a) Computation of payments shall be based on Federal records concerning land, real property improvements, and accounting of net receipts from areas administered solely or primarily by the Service.

(b) Any affected county may protest the results of the computations of its payments to the regional director in charge of the State and county affected. See § 29.21–2(c) for a listing of the regional directors of the Service.

(c) Any protesting county shall submit sufficient evidence to show error in the computation or the data from which the computations are made.

(d) All protests to the regional director shall be filed within 90 days from the date of receipt of the payment.

(e) The regional director shall consult with the affected county to resolve conflicts in the computations and/or data. The regional director shall make a determination as to the correct payment, which determination shall be final and conclusive.

PART 35—WILDERNESS PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—General Rules

Sec.

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Subpart B—Special Regulations for Specific National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131–1136; 43 U.S.C. 1201.

SOURCE: 36 FR 25426, Dec. 31, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Rules

§ 35.1 Definitions.

As used in the rules and regulations in this subchapter:

National Wildlife Refuge System means all lands, waters, and interests therein administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as national wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, game ranges, wildlife management areas, waterfowl production areas, and areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife which are threatened with extinction.

National Wilderness Preservation System means the units designated as wilderness by the Congress under the provisions of the Wilderness Act (supra).

Wilderness Units shall mean areas in the National Wildlife Refuge System that have been designated by Act of Congress as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior.

Director means the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

§ 35.2 Objectives.

(a) Units of the National Wildlife Refuge System have been established by divers legal means and are administered for a variety of wildlife program purposes. The establishment of each wilderness unit is within and supplemental to the purposes for which a specific unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System was established and is administered. Each wilderness shall be administered for such other purposes for which the national wildlife refuge was established and shall be also administered to preserve its wilderness character.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use and shall be administered in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.

§ 35.3 General regulations.

Rules and regulations governing administration of the National Wildlife Refuge System will apply to wilderness units where said rules and regulations do not conflict with provisions of the Wilderness Act or Act of Congress which establishes the wilderness unit.

§ 35.4 Appropriations and personnel.

No appropriation shall be made available for the payment of expenses or salaries for the administration of a wilderness unit as a separate entity nor shall any appropriation be made available for additional personnel solely for the purpose of managing or administering areas because they are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

§ 35.5 Commercial enterprises, roads, motor vehicles, motorized equipment, motorboats, aircraft, mechanical transport, structures, and installations.

Except as specifically provided and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within a wilderness unit, and except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanized transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

(a) The Director may authorize occupancy and use of a national wildlife refuge by officers, employees, agencies, and agents of Federal, State, and county governments to carry out the purposes of the Wilderness Act and the Act establishing the wilderness and will prescribe conditions under which motorized equipment, mechanical transport, aircraft, motorboats, installations, or structures may be used to meet the minimum requirements for

authorized activities to protect and administer the wilderness. The Director may also prescribe the conditions under which such equipment, transport, aircraft, installations, or structures may be used in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons, damage to property, violations of civil and criminal law, or other purposes.

(b) The Director may permit, subject to such restrictions as he deems desirable, the landing of aircraft and the use of motorized equipment at places within a wilderness where such uses were established prior to the date the wilderness was designated by Act of Congress as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

§ 35.6 Public use.

Public uses of a wilderness unit will be in accordance with the purposes for which the individual national wildlife refuge was established and is administered and laws and regulations governing public uses within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

(a) When public uses are authorized within a wilderness unit, the Refuge Manager may regulate such use. Regulating will include limiting the numbers of persons allowed in the wilderness at a given time, imposing restrictions on time, seasons, kinds and location of public uses, requiring a permit or reservation to visit the area, and similar actions.

(b) All persons entering a wilderness unit will be required to remove such materials as they carry in.

(c) Informational signs for the convenience of visitors will not be permitted in a wilderness unit; however, rustic directional signs for vistor safety may be installed in locations appropriate to a wilderness setting.

(d) Limited public use facilities and improvements may be provided as necessary for the protection of the refuge and wilderness and for public safety. Facilities and improvements will not be provided for the comfort and convenience of wilderness visitors.

(e) Public services and temporary structures generally offered by packers, outfitters, and guides for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of a wilderness may be permitted. Temporary installations and structures which existed for these subsistence purposes under valid special use permit or easement when the wilderness was established may be continued if their use is necessary to administer the refuge for the purposes for which it was established and for wilderness purposes. The number, nature, and extent of such temporary structures and services will be controlled through regulations and special use permits issued by the Refuge Manager so as to provide maximum protection of wilderness resources and values.

(f) Hunting and fishing in a refuge wilderness will be in accordance with Federal and State regulations including special regulations for the specific wildlife refuge. Hunting or fishing which requires motorized equipment will not be permitted except as provided in § 35.5(a) and (b).

§ 35.7 Control of wildfires, insects, pest plants, and disease.

To the extent necessary, the Director shall prescribe measures to control wildfires, insects, pest plants, and disease to prevent unacceptable loss of wilderness resources and values, loss of life, and damage to property.

§ 35.8 Forest management.

Forest management activities in a wilderness unit will be directed toward allowing natural ecological processes to operate freely. Commercial harvesting of timber shall not be permitted except where necessary to control attacks of insects or disease as prescribed in § 35.7.

§ 35.9 Livestock grazing.

(a) The grazing of livestock, where established prior to the date of legislation which designates a wilderness unit, may be permitted to continue subject to part 29 of this subchapter and in accordance with special provisions which may be prescribed for individual units. Numbers of permitted livestock will not be more liberal than those utilizing a wilderness prior to establishment and may be more restrictive.

(b) The Director may permit, subject to such conditions as he deems necessary, the maintenance, reconstruction or relocation of only those livestock management improvements and structures which existed within a wilderness unit when it was incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

§ 35.10 Controlled burning.

Controlled burning will be permitted on wilderness units when such burning will contribute to the maintenance of the wilderness resource and values in the unit; however, any fire in a wilderness area that poses a threat to resources or facilities outside the unit will be controlled and extinguished.

[36 FR 25426, Dec. 31, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 12067, June 17, 1972]

§ 35.11 Scientific uses.

Recognizing the scientific value of wilderness, research data gathering and similar scientific uses will be encouraged providing that wilderness values are not impaired. The person or agency involved in scientific investigation must be willing to accept reasonable limitations on activities and location and size of the area to be used for research purposes. A special use permit authorizing scientific uses shall be required.

§ 35.12 Water rights.

Nothing in the regulations in this part constitutes an expressed or implied claim or denial on the part of the Department of the Interior as to exemption from State water laws.

§ 35.13 Access to State and private lands.

Rights of States or persons and their successors in interest, whose land is surrounded by a wilderness unit, will be recognized to assure adequate access to that land. Adequate access is defined as the combination of modes and routes of travel which will best preserve the wilderness character of the landscape. Mode of travel designated shall be reasonable and consistent with accepted, conventional, contemporary modes of travel in said vicinity. Use will be consistent with reasonable purposes for which such land is held. The Director will issue such permits as are necessary for access, designating the means and route of travel for ingress and degress so as to preserve the wilderness character of the area.

[36 FR 25426, Dec. 31, 1971; 37 FR 1049, Jan. 22, 1972]

§ 35.14 Special regulations.

(a) Special regulations will be issued by the Director for individual wilderness units within the National Wildlife Refuge System as established by Public Law. These special regulations will supplement the provisions of this part.

(b) Special regulations may contain administrative and public uses as recognized in the:

(1) Legislative Record of the establishing Act.

(2) Committee Reports of the Congress.

(3) Departmental and Executive Reports to the Congress.

(4) Other provisions.

(c) Such special regulations shall be published in subpart B of this part after a wilderness has been established by Public Law and shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (12–31–71).

Subpart B—Special Regulations for Specific National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness [Reserved]

PART 36—ALASKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

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TABLE I—SUMMARY LISTING THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES IN ALASKA AS ESTABLISHED BY THE ALASKA LANDS ACT, PUB. L. 96–487, DECEMBER 2, 1980

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 460(k) et seq., 668dd et seq., 742(a) et seq., 3101 et seq., and 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.

SOURCE: 46 FR 31827, June 17, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

§ 36.1 Applicability and scope.

(a) The regulations contained in this part are prescribed for the proper use and management of all Alaska National Wildlife Refuges and supplement the general National Wildlife Refuge System regulations found in title 50 CFR chapter I, subchapter C. The general National Wildlife Refuge System regulations are automatically applicable in their entirety to the Alaska National Wildlife Refuges except as supplemented or modified by these regulations or amended by ANILCA.

(b) The regulations contained in this part are applicable only on federally owned lands within the boundaries of any Alaska National Wildlife Refuge. For purposes of this part ''federally owned lands'' means land interests held or retained by the United States, but does not include those land interests: (1) Tentatively approved, legislatively conveyed, or patented to the State of Alaska, of (2) interim conveyed or patented to a Native Corporation or person.

§ 36.2 Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply to the regulations contained in this part.

(a) *Adequate and feasible access* means a reasonable method and route of pedestrian or vehicular transportation which is economically practicable for achieving the use or development desired by the applicant on his/her nonfederal land or occupancy interest, but does not necessarily mean the least costly alternative.

(b) *Adequate snow cover* means snow of sufficient depth to protect the underlying vegetation and soil.

(c) *ANILCA* means the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 94 Stat 237, Pub. L. 96–487 (December 2, 1980).

(d) *Aircraft* means a machine or device that is used or intended to be used to carry persons or objects in flight through the air, including but not limited to, airplanes, helicopters and gliders.

(e) *Alaska National Wildlife Refuges* means all lands, waters and interests therein administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within the following National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska: Alaska Maritime, Arctic, Alaska Peninsula, Becharof, Innoko, Kanuti, Kenai, Kodiak, Koyukuk, Nowitna, Selawik, Tetlin, Izembek, Togiak, Yukon Delta and Yukon Flats.

(f) *Downed aircraft* means an aircraft that as a result of mechanical failure or accident cannot take off.

(g) *Fish and wildlife* means any member of the animal kingdom, including without limitation any mammal, fish, bird (including any migratory, non-migratory, 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 dead body or part thereof.

(h) *Off-road vehicle* means any motor vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh,

wetland, or other natural terrain, except snowmobiles as defined in this section. It includes, but is not limited to, four-wheel drive or low-pressure-tire vehicles, motorcycles and related two-, three-, or four-wheel vehicles, amphibious machines, ground-effect or air-cushion vehicles, air-thrust boats, recreation vehicle campers, and any other means of transportation deriving motive power from any source other than muscle or wind.

(i) *Person* means any individual, firm, corporation, society, association, partnership, or other private or public body.

(j) *Public lands* means lands situated in Alaska which are federally owned lands, except:

(1) Land selections of the State of Alaska which have been tentatively approved or validly selected under the Alaska Statehood Act (72 Stat. 339) 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 (85 Stat. 688) 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.

(k) *Refuge Manager* means any Fish and Wildlife Service official in charge of an Alaska National Wildlife Refuge, the Alaska Regional Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, or an authorized representative of either.

(l) *Snowmachine* or *snowmobile* means a self-propelled vehicle intended for off-road travel primarily on snow having a curb weight of not more than 1,000 pounds (450 kg), driven by track or tracks in contact with the snow and steered by a ski or skis in contact with the snow.

(m) *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. For purpose of this paragraph, the term:

(1) *Family* means all persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, or any person living within the household on a permanent basis; and

(2) *Barter* means the exchange of fish or wildlife or their parts taken for subsistence uses:

(i) For other fish or game of their parts; or

(ii) For other food or for nonedible items other than money if the exchange is of a limited and noncommercial nature; and

(3) *Customary trade* shall be limited to the exchange of furs for cash, and such other activities, if any, as may be designated in special rules for Alaska National Wildlife Refuges.

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

(o) *Temporary* means a continuous period of time not to exceed 12 months, except as specifically provided otherwise.

[46 FR 31827, June 17, 1981, as amended at 51 FR 44793, Dec. 12, 1986]

§ 36.3 Information collection.

The information collection requirements contained in this part have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. *et seq.* and assigned clearance number 1018–0014. The collected information will assist the Service in administering these programs and, particularly, in the issuance of permits and the granting of statutory or administrative benefits. The information requested in the application form is required to obtain a benefit. The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.5 hours each for 150 non-competitively awarded permits and 31.66 hours each for 60 competitively awarded permits including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining data needed, and

completing and reviewing the collection of information. The estimated annual number of respondents is 210, yielding a total annual reporting and record keeping burden of 2125 hours. Comments and suggestions on the burden estimate or any other aspect of the form should be sent directly to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs; Office of Management and Budget; Attention: Interior Desk Officer; Washington, DC 20503; and a copy of the comments should be sent to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 224–ARLSQ; 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240.

[62 FR 45340, Aug. 27, 1997]

Subpart B—Subsistence Uses

§36.11 Purpose and policy.

(a) Consistent with the management of fish and wildlife in accordance with recognized scientific principles and the purposes for which each Alaska National Wildlife refuge was established, designated, or expanded by ANILCA, the purpose of this subpart is to provide the opportunity for local rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to do so pursuant to applicable State and Federal law.

(b) Consistent with sound management principles and the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, the utilization of Alaska National Wildlife Refuges is to cause the least adverse impact possible on local rural residents who depend upon subsistence uses of the resources of the public lands in Alaska.

(c) Nonwasteful subsistence uses of fish, wildlife and other renewable resources by local rural residents shall be the priority consumptive uses of such resources over any other consumptive uses permitted within Alaska National Wildlife Refuge areas.

(d) The State of Alaska is authorized to regulate the taking of fish and wildlife for subsistence uses within Alaska National Wildlife Refuges to the extent such regulation is consistent with applicable Federal Law, including but not limited to ANILCA.

(e) Nothing in this subpart shall be construed as permitting the level of subsistence uses of fish and wildlife within Alaska National Wildlife Refuges to be inconsistent with the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife.

§36.12 Use of snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed by local rural residents engaged in subsistence uses.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of subchapter C of title 50 CFR the use of snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed by local rural residents engaged in subsistence uses is permitted within Alaska National Wildlife Refuges except at those times and in those areas restricted or closed by the Refuge Manager.

(b) The Refuge Manager may restrict or close a route or area to the use of snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams or other means of surface transportation traditionally employed by local rural residents engaged in subsistence uses if the Refuge Manager determines that such use is causing or is likely to cause an adverse impact on public health and safety, resource protection, protection of historic or scientific values, subsistence uses, conservation of endangered or threatened species, or other purposes and values for which the refuge was established.

(c) No restrictions or closures shall be imposed without notice and a public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate. In the case of emergency situations, restrictions or closures shall not exceed sixty (60) days and shall not be extended unless the Refuge Manager establishes, after notice and public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, that such extension is justified according to the factors set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. Notice of the proposed or emergency restrictions or closures and the reasons therefor shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the State and in at least one local newspaper if available, and information about such proposed or emergency actions shall also be made available for broadcast on local radio stations in a

manner reasonably calculated to inform local rural residents in the affected vicinity. All restrictions and closures shall be designated on a map which shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Refuge Manager of the affected refuge and the post office or postal authority of every affected community within or near the refuge area, or by the posting of signs in the vicinity of the restrictions or closures, or both.

(d) Snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed by local rural residents engaged in subsistence uses shall be operated (1) in compliance with applicable State and Federal law, (2) in such a manner as to prevent waste or damage to the refuge, and (3) in such a manner as to prevent the herding, harassment, hazing or driving of wildlife for hunting or other purposes.

(e) At all times when not engaged in subsistence uses, local rural residents may use snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams and other means of surface transportation in accordance with subpart C of this part.

§ 36.13 Subsistence fishing.

Fish may be taken by local rural residents for subsistence uses in compliance with applicable State and Federal law. To the extent consistent with the provisions of this part and other Federal law, applicable State laws and regulations governing the taking of fish which are now or will hereafter be in effect are hereby incorporated by reference as a part of these regulations.

§ 36.14 Subsistence hunting and trapping.

Local rural residents may hunt and trap wildlife for subsistence uses in Alaska National Wildlife Refuges in compliance with applicable State and Federal laws. To the extent consistent with the provisions of this part and other Federal law, applicable State laws and regulations governing the taking of wildlife which are now or will hereafter be in effect are hereby incorporated by reference as a part of these regulations.

§ 36.15 Subsistence uses of timber and plant material.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the noncommercial cutting of live standing timber by local rural residents for appropriate subsistence uses, such as firewood or house logs, may be permitted in Alaska National Wildlife Refuges as follows:

(1) For live standing timber greater than six inches diameter at breast height (4½ feet above ground level), the Refuge Manager may allow cutting in accordance with the specifications of a special use permit if such cutting is determined to be compatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established;

(2) For live standing timber between three and six inches diameter at breast height, cutting is allowed on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge south of latitude 68 degrees North and on the Innoko, Kanuti, Koyukuk, Nowitna, Selawik, Tetlin, and Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuges unless restricted by the Refuge Manager, except that no more than 20 trees may be cut annually by an individual without a special use permit, no cutting may be done within 50 feet of a stream, lake, or river and no more than one tree in five (20%) may be cut in any specific stand; on the remainder of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and on all other Alaska National Wildlife Refuges, the Refuge Manager may allow cutting in accordance with the specifications of a special use permit if such cutting is determined to be compatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established;

(3) For live standing timber less than three inches diameter at breast height, cutting is allowed unless restricted by the Refuge Manager.

(b) The noncommercial gathering by local rural residents of fruits, berries, mushrooms, and other plant materials for subsistence uses, and the noncommercial gathering of dead or downed timber for firewood, shall be allowed without a permit.

(c)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the Refuge Manager, after notice and public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, may temporarily close all or any portion of an Alaska

National Wildlife Refuge to subsistence uses of a particular plant population only if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to assure the continued viability of such population. For purposes of this section, the term ''temporary'' shall mean only as long as reasonably necessary to achieve the purpose of the closure.

(2) If the Refuge Manager determines that an emergency situation exists and that extraordinary measures must be taken for public safety or to assure the continued viability of a particular plant population, the Refuge Manager may immediately close all or any portion of an Alaska National Wildlife Refuge to the subsistence uses of such population. Such emergency closure shall be effective when made, shall be for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days, and may not subsequently be extended unless the Refuge Manager establishes, after notice and public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, that such closure should be extended.

(3) Notice of administrative actions taken pursuant to this section, and the reasons justifying such actions, shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the State and in at least one local newspaper if available, and information about such actions and reasons therefor also shall be made available for broadcast on local radio stations in a manner reasonably calculated to inform local rural residents in the affected vicinity. All closures shall be designated on a map which shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Refuge Manager of the affected refuge and the post office or postal authority of every affected community within or near the refuge, or by the posting of signs in the vicinity of the restrictions, or both.

[46 FR 31827, June 17, 1981, as amended at 51 FR 44793, Dec. 12, 1986]

§36.16 Closure to subsistence uses of fish and wildlife.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the Refuge Manager, after consultation with the State and adequate notice and public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, may temporarily close all or any portion of an Alaska National Wildlife Refuge to subsistence uses of a particular fish or wildlife population only if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to assure the continued viability of such population. For the purposes of this section, the term ''temporarily'' shall means only so long as reasonably necessary to achieve the purpose of the closure.

(b) If the Refuge Manager determines that an emergency situation exists and that extraordinary measures must be taken for public safety or to assure the continued viability of a particular fish or wildlife population, he may immediately close all or any portion of a refuge to the subsistence uses of such population. Such emergency closure shall be effective when made, shall not exceed sixty (60) days, and may not subsequently be extended unless the Refuge Manager establishes, after notice and public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, that such closure should be extended.

(c) Notice of administrative actions taken pursuant to this section and the reasons justifying such actions shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the State and in at least one local newspaper if available, and information about such actions and justifying reasons shall be made available for broadcast on local radio stations in a manner reasonably calculated to inform local rural residents in the affected vicinity. All closures shall be designated on a map which shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Refuge Manager of the affected refuge area and the post office or postal authority of every affected community within or near the refuge area, or by the posting of signs in the vicinity of the closures, or both.

Subpart C [Reserved]

Subpart D—Other Refuge Uses

§36.31 Recreational activities.

(a) Public recreational activities within the Alaska National Wildlife Refuges are authorized as long as such activities are conducted in a manner compatible with the purposes for which

the areas were established. Such recreational activities include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, nature observation and photography, sport hunting, sport fishing, boating, camping, hiking, picnicking and other related activities. Any existing special regulations now in force and effect shall continue to apply to the applicable refuge lands in Alaska National Wildlife Refuges.

(b) Surface collection, by hand (including handheld gold pans) and for personal recreational use only, of rocks and minerals is authorized: *Provided however,* That (1) collection of silver, platinum, gemstones and fossils is prohibited, and (2) collection methods which may result in disturbance of ground surface, such as the use of shovels, pickaxes, sluice boxes and dredges, are prohibited. The recreation activities specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section may be prohibited or otherwise restricted in accordance with the provisions of § 36.42.

§ 36.32 Taking of fish and wildlife.

(a) The taking of fish and wildlife for sport hunting, trapping and sport fishing is authorized in accordance with applicable State and Federal law and such laws are hereby adopted and made a part of these regulations; *Provided however,* That the Refuge Manager, pursuant to § 36.42, may designate areas where, and establish periods when, no taking of a particular population of fish or wildlife shall be permitted.

(b) The exercise of valid commercial fishing rights or privileges obtained pursuant to existing law, including any use of refuge areas for campsites, cabins, motorized vehicles and aircraft landing directly incident to the exercise of such rights or privileges, is authorized; *Provided, however,* That the Refuge Manager may restrict or prohibit the exercise of these rights or privileges or uses of federally owned lands directly incident to such exercise if he determines, after conducting a public hearing in the affected locality, that they are inconsistent with the purposes of the refuge and that they constitute a significant expansion of commercial fishing activities within such refuge beyond the level of such activities in 1979.

(c) The following provisions shall apply to any person while engaged in the taking of fish and wildlife within an Alaska National Wildlife Refuge:

(1) *Trapping and sport hunting.* (i) Each person shall secure and possess all required State licenses and shall comply with the applicable provisions of State law unless further restricted by Federal law;

(ii) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of Federal law;

(iii) In addition to the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, each person shall continue to secure a trapping permit from the appropriate Refuge Manager prior to trapping on the Kenai, Izembek and Kodiak Refuges and the Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge.

(iv) It shall be unlawful for a person having been airborne to use a firearm or any other weapon to take or assist in taking a wolf or wolverine until after 3:00 a.m. on the day following the day in which the flying occurred, except that a trapper may use a firearm or any other weapon to dispatch a legally caught wolf or wolverine in a trap or snare on the same day in which the flying occurred. This prohibition does not apply to flights on regularly scheduled commercial airlines between regularly maintained public airports.

(2) *Sport and commercial fishing.* (i) Each person shall secure and possess all required State licenses and shall comply with the applicable provisions of State law unless further restricted by Federal law;

(ii) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of Federal law.

(d) Nothing in this section shall apply to the taking of fish and wildlife for subsistence uses.

(e) Nothing in these rules shall be interpreted as waiving the requirements of other fish and wildlife conservation statutes such as the Airborne Hunting Act or those provisions of subchapter C of title 50 CFR regarding the taking of depredating wildlife. Animal control programs shall only be conducted in accordance with a special use permit issued by the Refuge Manager.

[46 FR 31827, June 17, 1981, as amended at 59 FR 39412, Aug. 2, 1994]

§36.33 Cabins and other related structures.

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this section, the term:

(1) *Administrative cabin* shall mean any cabin only used by refuge or other authorized personnel for the administration of the refuge.

(2) *Cabin* shall mean a small, usually single-story, three or more sided structure that is permanently and completely enclosed with a roof and walls. The roof and walls are not fabric, cannot be easily disassembled, and are not removed seasonally.

(3) *Commercial cabin* shall mean any cabin which is used in association with a commercial operation including but not limited to commercial fishing activities and recreational guiding services.

(4) *Existing cabin* shall mean any cabin situated on Federal lands before December 2, 1980. A cabin legally situated on lands that subsequently become refuge will also be considered an ''existing'' cabin providing the applicant meets the appropriate application deadlines.

(5) *Family* shall include the spouse (including what is known as a common-law relationship), children by birth or adoption, and other blood relatives within the second degree of kindred.

(6) *Guest* shall mean a person who occasionally visits the permittee in the cabin. This term does not include clients using commercial cabins.

(7) *Immediate family* shall include the spouse and children, either by birth or adoption, of the claimant residing in the cabin or structure.

(8) *New cabin* shall mean any permitted cabin constructed on refuge lands after December 2, 1980. This may also include a cabin whose claimant failed to meet the application deadline for existing cabins but is otherwise a permitted cabin.

(9) *Other related structures* shall mean those structures or devices essential to the activities for which the cabin special use permit is issued. This includes but is not limited to outdoor toilets, food caches, storage sheds, and fish drying racks.

(10) *Private recreational use* shall mean a use associated with leisure activities, not including bona fide subsistence uses or authorized commercial uses.

(11) *Public use cabin* shall mean a cabin owned and administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service and available for use by the public.

(b) *All cabins.* The regulations in this paragraph (b) shall apply to all cabins, claimants, occupants, and guests. The regulations in this paragraph (b) do not apply to temporary facilities: any structure or man-made improvement which can readily be completely dismantled and removed from the site when the period of authorized use is terminated.

(1) A special use permit is required to construct, use and/or occupy a cabin on Fish and Wildlife Service lands within the refuge. The permit may also authorize the use of related structures and other necessary appurtenances.

(2) After adequate public notice has been given, unclaimed cabins become the property of the Federal Government. Adequate public notice shall include: Posting notices of trespass on unclaimed cabins; publication of notices of trespass in Anchorage and Fairbanks newspapers and in at least one local newspaper if available; and posting notices of trespass at appropriate community post offices. A Government-owned cabin may be used for refuge administration, used for emergency purposes by the public, permitted to another applicant, designated a public use cabin, or destroyed. Disposal of excess cabins and structures will be according to regulations pursuant to title 41, chapter 114 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) Willful noncompliance with the conditions and stipulations of a special use permit shall be considered grounds to invoke the administrative process leading to notice and hearing, and possible revocation of the permit. The refuge manager will attempt to resolve problems of noncompliance with the permittee as soon as possible after the situation becomes known. If this effort fails, the refuge manager shall provide written notice to the permittee within 30 days of that date, informing the permittee of noncompliance, giving specific instructions for compliance and providing appropriate time for the permittee to comply.

(4) No special use permit will be issued for the construction of a cabin for private recreational use or for the private recreational use of an existing cabin.

(5) Guests are allowed to occupy a cabin only during the activity period identified on the special use permit. Guests occupying a cabin during the absence of the permittee shall obtain a letter of authorization from the permittee. The guest must have a copy of the letter in his/her possession. In commercial cabins, the permittee or another person listed on the permit must be present when the cabin is occupied by guests or clients.

(6) A person whose permit application (new or renewal) for a cabin has been denied or whose cabin permit has been revoked by the refuge manager may appeal to the Regional Director as described in § 36.41(b).

(c) *Existing cabins.* In addition to paragraph (b) of this section, the regulations in this paragraph (c) shall apply to all existing cabins, claimants, occupants, and guests.

(1) Where a valid cabin permit or lease was in effect on December 2, 1980, or at the time the land was subsequently added to the refuge, the refuge manager shall provide for the continuation of the permit or lease under the same conditions. The new permit shall be nontransferable and renewable every five years unless the continuation would directly threaten or significantly impair the purposes for which the refuge was established. The cabin and related structures are the personal property of the claimant and can be removed by him/her upon non-renewal or revocation. The owner of a cabin may sell his/her interest in the cabin to another person; however, the new owner does not automatically qualify for a permit and must apply for a new one.

(2) To obtain a special use permit for a cabin that was not under permit or lease before December 2, 1980, or at the time the land was subsequently added to the refuge, a claimant should submit to the refuge manager an application that includes the following:

(i) Reasonable proof of possessory interest or right to occupy the cabin as shown by affidavit, bill of sale, or other document.

(ii) Date of construction or acquisition.

(iii) A sketch or photograph that accurately depicts the cabin and related structures.

(iv) The dimensions of the cabin and related structures.

(v) A U.S. Geological Survey topographic map that shows the geographic location of the cabin and related structures.

(vi) The claimant's agreement to vacate and remove all personal property from the cabin and related structures within one year from receipt of a nonrenewal or revocation notice.

(vii) The claimant's acknowledgment that he/she has no legal interest in the real property on which the cabin and related structures are located.

(viii) A list of family members residing with the claimant in the cabin being applied for. It need only include those immediate family members who may be eligible to renew a permit for continued use and occupancy upon the original claimant's death (this is not applicable to cabins used for commercial purposes).

(3) Applications for permits for existing cabins, which are not currently under valid permits, will only be accepted for a period of one year following the effective date of these regulations. However, cabins that were legally located on lands that subsequently become refuge will also be considered ''existing'' cabins. The owners will have two years following the date the lands become refuge to apply for a permit. Following those dates, all applications for cabins will be for ''new'' cabins only, no matter when the cabin was built or first used. If ownership is not established within three years after the land becomes refuge, the cabin may be considered abandoned, and it will become Federal property in accordance with Federal regulations.

(4) The occupancy of a noncommercial cabin is limited to the permittee and his/her family, bona fide partners, and guests.

(5) Major modification or rehabilitation of an existing cabin must be approved by the refuge manager before construction begins. The modifications will be done by the permittee or designated agent and will remain the

property of the permittee. Major additions (e.g., larger than the original cabin) may fall under the ownership provisions for new cabins. Although cabins destroyed by accidents, vandalism or natural causes may be reconstructed, they must be approved by the refuge manager before construction and must meet the construction guidelines for new cabins, even though remaining the property of the claimant.

(d) *New cabins.* In addition to paragraph (b) of this section, the regulations in this paragraph (d) shall apply to all new cabins, claimants, occupants, and guests.

(1) A nontransferable, five year special use permit shall only be issued upon a determination that the proposed construction, use and maintenance of the cabin is compatible with refuge purposes and that the cabin use is either directly related to refuge administration or is needed for continuation of an ongoing activity or use otherwise allowed within the refuge where the applicant lacks a reasonable off-refuge site. In addition, these activities must have historically been supported by the construction and use of cabins in the geographic area. In general, new cabin permits will be given only to local residents to pursue a legitimate subsistence activity. In determining whether to permit the construction, use, and occupancy of cabins or other structures, the refuge manager shall be guided by factors such as other public uses, public health and safety, environmental and resource protection, research activities, protection of historic or scientific values, subsistence uses, endangered or threatened species conservation and other management considerations necessary to ensure that the activities authorized pursuant to a permit are compatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established.

(2) To obtain a special use permit for a new cabin, an applicant should submit to the refuge manager an application that includes the following:

(i) A sketch that accurately depicts the proposed cabin and related structures.

(ii) The dimensions of the proposed cabin and related structures.

(iii) A U.S. Geological Survey topographic map that shows the geographic location of the proposed cabin and related structures.

(iv) The applicant's agreement to vacate and remove all personal property from the cabin and related structures within one year from receipt of a nonrenewal or revocation notice.

(v) The applicant's acknowledgment that he/she has no legal interest in the cabin and related structures or in the real property on which the cabin and related structures are located.

(vi) A list of family members residing with the applicant in the cabin being applied for. It need only include those immediate family members who may be eligible to renew a permit for continued use and occupancy upon the original claimant's death.

(3) The permitting instrument shall be a nontransferable renewable five year special use permit. It shall be renewed every five years (upon request) until the death of the original claimant's last immediate family member unless the special use permit has been revoked or the cabin has been abandoned.

(4) No new cabins will be constructed in designated wilderness areas unless they are built specifically for the administration of the area, for public safety, or for trapping where trapping has been a traditional and customary use.

(5) New trapping cabins in wilderness will be available for public use to ensure public health and safety.

(6) The occupancy of a noncommercial cabin is limited to the permittee, and his/her family, bona fide partners, and guests.

(e) *Commercial cabins.* In addition to paragraph (b) of this section, the regulations in this paragraph (e) shall apply to all commercial cabins, permittees, clients, guests, and occupants.

(1) A special use permit is required for all cabins used for commercial purposes. Refuge managers may also issue special use permits that authorize additional commercial use of an existing cabin used for guiding, etc. The use of a new cabin shall be limited to the type of use specified in the original permit. The refuge manager may permit the

use of an existing cabin on non-wilderness refuge lands for the exercise of valid commercial fishing rights. Such a permit may be denied if, after conducting a public hearing in the affected locality, it is found that the use is inconsistent with refuge purposes and is a significant expansion of commercial fishing activities within the unit beyond 1979 levels.

(2) When the commercial fishing or guiding rights associated with a permittee's existing cabin are acquired by a new party, the privilege of using the cabin cannot be sold and the new party does not necessarily qualify for a cabin permit. He/she must apply for a permit and meet the criteria described in this paragraph (e) before issuance of a special use permit by the refuge manager. He/she may not occupy the cabin before issuance of a permit.

(3) No new commercial cabins will be permitted in wilderness areas.

(4) Commercial cabins may be occupied only by persons legitimately involved in the commercial enterprise, assistants, employees, their families, guests and clients and only during the time that the authorized activity is occurring. The names of those individuals, excluding guests and clients, will be listed on the permit. The permittee or another individual listed on the permit must be present when the cabin is occupied.

(5) Special use permits for commercial cabins may be renewed annually in conjunction with the special use permit renewal for the commercial activity itself. The cabin permit may be issued for periods of up to five years and is a separate permit from one issued for the commercial activity.

(f) *Administrative and government-owned public use cabins.* In addition to paragraph (a) of this section, the regulations in this paragraph (f) apply to all administrative and government-owned cabins.

(1) The refuge manager can designate those cabins not under permit as administrative cabins to be used for official government business. Administrative cabins may be used by the public during life-threatening emergencies. On a case-by-case basis, they may also be designated as public use cabins when not needed for government purposes. In such cases, the refuge manager must inform the public and post dates or seasons when the cabins are available.

(2) The refuge manager may designate government-owned cabins as public use cabins. They are only intended for short-term public recreational use and occupancy. The refuge manager may develop an allocation system for managing public use cabins for short-term recreational use. No existing public use cabins shall be removed or new public use cabins constructed within wilderness areas designated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 or subsequently designated wilderness areas until the Secretary of the Interior notifies the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

[59 FR 38314, July 27, 1994]

§ 36.34 Firearms.

The possession, use and transporting of firearms is authorized for hunting and personal protection in accordance with State and Federal laws unless prohibited or otherwise restricted by the Refuge Manager in accordance with the provisions of § 36.42.

§ 36.35 Unattended property.

(a) Leaving any snowmachine, vessel, off-road vehicle or other personal property unattended for longer than 12 months without the prior permission of the Refuge Manager is prohibited, and any property so left may be impounded by the Refuge Manager.

(b) The Refuge Manager may (1) designate areas where personal property may not be left unattended for any time period, (2) establish limits on the amount and type of personal property that may be left unattended, (3) prescribed the manner in which personal property may be left unattended or (4) establish limits on the length of time personal property may be left unattended.

(c) Such designations and restrictions arising under paragraph (b) of this section shall be (1) published in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the State, posted at community post offices within the affected vicinity, made available for broadcast

on local radio stations in a manner reasonably calculated to inform residents in the affected community, and designated in a map which shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Refuge Manager, or (2) designated by the posting of appropriate signs or (3) both.

(d) In the event unattended property interferes with the safe and orderly management of a refuge area or causes damage to refuge resources, it may be impounded by the Refuge Manager at any time.

§36.36 Sled dogs and household pets.

The general trespass provisions of 50 CFR 26.21 shall not apply to household pets and sled, work, or pack dogs under the direct control of their owners or handlers, but such activities may be prohibited or otherwise restricted pursuant to the provisions of §36.42.

[46 FR 40192, Aug. 7, 1981]

§36.37 Revenue producing visitor services.

(a) *Applicability*. (1) Except as otherwise provided for in this paragraph, the regulations contained in this section apply to new visitor services provided within all National Wildlife Refuge areas in Alaska.

(2) The rights granted by this section to historical operators, preferred operators, and Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated, are not exclusive. The Refuge Manager may authorize other persons to provide visitor services on refuge lands. Nothing in this section shall require the Refuge Manager to issue a visitor services permit if not otherwise mandated by statute to do so. Nothing in this section shall authorize the Refuge Manager to issue a visitor services permit to a person who is not capable of carrying out its terms and conditions in a satisfactory manner.

(3) This section does not apply to the guiding of sport hunting or sport fishing.

(b) *Definitions.* The following definitions shall apply to this section:

(1) *Best offer* means a responsive offer that best meets, as determined by the Refuge Manager, the selection criteria contained in a competitive solicitation for a visitor services permit.

(2) *Controlling interest, in the case of a corporation* means an interest, beneficial or otherwise, of sufficient outstanding voting securities or capital of the business, so as to permit exercise of final managerial authority over the actions and operations of the corporation, or election of a majority of the Board of Directors of the corporation.

(3) *Controlling interest in the case of a partnership, limited partnership, joint venture or individual entrepreneurship* means a beneficial ownership of or interest in the entity so as to permit the exercise of final managerial authority over the actions and operations of the entity.

(4) *Controlling interest in other circumstances* means any arrangement under which a third party has the ability to exercise general management authority over the actions or operations of the business.

(5) *Historical operator* means any person who:

(i) On or before January 1, 1979, was lawfully engaged in adequately providing any type of visitor service in a refuge within the scope of paragraph (c) of this section;

(ii) Has continued to lawfully provide that visitor service; and

(iii) Is otherwise determined by the Refuge Manager to have a right to continue to provide such services or similar services pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(6) *Local area* means that area in Alaska within 100 miles of the location within a refuge where any of the visitor service is authorized.

(7) *Local resident* means:

(i) For *individuals.* Those individuals that have maintained their primary, permanent residence and business within the local area for the past twelve (12) consecutive months and whenever absent from this primary, permanent residence, have the intention of returning to it. Factors demonstrating the location of an individual's primary, permanent residence and business may include, but are not limited to, the permanent address indicated on licenses issued by the State of Alaska, tax returns, and voter registrations.

(ii) For *corporations.* A corporation in which the controlling interest is held

by an individual or individuals who qualify as ''local resident(s)'' within the meaning of this section. For non-profit corporations a majority of the board members and a majority of the officers must qualify as ''local residents.''

(8) *Native Corporation* means the same as defined in section 102(6) of ANILCA.

(9) *Preferred operator* means a local resident or Native Corporation which is entitled to a preference under this section in the award of a permit, and as otherwise provided under section 1307(b) of ANILCA.

(10) A *responsive offer* means one which is timely made and meets the terms and conditions of the solicitation document.

(11) *Similar visitor service* means that visitor service authorized by the Refuge Manager to be provided on a refuge and determined by the Refuge Manager, on a case by case basis, to be similar to an established service being provided by a historical operator.

(12) *Visitor service* means any service or activity made available for a fee, commission, brokerage, or other compensation to persons who visit a refuge, including such services as providing food, accommodations, transportation, tours, and guides excepting the guiding of sport hunting and fishing. This also includes any activity where one participant/member or group of participants pays more in fees than the other participants (non-member fees, etc.), or fees are paid to the organization which are in excess of the bona fide expenses of the trip.

(13) *Right of first refusal* means, as it relates to section 1307(a) of ANILCA, a reasonable opportunity for a historical operator to review a description of the new similar service and the terms and conditions upon which it is to be provided to determine if the historical visitor service operator wishes to provide the service. As it relates to section 1307(c) of ANILCA, it refers to the opportunity for Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated to have the first opportunity to provide new visitor services on the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge in the Cook Inlet Region.

(c) *Visitor services existing on or before January 1, 1979, ''historical operators''.* (1) A historical operator shall have a right to continue to provide visitor services or similar services within such area, under appropriate terms and conditions, so long as such services are determined by the Refuge Manager to be consistent with the purposes for which the refuge was established. A historical operator must obtain a permit from the refuge manager to conduct the visitor services. The permit shall be for a fixed term and specified area, and shall contain such terms and conditions as are in the public interest. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit may result in cancellation of the authorization and consequent loss of historical operator rights under this section. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Refuge Manager from permitting persons, in addition to historical operators, to provide visitor services in the refuge at the Refuge Manager's discretion so long as historical operators are permitted to conduct a scope or level of visitor services equal to or greater than those provided prior to January 1, 1979, under terms and conditions consistent with this section. A historical operator may be permitted by the Refuge Manager, under separate authority, to increase the scope or level of visitor services provided prior to January 1, 1979, but no historical operating rights shall be obtained in such increase.

(2) A historical operator may also apply to the Refuge Manager for a permit or amended permit to provide similar types of visitor services. Granting the request will not result in an increase in the scope or level of service in excess of those provided as of January 1, 1979, by the requesting historical operator. The Refuge Manager shall grant the request if such visitor services are determined by the Refuge Manager to be:

(i) Consistent with the management of refuge resources and the purposes for which the refuge area was established;

(ii) Similar to the visitor services provided by the historical operator prior to January 1, 1979; and

(iii) Consistent with the legal rights of any other person.

(3) When a historical operator permit has expired, and if the visitor services

permitted by it were adequately provided and consistent with the purposes of the refuge as determined by the Refuge Manager, the Refuge Manager shall renew the permit for a fixed term consistent with such new terms and conditions as are in the public interest. Should a historical operator decline to accept an offer of renewal, its rights as a historical operator shall be considered as terminated.

(4) If the Refuge Manager determines that permitted visitor services must be curtailed or reduced in scope or season to protect refuge resources, or for other purposes, the Refuge Manager shall require the historical operator to make such changes in visitor services. If more than one historical operator providing the same type of visitor services is required to have those services curtailed, the Refuge Manager shall establish a proportionate reduction of visitor services among all such historical operators, taking into account historical operating levels and other appropriate factors, so as to achieve a fair curtailment of visitor services among the historical operators. If the level of visitor services must be so curtailed that only one historical operator feasibly may continue to provide the visitor services, the Refuge Manager shall select one historical operator to continue to provide the curtailed visitor services through a competitive selection process.

(5) The rights of a historical operator shall terminate if the historical operator fails to provide the visitor services under the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the Refuge Manager or fails to provide the visitor services for a period of more than twenty four (24) consecutive months.

(6) The rights of a historical operator under this section shall terminate upon a change, after January 1, 1979, in the controlling interest of the historical operator through sale, assignment, devise, transfer or otherwise.

(7) The Refuge Manager may authorize other persons to provide visitor services in a refuge in addition to historical operators, as long as such other persons conduct the services in a manner compatible with the purposes of the refuge.

(d) *Visitor services initially authorized after January 1, 1979, ''preferred operators''.* (1) In selecting persons to provide, and in permitting any type of visitor service, excepting guided hunting or fishing, the Refuge Manager will give a preference to preferred operators determined qualified to provide such visitor services. Preferences for most directly affected Native Corporation(s) and local residents are equal and are not additive.

(2) In selecting persons to provide any type of visitor service for refuges subject to a preferred operator preference under this section, the Refuge Manager will publicly solicit competitive offers for persons to apply for a permit, or the renewal of a permit, to provide such visitor service pursuant to Service procedures. Preferred operators must submit a responsive offer to such solicitation in order to effect their preference. If, as a result of the solicitation, an offer from a person other than a preferred operator is determined to be the best offer and that offeror is determined to be capable of carrying out the terms of the permit, the preferred operator which submitted the most responsive offer shall be given an opportunity to substantially equal the best offer received by amending its offer. If the amended offer of the preferred operator is considered by the Refuge Manager as being substantially equal to the terms of the best offer, the preferred operator, if determined to be capable of carrying out the terms of the permit, shall be awarded the visitor service permit. If the preferred operator fails to meet these requirements, the Refuge Manager shall award the permit to the person who submitted the best offer in response to the solicitation. The Native Corporation(s) determined to be ''most directly affected'' under this section and local residents have equal preference.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Refuge Manager from authorizing persons other than preferred operators to provide visitor services in refuge areas so long as the procedures described in this section have been followed with respect to preferred operators. Preferred operators are not entitled by this section to provide all visitor services in a qualified refuge.

(4) An offer from a Native Corporation or a local corporation under this section must document its controlling interest in the entity or in the case of a joint venture, all partners, making the offer.

(5) The preferences described in this section may not be sold, assigned, transferred, or devised, directly or indirectly.

(e) *Preference to Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated (CIRI).* (1) Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated, in cooperation with village corporations within Cook Inlet Region when appropriate, shall have a right of first refusal to provide new visitor services within that portion of the Kenai National Moose Range (Kenai National Wildlife Refuge) within the boundaries of Cook Inlet Region. The CIRI shall have ninety (90) days from receipt of a prospectus in which to exercise its right.

(2) In order to exercise this right of first refusal, CIRI must submit an offer responsive to the terms of a visitor services solicitation. If CIRI makes such an offer and is determined by the Refuge Manager to be capable of carrying out the terms of the special use permit, it shall be awarded the permit. If it does not, the permit may be awarded to another person pursuant to a showing that such other person can carry out the conditions of the special use permit in a manner compatible with the purposes of the refuge. An offer being made by CIRI under this section must document controlling interest by CIRI when made in cooperation with village corporations within the Cook Inlet Region. The CIRI right of first refusal shall have precedence over the rights of preferred operators.

(3) The right of first refusal described in this section may not be sold, transferred, devised, or assigned, directly or indirectly.

(f) *Most directly affected Native Corporation determination.* (1) Prior to the issuance of a solicitation document for any new visitor service in a refuge, the Refuge Manager shall provide an opportunity for any Native Corporation interested in providing visitor services within that refuge to submit an application to the Refuge Manager to be determined ''most directly affected'' Native Corporation. The application shall include but not be limited to, the following information:

(i) The name, address, and telephone number of the Native Corporation, the date of incorporation, its articles of incorporation and structure, and the name of the applicable refuge area;

(ii) The location of the corporation's population center or centers;

(iii) An assessment of the socio-economic impacts, including historical and traditional use, and their effects on the Native Corporation as a result of the expansion or establishment of the refuge; and

(iv) Any other information the Native Corporation believes is relevant.

(2) Upon receipt of all applications from interested Native Corporations, the Refuge Manager will determine the ''most directly affected'' Native Corporation based on, but not limited to, the following criteria:

(i) The number of acres of surface land within and adjoining the refuge that the Native Corporation owns, or which has been selected under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, unless such selection is determined to be invalid or is relinquished;

(ii) The distance and accessibility from the Native Corporation's population center and/or business address to the applicable refuge; and

(iii) The socio-economic impacts, including historic and traditional use, and their effects as a result of the expansion or establishment of the refuge.

(3) In the event that more than one Native Corporation is determined to be equally affected, each such Native Corporation shall be considered as a preferred operator under this section.

(4) The Refuge Manager's ''most directly affected'' Native Corporation determination or when requested, the Regional Director's appeal decision for a refuge is applicable for all new visitor services in that refuge.

(5) Any Native Corporation that has not applied for a most directly affected Native Corporation determination may apply for a determination upon issuance of a future solicitation for a new visitor service. A corporation determined to be most directly affected for a refuge will maintain that status for all future visitor service solicitations.

(g) *Appeal procedures.* Any person(s) who believe that they have been improperly denied rights with respect to providing visitor services under this section may appeal the denial to the Regional Director. Such an appeal must be submitted in writing within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the denial from which an appeal is sought. The appeals process as defined in 50 CFR subpart F, 36.41(b) will apply with exception of the period of time allowed to file an appeal.

[62 FR 1842, Jan. 14, 1997]

Subpart E—Refuge Specific Regulations

§36.39 Public use.

(a) *General.* Public use of Alaska National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) is permitted subject to all other parts of 50 CFR part 36, those sections of 50 CFR subchapter C not supplemented by part 36, and the following refuge-specific requirements:

(b) *Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.* (1) Amchitka Island—closed to all public access, occupancy and use, unless specifically authorized by a special use permit issued jointly by the Refuge Manager and the U.S. Navy (Commanding Officer, Fleet Surveillance Support Command, Chesapeake, Virginia).

(c) *Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Complex.* (1) The Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge (Complex) includes the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge, the Chignik and Ugashik Units of the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge and the Seal Cape Area of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

(2) Off-road vehicles are permitted on the refuge complex under §36.12(a),§36.39(c)(2)(ii) or §36.39(c)(2)(iii) and must meet the following conditions:

(i) Vehicles are limited to three or four-wheeled vehicles with a maximum gross weight of 650 pounds as listed by the manufacturer.

(ii) ORV's are permitted on the following trails only: Yantarni Bay Airstrip; Yantarni Bay Airstrip to beach trail; and Yantarni Bay Airstrip to oil well site trail. Maps of the above areas are available from the Refuge Manager.

(iii) Subject to the weight and size restrictions listed in (i) above, subsistence use of off-road vehicles, as authorized by 50 CFR 36.12(a) is allowed throughout the Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Complex.

(3) Camping is permitted on the Refuge Complex subject to the following restrictions:

(i) These camping limits do not apply to subsistence users except at Big Creek where they apply to all refuge complex users.

(ii) No permanent improvements may be made to campsites without a special use permit. All materials brought on to the refuge complex must be removed upon cessation of camping unless authorized by a special use permit.

(iii) Other than reserved sites authorized by special use permits, camping at one location is limited to seven consecutive nights from August 1 through November 15 within ¼ mile of the following waters: Becharof Lake in the Severson Peninsula area (Island Arm); Becharof Lake Outlet; Ugashik Narrows; Big Creek; Gertrude Lake; and Gertrude Creek between Gertrude Lake and the King Salmon River. Maps of the above areas are available from the Refuge Manager.

(iv) Tent camps must be moved a minimum of one mile following each seven-night camping stay during the periods specified above.

(4) Temporary facilities may be authorized on the Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Complex by special use permit only, subject to the following conditions:

(i) Except for administrative or subsistence purposes, new temporary facilities are prohibited within ¼ mile of the Becharof Lake shoreline.

(ii) Except for administrative purposes, new temporary facilities are prohibited in the following areas: within ¼ mile of the shorelines of Gertrude Lake and Long Lake; within ¼ mile of the airstrip on the south side of the King Salmon River approximately ½ mile above the confluence of Gertrude Creek and the King Salmon River; within ¼ mile of the shoreline of Upper and Lower Ugashik Lakes; within ¼ mile of

the shoreline of Becharof Lake outlet; and within ¼ mile of the shoreline of Big Creek. Maps of the above areas are available from the Refuge Manager.

(d)–(h) [Reserved]

(i) *Kenai National Wildlife Refuge*—(1) *Aircraft.* (i) The operation of aircraft on the Kenai NWR, except in an emergency, is permitted only as authorized in designated areas as described below. These areas are also depicted on a map available from the Refuge Manager.

(A) Within the Canoe Lakes, Andy Simons, and Mystery Creek units of the Kenai Wilderness, only the following lakes are designated for airplane operations:

CANOE LAKES UNIT

Bedlam Lake
Bird Lake
Cook Lake
Grouse Lake
King Lake
Mull Lake
Nekutak Lake
Norak Lake
Sandpiper Lake
Scenic Lake
Shoepac Lake
Snowshoe Lake
Taiga Lake
Tangerra Lake
Vogel Lake
Wilderness Lake

Pepper, Gene, and Swanson Lakes are only open for sport ice fishing.

ANDY SIMONS UNIT

Emerald Lake
Green Lake
Harvey Lake
High Lake
Iceberg Lake
Kolomin Lakes
Lower Russian Lake
Martin Lake
Pothole Lake
Twin Lakes
Upper Russian Lake
Windy Lake
Dinglestadt Glacier terminus lake
Wusnesenski Glacier terminus lake

Tustumena Lake and all wilderness lakes within one mile of the shoreline of Tustumena Lake.

All unnamed lakes in sections 1 & 2, T. 1 S., R. 10 W., and sections 4, 5, 8, & 9, T. 1 S., R. 9 W., S.M., AK.

MYSTERY CREEK UNIT

An unnamed lake in section 11, T. 6 N., R. 5 W., S.M., AK.

(B) Airplanes may operate on all lakes outside the Kenai Wilderness, except those lakes with recreational developments, including, but not limited to, campgrounds, campsites, and public hiking trails connected to road waysides. The non-wilderness lakes closed to aircraft operations are as follows:

NORTH OF STERLING HIGHWAY

Afonasi Lake
Anertz Lake
Breeze Lake
Cashka Lake
Dabbler Lake
Dolly Varden Lake
Forest Lake
Imeri Lake
Lili Lake
Mosquito Lake
Rainbow Lake
Silver Lake
Upper Jean Lake
Watson Lake
Weed Lake
West Lake

All lakes in the Skilak Loop Area (South of Sterling Highway and North of Skilak Lake) are closed to aircraft except that airplanes may land on Bottenintnin Lake, which is open year-around and Hidden Lake, which is only open for sport ice fishing.

SOUTH OF STERLING HIGHWAY

Headquarters Lake is restricted to administrative use only.

(ii) Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, the operation of aircraft is prohibited between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, on any lake where nesting trumpeter swans and/or their broods are present, except Windy and Lonesome Lakes where the closure is between May 1 and September 10 inclusive.

(iii) The operation of wheeled aircraft, at the pilot's own risk, is only authorized on the unmaintained Big Indian Creek Airstrip, on gravel areas within ½ mile of Wusnesenski Glacier terminus lake, and within the SE¼, section 16 and SW¼, section 15, T. 4 S., R. 8 W., Seward Meridian.

(iv) Unlicensed aircraft are permitted to operate on the refuge only as authorized by a special use permit from the Refuge Manager.

(v) Airplanes may operate only within designated areas on the Chickaloon Flats, as depicted on a map available from the Refuge Manager.

(vi) Airplane operation is permitted on the Kasilof River, the Chickaloon River outlet, and the Kenai River below Skilak Lake from June 15 through March 14. All other rivers on the refuge are closed to aircraft.

(2) *Motorboats.* Motorboats are authorized on all waters of the refuge except under the following conditions and within the following areas:

(i) Motorboats are not authorized on lakes within the Canoe Lakes Unit of the Kenai Wilderness, except those lakes designated for airplane operations as described on a map available from the Refuge Manager. Boat motor use is not authorized on those portions of the Moose and Swanson Rivers within the Canoe Lakes Unit of the Kenai Wilderness.

(ii) That section of the Kenai River from the outlet of Skilak Lake downstream for three miles is closed to motorboat use between March 15 and June 14, inclusive. However, any boat having a motor attached may drift or row through this section provided the motor is not operating.

(iii) That section of the Kenai River from the powerline crossing located approximately one mile below the confluence of the Russian and Kenai Rivers downstream to Skilak Lake is closed to motorboats. However, any boat having a motor attached may drift or row through this section provided the motor is not operating.

(iv) Motors in excess of 10 horsepower are not authorized on the Moose, Swanson, Funny, Chickaloon (upstream of river mile 7.5), Killey, and Fox Rivers.

(v) A ''no-wake'' restriction applies to Engineer, Upper and Lower Ohmer, Bottenintnin, Upper and Lower Jean, Kelly, Petersen, Watson, Imeri, Afonasi, Dolly Varden, and Rainbow Lakes.

(vi) Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, operation of a motorboat is prohibited between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, on any lake where nesting trumpeter swans and/or their broods are present, except Windy and Lonesome Lakes where the closure is between May 1 and September 10, inclusive.

(3) *Off-Road Vehicles.* (i) The use of air cushion, airboat, or other motorized watercraft, except motorboats, is not allowed on the Kenai NWR, except as authorized by a special use permit from the Refuge Manager.

(ii) Off-road vehicle use, including operation on lake and river ice, is not permitted. Licensed highway vehicles are permitted on Hidden, Engineer, Kelly, Petersen, and Watson Lakes for ice fishing purposes only, and must enter and exit lakes via existing boat ramps.

(4) *Snowmobiles.* Operation of snowmobiles is authorized on the Kenai NWR subject to the following conditions and exceptions:

(i) Snowmobiles are permitted between December 1 and April 30 only when the Refuge Manager determines that there is adequate snowcover to protect underlying vegetation and soils. During this time, the Refuge Manager will authorize, through public notice, the use of snowmobiles less than 46 inches in width and less than 1,000 pounds (450 kg) in weight. Designated snowmobile areas are described on a map available from the Refuge Manager.

(ii) All areas above timberline, except Caribou Hills, are closed to snowmobile use.

(iii) The area within sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, T. 4 N., R. 10 W., S.M., AK., east of the Sterling Highway right-of-way, including the refuge headquarters complex, the environmental education/cross-country ski trails, Headquarters and Nordic lakes, and the area north of the east fork of Slikok Creek and northwest of a prominent seismic trail to Funny River Road, is closed to snowmobile use.

(iv) An area, including the Swanson River Canoe Route and portages, beginning at the Paddle Lake parking area, then west and north along the Canoe Lakes wilderness boundary to the Swanson River, continuing northeast along the river to Wild Lake Creek, then east to the west shore of Shoepac Lake, south to the east shore of Antler Lake, and west to the beginning point near Paddle Lake, is closed to snowmobile use.

(v) An area, including the Swan Lake Canoe Route, and several road-connected public recreational lakes, bounded on the west by the Swanson River Road, on the north by the Swan

Lake Road, on the east from a point at the east end of Swan Lake Road south to the west bank of the Moose River, and on the south by the refuge boundary, is closed to snowmobile use.

(vi) Within the Skilak Loop Special Management Area, snowmobiles are prohibited, except on Hidden, Kelly, Petersen and Engineer lakes for ice fishing access only. Upper and Lower Skilak Lake campground boat launches may be used as access points for snowmobile use on Skilak Lake.

(vii) Snowmobiles may not be used on maintained roads within the refuge. Snowmobiles may cross a maintained road after stopping and when traffic on the roadway allows safe snowmobile crossing.

(viii) Snowmobiles may not be used for racing or for the harassment of wildlife.

(5) *Hunting and Trapping.* (i) Firearms may not be discharged within ¼ mile of designated public campgrounds, trailheads, waysides, buildings or the Sterling Highway from the east refuge boundary to the east junction of the Skilak Loop Road.

(ii) A special use permit, available from the Refuge Manager, is required prior to baiting black bears.

(iii) Hunting with the aid or use of a dog for taking big game is permitted only for black bear, and then only under the terms of a special use permit from the Refuge Manager.

(iv) Hunting and trapping within sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, T. 4 N., R. 10 W., S.M., AK., encompassing the Kenai NWR headquarters/visitor center and associated environmental education trails, are prohibited. The boundary of these administrative and environmental education areas is depicted on a map available from the Refuge Manager.

(6) *Fishing.* Fishing is prohibited June 1 to August 15, on the south bank of the Kenai River from the Kenai-Russian River Ferry dock to a point 100 feet downstream.

(7) *Other Public Uses.* (i) Camping is permitted on the Kenai NWR subject to the following restrictions:

(A) Camping may not exceed 14 days in any 30 day period anywhere on the refuge.

(B) Campers may not spend more than two consecutive days at the Kenai-Russian River access area, more than seven consecutive days at Hidden Lake Campground, or more than seven consecutive days in refuge shelters.

(C) Within developed campgrounds, camping is permitted only in designated areas and open fires are permitted only in Service-provided fire grates or portable, self-contained, metal fire grills.

(D) No camping is permitted within ¼ mile of the Sterling Highway, Ski Hill or Skilak Loop roads, except in designated campgrounds.

(E) Campers may cut only dead and down timber for campfire use.

(F) Pets in developed campgrounds are permited only on a leash no longer than nine feet.

(ii) Removal of timber, including the cutting of firewood for home use, is permitted only as authorized by a special use permit from the Refuge Manager.

(iii) Leaving personal property unattended longer than 72 hours is authorized only in designated areas or as authorized by a special use permit from the Refuge Manager.

(iv) Rock outcrop islands in Skilak Lake used by nesting cormorants and gulls and the adjacent waters within 100 yards are closed to public entry and use from March 15 to September 30. Maps showing these areas are available from the Refuge Manager.

(v) All radio transmitters, neck and leg bands, ear tags, or other research marking devices recovered from wildlife shall be turned in to the Refuge Manager or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game within five days after recovery.

(vi) Use of non-motorized wheeled vehicles is permitted only on refuge roads designated for public vehicular access.

(vii) The use of motorized equipment, including but not limited to, chainsaws, generators, and auxiliary power units, is not permitted within the Kenai Wilderness, except snowmobiles, airplanes, and motorboats in designated areas.

(viii) All canoeists on the Swanson River and Swan Lake Canoe Routes must register at entrance points. Maximum group size is 15 persons.

(j) *Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge*—(1) *Seasonal public use closure of the O'Malley River Area.* That area within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge described in this paragraph (j)(1) is closed to all public access, occupancy and use from June 25 through September 30. The area subject to seasonal closure consists of lands and waters located within Township 33 South, Range 30 West, Seward Meridian, Alaska, consisting of approximately 2,560 acres, and more particularly described as follows: Township 33 South, Range 30 West, Seward Meridian, Alaska, all of Section 25; all of Section 26, excluding U.S. Survey 10875 and the adjacent riparian ownership (Koniag Inc.) fronting the survey and extending to the center of Karluk Lake; and all of Sections 35 and 36, excluding U.S. Survey 10876 and the adjacent riparian ownership (Koniag Inc.) fronting the survey and extending to the center of Karluk Lake. Maps of the closure area are available from the Refuge.

(2) Access easement provision. Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph (j), there exists a twenty-five foot wide access easement on an existing trail within the Koniag Inc. Regional Native Corporation lands within properties described in paragraph (j)(1) of this section in favor of the United States of America.

[51 FR 32332, Sept. 11, 1986, as amended at 51 FR 41509, Nov. 17, 1986; 60 FR 37311, July 19, 1995; 61 FR 29497, June 11, 1996]

Subpart F—Permits and Public Participation and Closure Procedures

§36.41 Permits.

(a) *Applicability.* The regulations contained in this section apply to the issuance and administration of competitively and noncompetitively issued permits for economic and/or other privileged uses on all national wildlife refuges in Alaska. Nothing in this section requires the refuge manager to issue a special use permit if not otherwise mandated by statute to do so. Supplemental procedures for granting historical use, Native Corporation, and local preferences in the selection of commercial operators to hold permits to provide visitor services, other than hunting and fishing guiding on refuges in Alaska, are addressed in §36.37, Revenue producing visitor services.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, the term or terms:

Commercial visitor service means any service or activity made available for a fee, commission, brokerage or other compensation to persons who visit a refuge, including such services as providing food, accommodations, transportation, tours, and guides. Included is any activity where one participant/member or group of participants pays more in fees than the other participants (non-member fees, etc.), or fees are paid to the organization which are in excess of the bona fide expenses of the trip;

Entire business means all assets including, but not limited to, equipment, facilities, and other holdings directly associated with the permittee's type of commercial visitor service authorized by permit. This term also includes assets held under the name of separate business entities, which provide the same specific type of commercial visitor services authorized by permit, that the permittee has a financial interest in. The term does not include related enterprises owned by the permittee such as taxidermy and travel services;

Immediate family means the spouse and children, either by birth or adoption, of the permittee.

Operations plan means a narrative description of the commercial operations which contains all required information identified in the prospectus;

Permit means a special use permit issued by the refuge manager which authorizes a commercial visitor service or other activity restricted by law or regulation on a national wildlife refuge;

Prospectus means the document that the Service uses in soliciting competition to award commercial visitor services on a refuge;

Subcontracting means any activity in which the permittee provides financial or other remuneration to anyone other than employees to conduct the specific commercial services authorized by the Service. The permittee's primary authorized activities must be conducted

in a genuine employer/employee relationship where the source of all remuneration for services provided to clients is from the permittee. Subcontracting does not apply to booking services or authorized secondary services provided to clients in support of the permittee's primary authorized activities (e.g., a guide paying a marine or air taxi operator to transport clients);

Subletting means any activity in which the permittee receives financial or other remuneration in return for allowing another commercial operator to conduct any of the permittee's authorized activities in the permittee's use area; and

Use area means the designated area where commercial services may be conducted by the permittee.

(c) *General provisions.* In all cases where a permit is required, the permittee must abide by the conditions under which the permit was issued. Refuge managers will provide written notice to the permittee in all cases where documentation of noncompliance is prepared for use in any administrative proceeding involving the permittee.

(d) *Application.* (1) This section and other regulations in this part 36, generally applicable to the National Wildlife Refuge System, require that permits be obtained from the refuge manager. For activities on the following refuges, request permits from the respective refuge manager in the following locations:

Refuge	Office location
Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge.	King Salmon.
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.	Homer.
Aleutian Islands Unit, Alaska Maritime NWR.	Homer.
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	Fairbanks.
Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	King Salmon.
Innoko National Wildlife Refuge	McGrath.
Izembek National Wildlife Refuge	Cold Bay.
Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge	Fairbanks.
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge	Soldotna.
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge	Kodiak.
Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge	Galena.
Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge	Galena.
Selawik National Wildlife Refuge	Kotzebue.
Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge	Tok.
Togiak National Wildlife Refuge	Dillingham.
Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	Bethel.
Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	Fairbanks.

(2) For noncompetitively issued permits, the applicant may present the application verbally if he/she is unable to prepare a written application. The refuge manager will keep a written record of such verbal application. For competitively issued permits, the applicant must submit a written application in the format delineated in the prospectus or other designated format of the Service.

(3) The refuge manager will grant or deny applications for noncompetitively issued permits in writing within 45 days, except for good cause. For competitively issued permits, the refuge manager will grant or deny applications in accordance with the time frame established in the prospectus, except for good cause.

(4) Refuge managers may establish application period deadlines for individual refuges for both competitively and noncompetitively issued permits. The refuge manager will send notification of availability for commercial opportunities and application deadlines to existing and/or the previous year's permittees. He/she will publish the notice in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the State and in at least one local newspaper if available, and will make available for broadcast on local radio stations in a manner reasonably calculated to inform local prospective applicants.

(5) The Service may limit the number of applications that an individual may submit for competitively awarded offerings.

(e) *Competitively awarded permits.* (1) Where the number of available permits is limited, refuge managers will award permits competitively. A prospectus with invitation to bid system will be the primary competitive method used for selecting commercial visitor services. Where justified, other selection methods, including but not limited to lotteries, may be used. Such circumstances may include, but not be limited to, the timely refilling of use areas that have become vacant during regularly scheduled terms to prevent commercial visitor service opportunities from going unused, and initiating trial programs on individual refuges. The refuge manager has discretionary authority to issue noncompetitive permits on a one-time, short-term basis to accredited educational institutions and

other nonprofit organizations to conduct primarily environmental education-related activities that also may be recreational in nature in use areas where permits for that type of guided recreational activity are otherwise limited to competitive award.

(2) Where numbers of permits have been limited for an activity prior to the promulgation of these regulations and a prospectus with invitation to bid system has not yet been developed, refuge managers may issue noncompetitive five-year permits consistent with the terms set forth in paragraph (e)(16) of this section on a one-time basis to existing permittees.

(3) The Service will publish notice of all solicitations for competition in accordance with paragraph (d)(4) of this section and include reasonable application periods of not less than 60 days. When competitively selecting permittees for an activity in a use area where permits for that activity were not previously competitively awarded, the Service will publish notice of the upcoming opportunity a minimum of 18 months prior to the effective date of the permit term.

(4) All prospectuses will identify the selection criteria that the Service will use to evaluate the proposals. All prospectuses involving commercial visitor services must include experience and performance in providing the same or similar services as a criterion. In evaluating the experience of an applicant, the Service will specifically consider knowledge of the specific area covered by the prospectus and the nature of the technical skills required to provide quality service to the public.

(5) A panel of Service employees who use a scoring process based on the selection criteria will evaluate and rank applications received in response to a prospectus.

(6) The Service has discretionary authority to not evaluate or consider proposals that are incomplete or improperly submitted.

(7) The Service may establish minimum scores to qualify for the award of permits. If established, these minimum scores will be identified in the prospectus.

(8) The Service may establish limits on the number of use areas within an individual refuge, or on refuges statewide, in which a permittee is authorized to operate. This limit applies to different corporations in which the same individual has any ownership interests.

(9) When vacancies occur in competitively filled use areas, the procedure for reissuing the permits will depend on how long it has been since the permit originally was issued. The Service will award the permit to the next highest ranking interested applicant in the original solicitation, if a vacancy occurs within the first 12 months of the permit's effective date. Resolicited competition for the area will occur as soon as practicable if:

(i) A vacancy occurs after 12 months of the permit's effective date; and

(ii) At least 24 months of the original permit term is available for a new permittee after completion of the solicitation, application, evaluation and awards period. If less than 24 months of the term of the permit is available, the Service has the discretion to solicit competition during the regularly scheduled solicitation period. The Service may annually issue noncompetitive permits for vacant areas, where there has not been significant permittee interest, until competition can be solicited in conjunction with other solicitations for vacant areas.

(10) Terms of permits awarded under the prospectus with invitation method are valid for 5 years except in those instances where the Service issues permits to fill vacancies occurring during a scheduled award cycle. In these instances, the permit duration is limited to the expiration date of the original award period. Permits awarded under the prospectus by invitation method must be renewed noncompetitively by the refuge manager for a period of 5 additional years upon application and a showing of permittee compliance with all applicable permit terms and conditions and a satisfactory record of performance. After one renewal, the Service shall not extend or noncompetitively renew another permit.

(11) Permit privileges may be transferred to other qualified entities that demonstrate the ability to meet Service standards, as outlined in the prospectus upon which the existing permit

was based, subject to approval by the refuge manager. Requests for transfers must be made in writing to the refuge manager. A permittee who transfers his/her privileges will not be eligible to be considered for competitively awarded permits for the same type of activity on the same national wildlife refuge for a period of three years following the authorized transfer. The Service retains complete discretion in allowing transfers. In general, the Service approves transfers only upon demonstrating that it is to the government's benefit and if all the following criteria are satisfied:

(i) The transfer is part of the sale or disposition of the current permittee's entire business as earlier defined;

(ii) The current permittee was either conducting the commercial operation in the refuge under authorization of a permit for a minimum of 12 years or owns significant real property in the area, the value of which is dependent on holding a refuge permit. Consideration of the last element will include, but is not limited to:

(A) The relationship of the real property to permitted refuge activities as documented in the operations plan;

(B) The percentage that the authorized refuge activities comprise of the total commercial use associated with the real property; and

(C) The appraised value of the real property.

(iii) The transferee must be independently qualified to hold the permit under the standards of the prospectus of the original existing permit.

(iv) The transferee has an acceptable history of compliance with State and Federal fish and wildlife and related permit regulations during the past 5 years. An individual with any felony conviction is an ineligible transferee. Transfer approval to an individual having any violations, convictions, or pleas of nolo contendere for fish and wildlife related federal misdemeanors or State violations will be discretionary. Denial is based on, but not limited to, whether the individual committed any violation in which the case disposition resulted in any of the following:

(A) Any jail time served or probation;

(B) Any criminal fine of $250 or greater;

(C) Forfeiture of equipment or harvested animal (or parts thereof) valued at $250 or greater;

(D) Suspension of privileges or revocation of any fish and wildlife related license/permits;

(E) Other alternative sentencing that indicates the penalty is of equal severity to the foregoing elements; or

(F) Any multiple convictions or pleas of nolo contendere for fish and wildlife-related Federal misdemeanors or State fish and wildlife-related violations or misdemeanors irrespective of the amount of the fine.

(12) The transferee must follow the operations plan of the original permittee. The transferee may modify the operations plan with the written consent of the refuge manager as long as the change does not result in increased adverse impacts to refuge resources or other refuge users.

(13) Upon timely approval of the transfer, the Service will issue the new permittee a permit for the remaining portion of the original permit term. The refuge manager retains the right to restrict, suspend, revoke, or not renew the permit for failure to comply with its terms and conditions.

(14) Permit privileges issued under this paragraph (e) may be transferred, subject to refuge manager approval, to a former spouse when a court awards permit-associated business assets in a divorce settlement agreement to that person. The recipient must independently qualify to hold the originally issued permit under the minimum standards identified by the Service, and the permittee must have an acceptable history of compliance as set forth in paragraph (e)(11)(iv) of this section.

(15) Permit privileges issued under this paragraph (e) may be transferred in the case of death or disability of the permittee, subject to refuge manager approval, as provided in this paragraph (e). In these cases, the permit privileges may pass to a spouse who can demonstrate he/she is capable of providing the authorized services and who has an acceptable history of compliance as set forth in paragraph (e)(11)(iv) of this section. A spouse who

lacks any required license(s) but otherwise qualifies may hire an employee, who holds the required license(s) and who has an acceptable history of compliance as set forth in paragraph (e)(11)(iv) of this section, to assist in the operation. Permit privileges may also pass to another member of the immediate family or a person who was a business partner at the time of original permit issuance. This person must be independently qualified under the minimum standards identified by the Service at the time of original permit issuance and have an acceptable history of compliance as set forth in paragraph (e)(11)(iv) of this section.

(16) Upon September 26, 1997, refuge managers will amend existing competitively-awarded permits through the prospectus method to make the terms fully consistent with this section, including eligibility for a 5-year noncompetitive renewal.

(f) *Fees.* Permittees must pay fees formally established by regional and/or nation-wide Service policy. The refuge manager must document any fee exemption.

(g) *Subletting and subcontracting.* A permittee may not sublet any part of an authorized use area. Subcontracting any service authorized by the permit requires written approval from the refuge manager unless the subcontracted service is specifically identified in the permittee's approved operations plan.

(h) *Restriction, suspension and revocation of permits.* The refuge manager may suspend, revoke, or reasonably restrict the terms of a permit for noncompliance with the terms and conditions of the regulations in this subchapter C; for nonuse of the permit; for violations/convictions (including pleas of nolo contendere) of any law or regulation pertaining to the same type of activity authorized by the permit, whether or not the activity occurred on or off the refuge; to protect public health or safety; or if the refuge manager determines the use to be incompatible with refuge purposes or is inconsistent with the Service's obligations under Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. All actions pertaining to this paragraph are subject to the appeal process as set forth in paragraph (i) of this section.

(i) *Appeals.* (1) Any person adversely affected by a refuge manager's decision or order relating to the person's permit, or application for a permit, has the right to have the decision or order reviewed by the regional director. This section does not apply to permits or applications for rights-of-way. See 50 CFR 29.22 for the hearing and appeals procedure on rights-of-way.

(2) Prior to making any adverse decision or order on any permit or an application for a noncompetitively issued permit, the refuge manager will notify the permittee or applicant, verbally or in writing, of the proposed action and its effective date. A permittee or applicant of noncompetitively issued permits, shall have 45 calendar days after notification in which to present to the refuge manager, orally or in writing, a statement in opposition to the proposed action or effective date. Notification in writing to a valid permit holder shall occur within 10 calendar days after receipt of the statement in opposition to the refuge manager's final decision or order. An applicant for a noncompetitively issued permit shall be notified in writing within 30 calendar days after receipt of the statement in opposition, of the refuge manager's final decision or order. An applicant for a competitively issued permit who is not selected will not receive advance notice of the award decision. Such applicants, who wish to appeal the decision must appeal directly to the regional director within the time period provided for in paragraph (i)(3) of this section.

(3) The permittee or applicant shall have 45 calendar days from the postmarked date of the refuge manager's final decision or order in which to file a written appeal to the regional director. In appeals involving applicants who were not selected during a competitive selection process, the selected applicant concurrently will have the opportunity to provide information to the regional director prior to the final decision. Selected applicants who choose to take advantage of this opportunity, will retain their right of appeal should the appeal of the unsuccessful applicant result in reversal or revision of the original decision. For purposes

of reconsideration, appellants shall present the following information:

(i) Any statement or documentation, in addition to that included in the initial application, permit or competitive prospectus, which demonstrates that the appellant satisfies the criteria set forth in the document under which the permit application/award was made;

(ii) The basis for the permit applicant's disagreement with the decision or order being appealed; and

(iii) Whether or not the permit applicant requests an informal hearing before the regional director.

(4) The regional director will provide a hearing if requested by the applicant. After consideration of the written materials and oral hearing, and within a reasonable time, the regional director shall affirm, reverse, or modify the refuge manager's decision or order and shall set forth in writing the basis for the decision. The applicant must be sent a copy of the decision promptly. The decision will constitute final agency action.

(5) Permittee compliance with any decision or order of a refuge manager shall be required during the appeal process unless the regional director makes a preliminary finding contrary to the refuge manager's decision, and prepares a written determination that such action is not detrimental to the interests of the United States, or upon submission and acceptance of a bond deemed adequate by the refuge manager to indemnify the United States from loss or damage.

(j) *State selection of guide-outfitters.* Nothing in this section will prohibit the Service from cooperating with the State of Alaska in administering the selection of sport fishing guides and big game hunting guide-outfitters operating on national wildlife refuges should the State develop a competitive selection process which is acceptable to the Service.

[62 FR 45340, Aug. 27, 1997]

§ 36.42 Public participation and closure procedures.

(a) *Authority.* The Refuge Manager may close an area or restrict an activity on an emergency, temporary, or permanent basis.

(b) *Criteria.* In determining whether to close an area or restrict an activity otherwise allowed, the Refuge Manager shall be guided by factors such as public health and safety, resource protection, protection of cultural or scientific values, subsistence uses, endangered or threatened species conservation, and other management considerations necessary to ensure that the activity or area is being managed in a manner compatible with the purposes for which the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge area was established.

(c) *Emergency closures or restrictions.* (1) Emergency closures or restrictions relating to the use of aircraft, snowmachines, motorboats, or nonmotorized surface transportation shall be made after notice and hearing;

(2) Emergency closures or restrictions relating to the taking of fish and wildlife shall be accompanied by notice with a subsequent hearing;

(3) Other emergency closures or restrictions shall become effective upon notice as prescribed in § 36.42(f); and

(4) No emergency closure or restriction shall be for a period exceeding 30 days.

(d) *Temporary closures or restrictions.* (1) Temporary closures or restrictions relating to the use of aircraft, snowmachines, motorboats or nonmotorized surface transportation, or to the taking of fish and wildlife, shall not be effective prior to notice and hearing in the vicinity of the area(s) affected by such closures or restriction, and other locations as appropriate;

(2) Other temporary closures shall be effective upon notice as prescribed in § 36.42(f);

(3) Temporary closures or restrictions shall extend only for so long as necessary to achieve their purposes, and in no case may exceed 12 months or be extended beyond that time.

(e) *Permanent closures or restrictions.* Permanent closures or restrictions shall be made only after notice and public hearings in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, and after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(f) *Notice.* Emergency, temporary or permanent closures or restrictions shall be: (1) Published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the

State and in at least one local newspaper if available, posted at community post offices within the vicinity affected, made available for broadcast on local radio stations in a manner reasonably calculated to inform residents in the affected vicinity, and designated on a map which shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Refuge Manager and other places convenient to the public; or

(2) Designated by the posting of appropriate signs; or

(3) Both.

(g) *Openings.* In determining whether to open an area to public use or activity otherwise prohibited, the Refuge Manager shall provide notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER and shall, upon request, hold a hearing in the affected vicinity and other location, as appropriate prior to making a final determination.

(h) Except as otherwise specifically permitted under the provision of this part, entry into closed areas or failure to abide by restrictions established under this section is prohibited.

TABLE I—SUMMARY LISTING THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES IN ALASKA AS ESTABLISHED BY THE ALASKA LANDS ACT, PUB. L. 96–487, DECEMBER 2, 1980

1. Alaska Maritime, including:
   Aleutian Island*
   Bering Sea*
   Bogoslof*
   Chamisso*
   Forrester Island*
   Hazy Islands*
   Pribilof*
   Saint Lazaria*
   Semidi*
   Simeonof*
   Tuxedni*
2. Alaska Peninsula
3. Arctic, including: William O. Douglas*
4. Becharof**
5. Innoko
6. Izembek*
7. Kanuti
8. Kenai*
9. Kodiak*
10. Koyukuk
11. Nowitna
12. Selawik
13. Tetlin
14. Togiak, including: Cape Newenham*
15. Yukon Delta, including:
   Clarence Rhode*
   Hazen Bay*
   Nunivak*
16. Yukon Flats*

PART 37—GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION OF THE COASTAL PLAIN, ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA

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37.2 Definitions.
37.3 Other applicable laws.
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37.11 General standards for exploratory activities.
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37.13 Group participation.
37.14 Bonding.

Subpart C—Exploration Plans

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37.22 Approval of exploration plan.
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Subpart F—Reporting and Data Management

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*These indicated units were previously existing refuges before the Alaska Lands Act of December 2, 1980, and are now part of the 16 National Wildlife Refuges established by the Alaska Lands Act.

APPENDIX I TO PART 37—LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COASTAL PLAIN, ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA

AUTHORITY: Sec. 1002, Pub. L. 96–487, 94 Stat. 2449, as amended by sec. 110, Pub. L. 97–394, 96 Stat. 1982 (16 U.S.C. 3142); sec. 110, Pub. L. 89–665, as added by sec. 206, Pub. L. 96–515, 94 Stat. 2996 (16 U.S.C. 470h–2); sec. 401, Pub. L. 148, 49 Stat. 383, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715s); 31 U.S.C. 9701; 5 U.S.C. 301; 209 DM 6.1.

SOURCE: 48 FR 16858, Apr. 19, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE: The information collection requirements contained in this part do not require approval by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq., because there are fewer than 10 respondents annually.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 37.1 Purpose.

These regulations implement the requirement of section 1002(d) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 94 Stat. 2450, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 3142(d), that the Secretary establish guidelines governing surface geological and geophysical exploration for oil and gas within the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Section 1002 mandates an oil and gas exploration program for the refuge's coastal plain. The program shall culminate in a report to Congress which contains, among other things, the identification of those areas within the coastal plain that have oil and gas production potential, an estimate of the volume of oil and gas concerned, the description of the wildlife, its habitat, and other resources that are within the areas identified, and an evaluation of the adverse effects that the carrying out of further exploration for, and the development and production of, oil and gas within such areas will have on the refuge's resources. It is the objective of this program to ascertain the best possible data and information concerning the probable existence, location, volume, and potential for further exploration, development, and production of oil and gas within the coastal plain without significantly adversely affecting the wildlife, its habitat, or the environment and without unnecessary duplication of exploratory activities. These regulations prescribe the requirements and procedures for obtaining authorization for and the conduct of such exploratory activities, and for submitting to the Department the resulting data and information. These regulations also describe other matters relating to the administration of the program.

§ 37.2 Definitions.

The following definitions are applicable to the sections of this part.

(a) *Act* means section 1002 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 94 Stat. 2449, as amended by section 110 of Pub. L. 97–394, 96 Stat. 1982, 16 U.S.C. 3142.

(b) *Adequate protective cover* means snow or a frostline, or both, sufficient to protect the vegetation and soil from significant adverse effects due to the operation of surface equipment, as determined by the Regional Director.

(c) *Coastal lagoons* means the waters and submerged lands between the mainland and the offshore barrier islands that lie between Brownlow Point and the Aichilik River within the coastal plain.

(d) *Coastal plain* means that area shown on the map entitled ''Arctic National Wildlife Refuge'', dated August 1980, and legally described in appendix I of this part.

(e) *Cultural resource* means any district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering or culture, as determined in accordance with 36 CFR 60.6.

(f) *Department* means the Department of the Interior and any of its component bureaus and offices.

(g) *Director* means the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of his authorized representative.

(h) *Exploration plan* means the way in which a program of exploratory activities is proposed to be arranged and carried out.

(i) *Exploratory activities* means surface geological exploration or seismic exploration or both of the coastal plain and all related activities and logistics required for either or both, and any other type of geophysical exploration of the coastal plain which involves or is a component of an exploration program for the coastal plain involving

surface use of refuge lands and all related activities and logistics required for such exploration.

(j) *Harass* means to pursue, hunt, take, capture, molest, collect, harm, shoot or kill or attempt to engage in any of the preceding by either intentional or negligent act or omission.

(k) *Hazardous substances* means petroleum, petroleum products, toxic materials, chemical effluent, explosives, or other materials which are likely to cause significant adverse effects to the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, the environment, or humans.

(l) *Permittee* means the person authorized by a special use permit issued pursuant to this part to conduct exploratory activities on the coastal plain; any official, employee, contractor, subcontractor or agent of the permittee or of the permittee's designee; and any participant to the permittee's permit.

(m) *Person* means any individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, organization, or agency.

(n) *Plan of operation* means detailed procedures, covering a period not to exceed 12 months, proposed for executing an exploration plan.

(o) *Processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information* means any data or information which results from any subsequent modification, processing, analysis, or interpretation of raw data and information by human or electronic means, on or off the refuge.

(p) *Raw data and information* means all original observations and recordings in written or electronic form and samples obtained during field operations.

(q) *Refuge* means the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

(r) *Regional Director* means the Regional Director, Region 7 of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or his authorized representative.

(s) *Rehabilitation* means the act of returning the landform and vegetation to as near its original shape and condition as practicable, as determined by the Regional Director.

(t) *Secretary* means the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

(u) *Service* means the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(v) *Solicitor* means the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior or his authorized representative.

(w) *Special use permit* means a revocable, nonpossessory privilege issued in writing by the Regional Director and authorizing the permittee to enter and use the refuge for a specified period to conduct exploratory activities, and other activities necessary thereto.

(x) *Support facilities* means facilities on or near the refuge used to provide logistical support for the field exploratory activities.

(y) *Third party* means any person other than a representative of the permittee or the United States government.

(z) *Waste* means all material for discard from exploratory activities. It includes, but is not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, fuel drums, shot wire, survey stakes, explosives boxes, ashes, and functional and nonfunctional equipment.

(aa) *Wildlife* means fish or wildlife or both.

§ 37.3 Other applicable laws.

(a) Nothing in this part shall be construed to relieve a permittee or any person from complying with any applicable federal laws or any applicable state and local laws, the requirements of which are not inconsistent with this part.

(b) Until the litigation between the United States and the State of Alaska over title to the submerged lands of the coastal lagoons, ''United States v. Alaska'', Sup. Ct., No. 84, Orig. (1979), is resolved, the permittee shall satisfy both federal and state requirements for conducting oil and gas exploration in the coastal lagoons. In the event of an inconsistency between such requirements the permittee shall satisfy that requirement which provides the greatest environmental protection.

§ 37.4 Disclaimer and disqualification.

(a) Authorization granted under this part to conduct exploratory activities shall not confer a right to any discovered oil, gas, or other mineral in any manner.

(b) Any person who obtains access pursuant to § 37.54 to data and information obtained as a result of carrying

out exploratory activities shall be disqualified from obtaining or participating in any lease of the oil and gas to which such data and information pertain. Any person who obtains access to data and information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities from any person other than the permittee who obtained such data and information shall be disqualified from obtaining or participating in any lease of the oil and gas to which such data and information pertain.

Subpart B—General Requirements

§ 37.11 General standards for exploratory activities.

(a) No exploratory activities shall be conducted without a special use permit. Requirements and procedures for obtaining a special use permit are prescribed in §§ 37.21 through 37.23.

(b) Exploratory activities shall be conducted so that they do not:

(1) Significantly adversely affect the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, or the environment;

(2) Unnecessarily duplicate exploratory activities of the permittee or another permittee; and

(3) Unreasonably or significantly interfere with another permittee's activities.

(c) Reexamination of an area may be permitted by the Regional Director if necessary to correct data deficiencies or to refine or improve data or information already gathered.

(d) Drilling of exploratory wells is prohibited.

§ 37.12 Responsibilities of permittee.

(a) The permittee shall comply and shall be responsible for the compliance of its officials, employees, contractors, subcontractors and agents with the regulations of this part, the terms and conditions of its special use permit, the provisions of its approved exploration plan and plan or operation, and all reasonable stipulations, demands and orders issued by the Regional Director. All actions by the permittee inconsistent with this part are prohibited.

(b) The permittee shall designate a general representative who shall be the person primarily accountable for managing the permittee's authorized activities, and a field representative who shall be the person primarily accountable for supervising the permittee's field operations, and their alternates. The Regional Director shall be informed of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the persons designated pursuant to this paragraph and of the procedures for contacting them on a 24-hour basis, including the radio frequency for field operations, at the time the permittee submits its first plan of operation pursuant to § 37.24. The permittee shall notify the Regional Director promptly of any changes in such personnel or the procedures for contacting them.

(c) Field operations shall be conducted by the permittee or a designee approved by the Regional Director. Assignment of a designee shall be in a manner and form acceptable to the Regional Director. The Regional Director shall approve or disapprove a permittee's designee within 30 days following the receipt of such information as the Regional Director may require from the permittee and designee in order to reach his decision. Acceptance of a designee to act for the permittee in matters relating to the conduct of exploratory activities does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with applicable laws, its special use permit, exploration plan, plan of operation, and all reasonable stipulations, demands and orders of the Regional Director. The designee will be considered the agent of the permittee and will be responsible for complying fully with the obligations of the permittee. The serving of stipulations, demands, orders, and notices on the permittee's designee, when delivered personally or by radio or mail, will be deemed to be service upon the permittee. The permittee shall notify the Regional Director in writing when assignment of a designee has been cancelled. A designee cannot reassign its designation to another party. The permittee or designee shall notify the Regional Director 10 working days in advance of its intention to commence field operations for each season that it conducts exploratory activities.

(d) The permittee shall submit to the Regional Director 30 days prior to the commencement of field operations for

each year covered by its exploration plan an updated list of the names and addresses of all persons participating in the exploratory activities covered thereby or sharing in the data and information resulting therefrom through a cost-sharing or any other arrangement.

(e) The permittee shall perform operations and maintain equipment in a safe and workmanlike manner. The permittee shall take all reasonable precautions necessary to provide adequate protection for the health and safety of life and the protection of property and to comply with any health and safety requirements prescribed by the Regional Director.

§37.13 Group participation.

(a) To avoid unnecessary duplication of exploratory activities, the permittee shall, if ordered by the Regional Director, afford all interested persons, through a signed agreement, an opportunity to participate in its exploratory activities. Within 60 days following such order, the permittee shall provide evidence satisfactory to the Regional Director of its compliance therewith. The permittee shall provide the Regional Director with the names and addresses of all additional participants, as they join.

(b) If, with the approval of the Regional Director, the permittee at any time changes any provisions of its approved exploration plan relating to areal extent, intensity of exploratory activities, or logistical support, and the Regional Director determines such changes to be significant, the Regional Director may require the permittee to afford all interested persons another opportunity to participate in the permitted exploratory activities in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The requirements of this section do not preclude the permittee from initiating field operations as authorized under its special use permit.

(d) All participants shall be bound by the regulations of this part, the permittee's special use permit, approved exploration plan and plan of operation and any reasonable stipulations, demands and orders issued by the Regional Director.

§37.14 Bonding.

(a) Before the issuance of its special use permit, any applicant whose exploration plan has been approved under §37.22 shall furnish to the Service a surety bond of not less than $100,000, or other security satisfactory to the Service, to secure performance of its exploration plan and plan(s) of operation and compliance with the permit and this part. Such surety bond shall be issued by qualified surety companies approved by the Department of the Treasury (see Department of the Treasury Circular No. 570). Such bond shall be maintained by the permittee for the benefit of the Service until the Regional Director notifies the permittee in writing that all terms and conditions of its exploration plan, special use permit, plan of operation, and this part have been met or otherwise consents to its cancellation or termination. Any bond furnished or maintained by a person under this section shall be on a form approved or prescribed by the Regional Director. The Regional Director may require an increase in the amount of any bond or other security to be furnished and any outstanding bond or security or require a new bond or security whenever additional coverage is needed to secure performance of its exploration plan and plan(s) of operation and compliance with the permit and this part or is needed as a consequence of default.

(b) Whenever a permittee's exploration plan, plan of operation, or special use permit is revised or modified, the permittee shall provide to the Regional Director within 30 days thereafter an acknowledgement by the surety that its bond continues to apply to the exploration plan, plan of operation or special use permit, as revised or modified, unless a waiver of notice to the surety is contained in the bond or the surety is not otherwise released by the revision or modification, or unless the permittee provides to the Service an increased or additional bond.

(c) Recovery of the amount specified in the permittee's bond or other security shall not preclude the Department from seeking specific performance by the permittee of any obligations not satisfied by enforcement of the bond or

security, or compensation for any damages, losses or costs due to the permittee's activities which exceed the amount recovered, by pursuing the Department's legal remedies.

Subpart C—Exploration Plans

§ 37.21 Application requirements.

(a) Prior to submitting an exploration plan, applicants may meet with the Regional Director to discuss their proposed plans and exploratory activities and the requirements of this part.

(b) Any person wanting to conduct exploratory activities may apply for a special use permit by submitting for approval one or more written exploration plans, in triplicate, to the Regional Director, Region 7, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503. To be considered, exploration plans covering the period from the inception of the program through May 31, 1986, or any portions thereof, must be received by the Regional Director during normal business hours on May 20, 1983; exploration plans covering exploratory activities other than seismic exploration for the period from June 1, 1984, through May 31, 1986, or any portions thereof, must be received by the Regional Director during normal business hours on April 2, 1984; and exploration plans covering, but not limited to, seismic exploration for the period from October 1, 1984, through May 31, 1986, or any portions thereof, must be received by the Regional Director during normal business hours on June 4, 1984.

(c) In addition to containing the information required in paragraph (d) of this section, any exploration plan submitted shall describe the applicant's plan for carrying out an integrated program of exploratory activities in such a manner as will satisfy the objective and limitations stated in § 37.1. If an applicant submits an exploration plan on May 20, 1983 with the intention of submitting another exploration plan on March 1, 1984, the applicant shall describe in its initial plan how its future exploratory activities will be integrated with those proposed under its initial plan. Any applicant submitting an exploration plan on May 20, 1983 which incorporates preliminary field investigations and/or surface geological exploration proposed to commence before August 1, 1983 may submit a written request to the Regional Director for an expedited review and approval of that portion of the exploration plan covering such preliminary investigations and/or exploration. Each exploration plan submitted must be published and be the subject of a public hearing in accordance with requirements of § 37.22(b).

(d) An exploration plan shall set forth in general terms such information as is required by this part and by the Regional Director in determining whether the plan is consistent with this part, including, but not limited to:

(1) The name and address of any person who will conduct the proposed exploratory activities, i.e., the applicant/permittee, and, if that person is an agency, firm, corporation, organization, or association, the names and addresses of the responsible officials, or, if a partnership, the names and addresses of all partners;

(2) The names and addresses of all persons planning at the time of plan submittal to participate in the proposed exploratory activities or share in the data and information resulting therefrom through a cost-sharing or any other arrangement;

(3) Evidence of the applicant's technical and financial ability to conduct integrated and well designed exploratory activities in an arctic or subarctic environment and of the applicant's responsibility in complying with any exploration permits previously held by it;

(4) A map at a scale of 1:250,000 of the geographic areas in which exploratory activities are proposed and of the approximate locations of the applicant's proposed geophysical survey lines, travel routes to and within the refuge, fuel caches, and major support facilities;

(5) A general description of the type of exploratory activities planned, including alternate exploratory methods and techniques if proposed, and the manner and sequence in which such activities will be conducted;

(6) A description of how various exploratory methods and techniques will be utilized in an integrated fashion to

avoid unnecessary duplication of the applicant's own work;

(7) A schedule for the exploratory activities proposed, including the approximate dates on which the various types of exploratory activities are proposed to be commenced and completed;

(8) A description of the applicant's proposed communication technniques;

(9) A description of the equipment, support facilities, methods of access and personnel that will be used in carrying out exploratory activities;

(10) A hazardous substances control and contingency plan describing actions to be taken to use, store, control, clean up, and dispose of these materials in the event of a spill or accident;

(11) A general description of the anticipated impacts that the proposed exploratory activities may have on the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, the environment, subsistence uses and needs, and cultural resources, and a description of mitigating measures which will be implemented to minimize or avoid such impacts;

(12) A description of the proposed procedures for monitoring the environmental impacts of its operation and its compliance with all regulatory and permit requirements;

(13) A statement that, if authorized to conduct exploratory activities, the applicant shall comply with this part, its special use permit, its approved exploration plan, plan of operation, and all reasonable stipulations, demands and orders issued by the Regional Director;

(14) A description of the applicant's proposed data quality assurance and control program; and

(15) Such other pertinent information as the Regional Director may reasonably require.

[48 FR 16858, Apr. 19, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 7570, Mar. 1, 1984]

§37.22 Approval of exploration plan.

(a) An exploration plan shall be approved by the Regional Director if he determines that it satisfies the requirements of §37.21 (c) and (d) and is otherwise consistent with the Act and the regulations of this part. In order to meet the objective and limitations stated in §37.1, enforce the standards stated in §37.11(b), or minimize adverse impacts on subsistence uses, the Regional Director may approve or disapprove any exploration plan in whole or in part or may require, as a condition of approval, an applicant to conduct its exploratory activities in an assigned area or jointly with other applicants or to make such modification in its exploration plan as he considers necessary and appropriate to make it consistent with this part. No plan shall be approved if the applicant submitting it does not demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the Regional Director its adequate technical and financial ability to conduct integrated and well designed exploratory activities in an arctic or subarctic environment, and a history of responsible compliance with any exploration permits that it or its responsible officials or partners may have previously held.

(b) Upon receipt of an exploration plan submitted in accordance with §37.21(b), the Regional Director shall promptly publish notice of the application and text of the plan in the FEDERAL REGISTER and newspapers of general circulation in the State of Alaska. The Regional Director shall determine within 90 days after the plan is submitted whether the plan is consistent with this part. The Regional Director may extend this 90-day period for up to 30 additional days upon written notice to the applicant. Before making his determination, the Regional Director shall hold at least one public hearing in the State for the purpose of receiving public comments on the plan and may confer with the applicant whenever he deems it necessary. The Regional Director shall give the applicant written notice of his determination.

(c) Whenever the Regional Director disapproves an exploration plan in whole or in part, he shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for his disapproval. The applicant may request the Director to consider that which was disapproved by the Regional Director by filing a written request with the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240, within 30 days from the date of disapproval. Such a request shall not operate to stay the Regional Director's disapproval. The request shall:

(1) State fully the basis for the applicant's disagreement with the Regional Director's determination;

(2) Include any statement or documentation, in addition to that already submitted by the applicant with its application, which demonstrates that the applicant's exploration plan is consistent with this part; and

(3) Indicate whether or not the applicant requests an informal hearing before the Director.

The Director shall provide an informal hearing if requested by the applicant. Within 30 days of the receipt of the applicant's request for reconsideration or of the applicant's hearing, if any, whichever is later, the Director shall affirm, reverse, or modify the Regional Director's determination. Written notice of the Director's decision and the reasons therefor shall be provided promptly to the applicant. The Director's decision shall constitute the final administrative decision of the Secretary in the matter. Nothing in this part shall be construed to deprive the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks of the authority to take jurisdiction at any stage of any appeal or request for reconsideration and render the final decision in the matter after holding any informal hearing that may be required, to review any decision of the Regional Director or Director, or to direct the Regional Director or Director to reconsider a decision.

(d) The Regional Director, as a condition of approval of any exploration plan under this section, shall:

(1) Require that all data and information (including processed, analyzed and interpreted information) obtained as a result of carrying out the plan shall be submitted to the Regional Director, as provided in § 37.53;

(2) Make such data and information available to the public, except that any processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information shall be held confidential by the Department for a period of not less than 10 years following the submission of such data or information to the Regional Director or 2 years following any lease sale including the area within the refuge from which the information was obtained, whichever period is longer, as provided in § 37.54; and

(3) Require that all raw data and information obtained as a result of carrying out the plan shall be made available by the permittee to any person at fair cost.

(e) In the course of evaluating an exploration plan, the Regional Director shall also evaluate the effect of the proposed exploratory activities on subsistence uses and needs, the availability for exploration of alternate areas within the coastal plain, and alternatives to the proposed activities which would reduce or eliminate the use of areas within the coastal plain needed for subsistence purposes. If the Regional Director finds that the exploration plan, if approved, would significantly restrict subsistence uses, he shall satisfy the requirement to hold a hearing on this isssue by incorporating it in any hearing held pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section and shall otherwise satisfy the procedural requirements of section 810(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 94 Stat. 2427, 16 U.S.C. 3120, before approving the plan.

§ 37.23 Special use permit.

(a) Within 45 days, or sooner if practicable, of approving an exploration plan, or portion thereof, the Regional Director shall, unless prohibited by law, issue a special use permit to authorize the permittee to proceed with those exploratory activities described and approved in its exploration plan, or portion thereof, provided that the requirements of § 37.14(a) have been satisfied. The special use permit may contain such terms and conditions and may be amended from time to time as the Regional Director deems necessary and appropriate to carry out the Act and this part.

(b) Before issuing a special use permit to authorize exploration of lands within the coastal plain allotted pursuant to the Act of May 17, 1906, 34 Stat. 197, as amended by the Act of August 2, 1956, 70 Stat. 954, or on lands within the coastal plain the surface estate in which has been selected by or conveyed to the Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation pursuant to Sections 12 and 14 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act,

85 Stat. 701 and 702, 43 U.S.C. 1611 and 1613, the Regional Director shall seek the views of the holder of such approved native allotment or the Corporation for the purpose of developing permit conditions designed to mitigate the effects of such exploration on its interests.

§37.24 Plan of operation.

Each approved exploration plan shall be supplemented by a written plan of operation for each fiscal year, or portions thereof, covered by the exploration plan. Each plan of operation shall specify the field operations for implementing that exploration plan during the year, or portions thereof, covered by the plan of operation. Each plan of operation shall be submitted to the Regional Director at least 30 days before field operations are to be commenced thereunder, except that any plan of operation supplementing a portion of an exploration plan that received expedited review and approval pursuant to §37.21(c) shall be submitted 10 days before field operations are to be commenced thereunder. A plan of operation shall set forth such specific information as is required by the Regional Director in determining whether the plan is consistent with the exploration plan to which it pertains and with this part. The permittee shall make such modifications in its plan of operation as are deemed at any time by the Regional Director to be necessary and appropriate to ensure such consistency. Reconsideration of the Regional Director's actions under this section may be obtained by employing the procedures described in §37.22(c).

§37.25 Revision.

(a) A permittee may request the Regional Director for permission to revise its approved exploration plan. Until the Regional Director grants the permittee's request, no revision of its exploration plan shall be implemented. Such request shall be deemed to be granted on the 10th working day following its receipt unless the Regional Director denies the request; advises the permittee that the proposed revision is major and, therefore, must satisfy the publication and hearing requirements of §37.22(b) before it can be acted upon; by timely written notice extends the period for considering the request; conditionally approves the proposed revision with such modifications as he stipulates are necessary and appropriate; or, unconditionally approves the proposed revision within a shorter period. No revision of an exploration plan shall be approved that is inconsistent with the Act or this part. Approval of any revision is subject to the conditions stated in §37.22(d) to the extent that they are pertinent.

(b) Upon 10 working days advance notice to the Regional Director of its proposed revision, or within such lesser period as may be concurred in by the Regional Director, a permittee may implement a revision of its plan of operation, provided that such revision is consistent with the exploration plan to which the plan of operation pertains and this part. The Regional Director may require the permittee to defer, modify, or rescind such revision whenever he determines that such action is necessary and appropriate to ensure such consistency.

(c) Reconsideration of the Regional Director's actions under this section may be obtained by employing the procedures described in §37.22(c). A request for reconsideration shall not operate to stay the Regional Director's actions unless such stay is granted in writing by the Director.

Subpart D—Environmental Protection

§37.31 Environmental protection.

(a) The permittee shall conduct operations in a manner which avoids significant adverse effects on the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, and environment. The Regional Director may impose stipulations to supplement the permittee's special use permit and issue other orders as needed to ensure that the permittee's activities are conducted in a manner consistent with this part. If, after 30 days, or in emergencies such shorter periods as shall not be unreasonable, following a demand by the Regional Director, the permittee shall fail or refuse to perform any action required by this part, its exploration plan, plan of operation, special use permit, or a stipulation or order of the

Refuge Manager, the department shall have the right, but not the obligation, to perform any or all such actions at the sole expense of the permittee. Prior to making such demand, the Regional Director shall confer with the permittee, if practicable to do so, regarding the required action or actions included in the demand. Reconsideration of the Regional Director's demands under this section may be obtained by employing the procedures described in § 37.22(c). A request for reconsideration shall not operate to stay the Regional Director's demands or the Department's performance pursuant to this section unless such stay is granted in writing by the Director.

(b) *Terrestrial environment.* (1) Vehicles shall be operated in a manner such that the vegetative mat or soil is not significantly damaged or displaced. Blading of snow on trails or campsites shall be limited so as to maintain an adequate protective cover.

(2) Ground vehicles shall be of the type causing the least practicable harm to the surface, such as Nodwell FN–110 or FN–60 or Bombardier track vehicles, mobile camps on flexible tracks or skids, vibrator units on flexible tracks or wheels, D–7 Caterpillar tractors, or their equivalent. They shall be operated only in the winter and where there is adequate protective cover. Vehicle operation shall cease in the spring when the Regional Director determines that the protective cover is no longer adequate. Operation of ground vehicles in the summer is prohibited.

(3) Movement of equipment through riparian willow stands shall be avoided, except when approved by the Regional Director.

(4) Above ground explosive charges shall be utilized in a manner to minimize damage to the vegetative mat.

(5) Campsites may be located on lakes which are frozen throughout, including bottom sediments, on durable ground, and on lagoons which are frozen to sufficient depth to ensure safety of personnel, but shall not be located on river ice. Durable ground can include gravel or sand bars or vegetated ground with adequate protective cover.

(6) Campsites and trails shall be kept clean of waste.

(7) Gray water may be discharged to the surface provided it is filtered, disinfected, and not discharged directly into lakes and rivers.

(8) The permittee shall take all precautionary measures necessary to prevent and suppress man-caused tundra fires and shall notify the Regional Director of the occurrence of any tundra fires immediately or as soon as communication can be established.

(9) Rehabilitation of disturbed surface areas shall be accomplished by the permittee in accordance with schedules and a plan required and approved by the Regional Director. Revegetation shall be accomplished exclusively with endemic species.

(10) The permittee shall not harass wildlife in any manner, including, but not limited to, close approach by surface vehicles or aircraft. Aircraft should maintain an altitude of at least 1500 feet above ground level whenever practicable.

(11) No explosives shall be detonated within ½ miles of any known denning brown or polar bear or any muskoxen or caribou herd.

(12) The permittee shall operate in such a manner as not to impede or restrict the free passage and movement of large mammals, including caribou, muskoxen, moose, polar bear, and brown bear.

(13) Feeding of wildlife is prohibited. This includes the leaving of garbage or edibles in a place which would attract wildlife. Garbage shall be kept in covered animal-proof containers while awaiting incineration.

(14) Hunting, fishing, and trapping by the permittee within the refuge are prohibited during the conduct of exploratory activities. Employing firearms in defense of life and property is allowed.

(c) *Aquatic environment.* (1) The permittee shall not significantly alter the banks of streams, rivers, or lakes while conducting exploratory activities. Crossings of stream, river, or lake banks shall utilize a low angle approach or, if appropriate, snow bridges. If snow bridges are utilized for bank protection they shall be free of dirt and debris and shall be removed after use or prior to breakup each year, whichever occurs first.

(2) No water shall be removed from any subsurface source. Removal of water or snow cover from or compaction of snow cover on streams, rivers or lakes identified by the Regional Director as inhabited by fish shall be prohibited during the winter.

(3) To protect fish and other aquatic fauna, high explosives shall not be detonated within, beneath, on or in close proximity to fish-bearing waters unless prior drilling indicates that the water body, including its substrate, is solidly frozen. The minimum acceptable offset from fishing-bearing waters for various size charges is:

1 pound charge—50 feet
2 pound charge—75 feet
5 pound charge—125 feet
10 pound charge—150 feet
25 pound charge—250 feet
100 pound charge—500 feet

Use of a charge in excess of 100 pounds shall be approved by the Regional Director and shall be in a manner prescribed or approved by him.

(4) All operations shall be conducted in a manner that will not impede the passage of fish, disrupt fish spawning, overwintering or nursery areas identified by the Regional Director or block or change the character or course of, or cause significant siltation or pollution of any stream, river, pond, pothole, lake, lagoon, or drainage system.

(5) Ground vehicles shall not cross active spring areas.

(d) *Cultural resources.* (1) Prior to implementing any plan of operation, the permittee shall obtain from the Regional Director copies of the cultural resource reconnaissance reports, maps and other available documents which identify all known cultural resource sites and areas of predicted high probability of containing cultural resources. The Regional Director may reasonably restrict or prohibit exploratory activities in these areas and, in accordance with 36 CFR part 800, thereby mitigate, minimize or avoid any adverse effects thereon.

(2) Unless otherwise specified by the Regional Director, the following prohibitions shall be in effect:

(i) No vehicle of any type shall pass over or through a known cultural resource site with standing structures; and

(ii) No seismic train shall camp on a known cultural resource site.

(3) If any exploratory activities require entry into areas known to contain historic or archeological resources, high probability areas, or areas previously unsurveyed for cultural resources, prior to the initiation of such activities, the permittee shall, if ordered by the Regional Director, locate, identify and evaluate properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, recover for the Department historic and archeological data contained in such properties, and take other measures, as directed by the Regional Director, designed to mitigate, minimize or avoid to the extent practicable any significant adverse effects on them. Such efforts shall be done in a manner prescribed or approved by the Regional Director in accordance with a programmatic memorandum of agreement among the Service, the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and without expense or liability to the Department.

(e) *General.* (1) All spills or leakages of any hazardous substances, fires, fatalities, and any other conditions which threaten the refuge's resources, the environment, or human safety, shall be reported by the permittee to the Regional Director immediately or as soon as communication can be established. Other notifications shall be made by the permittee as required by applicable laws.

(2) All combustible solid waste shall be incinerated or returned to the permittee's base of operations for disposal in accordance with applicable federal, state and local standards. All non-combustible solid waste, including, but not limited to, fuel drums and shot wire, shall be returned to the permittee's base of operations for disposal in accordance with applicable federal, state and local standards.

(3) No discharge of petroleum, petroleum products, or toxic materials shall be made within the refuge. All hazardous subtances utilized and/or generated in conducting exploratory activities shall be contained, controlled, and cleaned up in accordance with the permittee's approved hazardous substances control and contingency plan.

Such measures shall take precedence over all other matters except human safety.

(4) Unless exigencies warrant, in any field operations employing surface geological exploration, the equipment, facilities, and personnel used within the coastal plain shall not exceed that necessary to support a maximum of 6 simultaneously operating surface geological survey crews, and in any field operations employing seismic exploration methods, the equipment, facilities, and personnel used within the coastal plain shall not exceed that necessary to support a maximum of 6 simultaneously operating seismic survey crews.

(5) No fuel storage facilities shall be placed within the annual floodplain of fish-bearing watercourses or within 100 feet of any other water body, and no vehicle refueling shall occur within such areas except when approved by the Regional Director. All fuel storage sites shall be approved by the Regional Director. Fuel containers shall be properly stored and marked with the permittee's name, type of fuel, and last date of filling. All fuel containers with a storage capacity greater than 55 gallons shall be of double-wall construction. All fuels containers, including those emptied, shall be capped when not in actual use. All fuel containers placed within the annual floodplain of fish-bearing watercourses shall be removed prior to breakup.

(6) The permittee shall not disturb or damage any geodetic land survey monuments. If any monument is disturbed or damaged, the permittee shall reestablish it in a manner acceptable to the Regional Director.

(7) The timing and location of the detonation of explosives shall be approved in advance by the Regional Director.

(8) No permanent structures or facilities will be erected within the coastal plain. The type and location of temporary structures and facilities including, but not limited to, ice airstrips, for use in support of exploratory activities must be approved by the Regional Director.

§ 37.32 Special areas.

(a) *Caribou calving and post-calving special areas.* The Regional Director shall designate within the coastal plain specific caribou calving and post-calving special areas which shall be closed to all exploratory activities for such periods between May 10 and July 15 of each year as those areas are determined by the Regional Director to be used for caribou calving and post-calving or both so as to ensure that exploratory activities do not significantly adversely affect calving and post-calving caribou. No exploratory activities shall be conducted in such designated areas during such periods.

(b) *Muskoxen calving special areas.* Whenever he deems it necessary or appropriate to ensure that exploratory activities do not significantly adversely affect calving muskoxen, the Regional Director shall designate within the following areas specific areas which shall be closed to all exploratory activities for such periods between April 15 and June 5 of each year as those areas are determined by the Regional Director to be used for muskoxen calving. No exploratory activities shall be conducted in such designated areas during such periods.

(1) One generally encompassing the Tamayariak uplands bordered on the east by the Tamayariak River, on the northwest by the Canning River, on the east by a north-south line intersecting the benchmark ''Can'', and on the south by an east-west line also intersecting the benchmark ''Can''.

(2) One generally encompassing the Carter Creek uplands, bordered on the east by the Sadlerochit River, on the north by the mainland coastline, on the west by Carter Creek, and on the south by an east-west line approximately six miles inland from the coastline.

(3) One generally encompassing the Niguanak hills, bordered on the east by the Angun River, on the north by the mainland coastline, on the west by a line parallel to and two miles west of the Niguanak River, crossing portions of the Okerokovik River, and extending south to the southern boundary of the coastal plain, and on the south by the southern boundary of the coastal plain.

(c) *Brown bear and polar bear denning special areas.* Whenever he deems it necessary or appropriate to ensure that exploratory activities do not significantly adversely affect denning bears, the Regional Director shall designate within the coastal plain brown bear and polar bear denning sites within ½ mile of which all exploratory activities shall be prohibited for such periods between October 1 of one year and April 30 of the following year as are prescribed by the Regional Director.

(d) *Snow goose staging special areas.* Whenever he deems it necessary or appropriate to ensure that exploratory activities do not significantly adversely affect staging snow geese, the Regional Director shall designate within the general area bordered on the east by the Aichilik River, on the north by the mainland coastline, on the west by the Hulahula River, and on the south by the southern boundary of the coastal plain, specific snow goose staging special areas which shall be closed to all exploratory activities during such periods between August 20 and September 10 of each year as those areas are determined by the Regional Director to be used for snow goose staging. No exploratory activities shall be conducted in such designated areas during such periods.

(e) In addition, the Regional Director may designate specific areas within the coastal plain that are important for other wildlife or that encompass lands the surface estate in which is owned by holders of approved native allotments or the Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation as special areas in which exploratory activities may be prohibited, conditioned or otherwise restricted in such manner and for such period as prescribed by the Regional Director to avoid significant adverse effects from exploratory activities.

(f) The Regional Director shall notify the permittee of the locations of designated special areas and of the applicable limitations on its exploratory activities as far in advance of the effective dates of such limitations as is possible. The Regional Director may modify or remove such designations and limitations whenever he determines that they are no longer necessary to protect the resources or values of such special areas from significant adverse effects.

(g) No exploratory activities shall be conducted by any permittee at any time within ½ mile of the source of the Sadleochit Spring or within ¼ mile on either side of Sadlerochit Spring Creek for a distance of 5 miles downstream from its source.

§37.33 Environmental briefing.

The permittee shall provide opportunities for the Regional Director to conduct environmental and other pertinent briefings for all of its personnel involved in field operations prior to commencement of field work and periodically thereafter as the Regional Director may determine. The permittee shall require the attendance of its personnel and arrange the time and place for such briefings upon the request of the Regional Director. In addition, the permittee shall provide a copy of this part to each employee involved with its exploratory activities.

Subpart E—General Administration

§37.41 Responsibilities of the Regional Director.

The Regional Director is authorized to approve and disapprove exploration plans; issue special use permits; inspect and regulate exploratory activities; require compliance with the permittee's approved exploration plan, plan of operation, this part, and other statutes and regulations under which the refuge is administered; and perform all other duties assigned to the Regional Director by this part. The Regional Director may issue written or oral stipulations, demands and orders to carry out his responsibilities, and amend and terminate them as he deems appropriate. Any oral stipulation, demand or order shall be confirmed in writing within 3 working days from its issuance.

§37.42 Inspection and monitoring.

The Regional Director may designate field representatives, hereinafter known as Field Monitors, to monitor the exploratory activities in the field. A Field Monitor may exercise such authority of the Regional Director as is provided by delegation, except that a

Field Monitor may not revoke a permittee's special use permit, and provided that any order issued by a Field Monitor which suspends all of a permittee's field activities shall, except in emergencies, require the concurrence of the Regional Director. The Regional Director shall have a continuing right of access to any part of the exploratory activities at any time for inspection or monitoring and for any other purpose that is consistent with this part. A permittee, upon request by the Regional Director, shall furnish lodging, food, and reasonable use of its communication and surface and air transportation systems, to the Field Monitors and other representatives of the United States for the purposes of inspecting and monitoring the permittee's exploration activities in the field and for any other purpose consistent with this part. Whenever possible, the Regional Director shall give advance notice of the need for such services and facilities, including the names of persons to be accommodated.

§ 37.43 Suspension and modification.

If at any time while exploratory activities are being carried out under an approved exploration plan and special use permit, the Regional Director, on the basis of information available to him, determines that continuation of further activities under the plan or permit will significantly adversely affect the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, or the environment, or significantly restrict subsistence uses, or that the permittee has failed to comply with its approved exploration plan, plan of operation, special use permit, any reasonable stipulation, demand or order of the Regional Director, or any regulation of this part, the Regional Director may, without any expense or liability to the Department, suspend activities under the plan and/or permit for such time, or make such modifications to the plan and/or permit, or both suspend and so modify, as he determines necessary and appropriate. Such suspensions shall state the reasons therefore and be effective immediately upon receipt of the notice. Suspensions issued orally shall be followed by a written notice confirming the action within 3 days, and all written notices will be sent by messenger or registered mail, return receipt requested. A suspension shall remain in effect until the basis for the suspension has been corrected to the satisfaction of the Regional Director. For good cause, the Regional Director may also grant at the permittee's request, a written waiver of any provision of its special use permit, so long as such waiver will not be likely to result in significant adverse effects on the refuge's resources. Reconsideration of the Regional Director's actions under this section may be obtained by employing the procedures described in § 37.22(c). A request for reconsideration shall not operate to stay the Regional Director's actions unless such stay is granted in writing by the Director.

§ 37.44 Revocation and relinquishment.

For nonuse, for failure to comply with § 37.14, or for any action of the permittee not consistent with this part, the Regional Director may revoke or a permittee may relinquish a special use permit to conduct exploratory activities at any time by sending to the other a written notice of revocation or relinquishment. Such notice shall state the reasons for the revocation or relinquishment and shall be sent by registered mail, return receipt requested, at least 30 days in advance of the date that the revocation or relinquishment will be effective. Revocation or relinquishment of a permit to conduct exploratory activities shall not relieve the permittee of the obligation to comply with all other obligations specified in this part and in its special use permit, approved exploration plan and plan of operation. Reconsideration of the Regional Director's actions under this section may be obtained by employing the procedures described in § 37.22(c). A request for reconsideration shall not operate to stay the Regional Director actions unless such stay is granted in writing by the Director.

§ 37.45 Exploration by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Notwithstanding the requirement found in § 37.21(b) on when exploration plans shall be submitted, the U.S. Geological Survey may at any time apply

for a special use permit to conduct exploratory activities by submitting for approval one or more exploration plans in accordance with the requirements of this part and the Act. No plan submitted by the Survey will be approved unless (1) no other person has submitted a plan for the area involved which satisfies the regulations of this part and (2) the information which would be obtained from the Survey is needed to make an adequate report to Congress pursuant to the Act. Sections 37.13, 37.14, 37.22(d)(3), 37.46, 37.47, and 37.54(d) and the provisions of §§37.22(d)(2), 37.53(e), and 37.54 on processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information shall not apply to the Survey. If authorized to conduct exploratory activities, the Survey shall comply with this part in all other respects. All contractors and subcontractors used by the Survey to conduct exploratory activities shall be subject to all of the regulations of this part excepting §§37.13 and 37.46 and the provisions of §§37.22(d)(2), 37.53(e), and 37.54 on processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information.

§37.46 Cost reimbursement.

(a) Each applicant for or holder of a special use permit issued under this part shall reimburse the Department for its actual costs incurred, including, but not limited to, its direct costs and indirect costs as established by the indirect cost rate of the charging bureau or office, in publishing, reviewing (which includes, but is not limited to, conducting any public hearings thereon), modifying, and approving or disapproving the applicant's or permittee's exploration plan(s); reviewing evidence of the permittee's compliance with any order given by the Regional Director under §37.13; preparing and issuing the permittee's special use permit; reviewing and acting on the permittee's plan(s) of operation; inspecting, monitoring, and enforcing the permittee's compliance with its approved exploration plan(s), plan(s) or operation, special use permit and this part; performing the permittee's obligations pursuant to §37.31(a); and identifying, evaluating and preserving historic, archeological and cultural resources in areas to be explored by the permittee; as further delineated by the Regional Director.

(b) Each applicant shall submit with each exploration plan submitted a payment, the amount of which shall be an estimate made by the Regional Director of the costs which will be incurred by the Department in publishing, reviewing, modifying and approving or disapproving the applicant's exploration plan.

(1) If the applicant's plan is disapproved or if the applicant withdraws its application before a decision is reached on its plan, the applicant shall be responsible for such costs incurred by the Department in processing the applicant's application up to the date on which the plan is disapproved or the Regional Director receives written notice of the applicant's withdrawal, and for costs subsequently incurred by the Department in terminating the application review process. If the costs actually incurred exceed the estimate paid at the time of application, reimbursement by the applicant of such additional costs shall be due within 30 days of receiving notice from the Regional Director of the additional amount due. If the actual costs incurred are less than the estimate paid by the applicant, the excess shall be refunded to the applicant.

(2) If the applicant's plan is approved, the applicant shall pay an estimate made by the Regional Director of the costs which will be incurred by the Department in preparing and issuing to the applicant a special use permit. The first quarterly payment made by the applicant pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section will be adjusted upward or downward, as warranted, to accurately reflect the actual costs incurred by the Department in processing the permit. If an applicant withdraws after its plan is approved, but before its special use permit is issued, the applicant shall be responsible for such costs incurred by the Department in preparing the applicant's permit up to the date on which the Regional Director receives written notice of the applicant's withdrawal and for costs subsequently incurred by the Department in terminating permit preparation and issuance.

(3) When two or more applications are filed which the Regional Director

determines to be in competition with each other, each applicant shall reimburse the Department for such actual costs incurred in processing its exploration plan and special use permit, if issued, except that those costs which are not readily identifiable with one of the applicants, shall be paid by each of the applicants in equal shares.

(c) Upon issuance of a special use permit, the permittee shall make an initial advance payment covering that current fiscal year quarter and quarterly payments thereafter to cover the actual costs incurred by the Department in administering the permittee's permit for its duration. Such costs shall include, but are not limited to, those direct costs and indirect costs, as established by the indirect costs rate of the charging bureau or office, incurred in reviewing and acting on permittee's plan(s) of operation; reviewing evidence of the permittee's compliance with any order given by the Regional Director under § 37.13; preparing and issuing the permittee's special use permit; inspecting, monitoring, and enforcing the permittee's compliance with its approved exploration plan, plan(s) of operation, special use permit and this part; performing the permittee's obligations pursuant to § 37.31(a); and identifying, evaluating and preserving historic, archeological and cultural resources in areas to be explored by the permittee. Each quarterly payment will be paid at the outset of the quarter and will cover the estimated cost of that quarter as adjusted by the Regional Director by reason of any adjustment warranted by paragraph (b) of this section or by overpayments or underpayments in previous quarters for which adjustment has not already been made. Upon termination of the permittee's special use permit, reimbursement or refundment of any outstanding amounts due the Department or the permittee shall be made within 180 days.

(d) Estimates required by this section shall be made by the Regional Director on the basis of the best available cost information. However, reimbursement shall not be limited to the Regional Director's estimate if actual costs exceed projected estimates.

(e) All payments required by this section shall be made payable to the Service. No applicant or permittee shall set off or otherwise deduct any debt due to or any sum claimed to be owed to it by the United States from any payment required by this section. Overpayments shall be credited or refunded to the person making them.

(f) When through partnership, joint venture or other business arrangement more than one person applies for or participates in a special use permit, each shall be jointly and severally liable for reimbursing the Department's cost under this section.

(g) Any lodging, food, communication, and transportation provided by a permittee under § 37.42 shall be deemed to be costs paid to the Department in kind for services rendered in inspecting and monitoring the permittee's exploratory activities. At the end of each quarter, the permittee shall furnish the Regional Director with a report, in a format approved or prescribed by him, on the goods and services provided during that quarter, and the names of the individuals to whom they were provided.

(h) Any dispute between an applicant or permittee and the Regional Director as to costs actually incurred by the Department and charged to the applicant or permittee shall be finally decided for the Secretary by the Director, using the procedures described in § 37.22(c).

§ 37.47 Civil penalties.

(a) This section prescribes the procedures for assessing a civil penalty for the violation of any provision of an approved exploration plan, any term or condition of the special use permit issued under § 37.23, or any prohibition contained in this part. The civil penalty remedy afforded by this section is in addition to all other remedies available to the Secretary.

(b) *Notice of violation*. (1) The notice of violation shall be issued by the Solicitor and served personally or by registered mail upon the person named in the notice (hereinafter the respondent) or his authorized representative. The notice shall contain:

(i) A summary of the facts believed to show a violation by the respondent;

(ii) A specific reference to the provision, term, condition or prohibition allegedly violated; and

(iii) The amount of the penalty proposed to be assessed. The notice may also contain an initial proposal for compromise or settlement of the action.

(2) The notice of violation shall also advise respondent of his right to:

(i) Respond to the notice within 45 calendar days from the date of its issuance by: (A) Undertaking informal discussions with the Solicitor; (B) Accepting the proposed penalty or the compromise, if any, offered in the notice; or (C) Filing a petition for relief in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section; or

(ii) Take no action and await the Solicitor's notice of assessment. Such response must be received by the Solicitor on or before the 45th day during normal business hours at the address stated in the notice.

(3) Any notice of violation may be amended, but any nontechnical amendment will extend the running of the respondent's 45 day period for response from the date of the notice to the date of the amendment.

(4) Acceptance of the proposed penalty or the compromise, if any, stated in the notice of violation shall be deemed to be a waiver of the notice of assessment required in paragraph (d) of this section and of the respondent's right to an opportunity for a hearing described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(c) *Petition for relief.* If the respondent chooses, he may ask that no penalty be assessed or that the amount be reduced and he may admit or contest the legal sufficiency of the Solicitor's charges and allegations of facts, by filing a petition for relief at the address specified in the notice within 45 calendar days from the date thereof. Such petition must be received by the Solicitor on or before the 45th day during normal business hours. The petition shall be in writing and signed by the respondent. If the respondent is a corporation, partnership, association or agency, the petition must be signed by an officer or official authorized to sign such document. It must set forth in full the legal or other reasons for the relief requested.

(d) *Notice of assessment.* (1) After 45 calendar days from the date of the notice of violation or any amendment thereof, the Solicitor may proceed to determine whether the respondent committed the violation alleged and to determine the amount of civil penalty to be assessed, taking into consideration the information available and such showing as may have been made by the respondent. The Solicitor shall notify the respondent of his determinations by a written notice of assessment, which shall also set forth the basis for his determinations. The notice of assessment shall be served on the respondent personally or by registered mail.

(2) The notice of assessment shall also advise the respondent of his right to request a hearing on the matter in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

(e) *Request for a hearing.* Within 45 calendar days from the date of the issuance of the notice of assessment, the respondent may request a hearing to be conducted on the matter in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 554 through 557 by filing a dated, written request for hearing with the Hearings Division, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia 22203. Such request must be received at this address on or before the 45th day during normal business hours. The respondent shall state the respondent's preference as to the place and date for a hearing. The request must enclose a copy of the notice of violation and the notice of assessment. A copy of the request shall be served upon the Solicitor personally or by mail at the address specified in the notice of assessment.

(f) *Finality of decision.* If no request for a hearing is filed in accordance with this section, the assessment stated in the notice of assessment shall be effective and constitute the final administrative decision of the Secretary on the 45th calandar day from the date of the notice of assessment. If the request for hearing is timely filed in accordance with this section, the date of the final administrative decision in the

matter shall be as provided in paragraph (g) or (h) of this section. When a civil penalty assessed under this section becomes final, the respondent shall have 20 calendar days from the date of the final administrative decision within which to make full payment of the penalty assessed. Payment will be timely only if received in the Office of the Solicitor during normal business hours on or before the 20th day.

(g) *Hearing.* (1) Upon receipt of a request for a hearing, the Hearings Division will assign an administrative law judge who shall have all the powers accorded by law and necessary to preside over the parties and the hearing and to make decisions in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 554 through 557. Notice of such assignment shall be given promptly to the respondent and to the Solicitor at the address stated in the notice of assessment. Upon notice of the assignment of an administrative law judge to the case, the Solicitor shall file all correspondence and petitions exchanged between the Solicitor and the respondent which shall become a part of the hearing record.

(2) The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 554 through 557 and with 43 CFR part 4 to the extent that it is not inconsistent with this part. Subject to 43 CFR 1.3, the respondent may appear in person, by representative, or by counsel. The hearing shall be held in a location established by the administrative law judge, giving due regard to the convenience of the parties, their representatives and witnesses. Failure to appear at the time set for hearing shall be deemed a waiver of the right to a hearing and consent to the decision on the record made at the hearing. The judge shall render a written decision on the record, which shall set forth his findings of facts and conclusions of law and the reasons therefore, and an assessment of a civil penalty if he determines that the respondent committed the violation charged.

(3) Discovery shall be obtained by employing the procedures described 43 CFR 4.1130 through 4.1141. In addition, discovery of facts known and opinions held by experts, otherwise discoverable under 43 CFR 4.1132(a) and acquired and developed in anticipation of administrative adjudication or litigation, may be obtained only as follows:

(i)(A) A party through interrogatories require any other party to identify each person whom the other party expects to call as an expert witness, to state the subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify, and to state the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion.

(B) Upon motion, the administrative law judge may order further discovery by other means, subject to such restrictions as to scope and such provisions under paragraph (g)(3)(iii) of this section concerning fees and expenses, as the administrative law judge may deem appropriate.

(ii) A party may discover facts known or opinions held by an expert, who has been retained or employed by another party in anticipation of administrative adjudication or litigation or preparation therefore and who is not expected to be called as a witness, only upon a showing of exceptional circumstances under which it is impracticable for the party seeking discovery to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject by other means.

(iii) Unless manifest injustice would result, (A) the administrative law judge shall require the party seeking discovery to pay the expert, or the Department if the expert is an employee of the United States, a reasonable fee for time spent in responding to paragraphs (g)(3)(i)(B) and (g)(3)(ii) of this section; and (B) with respect to discovery under paragraph (g)(3)(i)(B) of this section the administrative law judge may require and with respect to discovery under paragraph (g)(3)(ii) of this section the administrative law judge shall require, the party seeking discovery to pay the other party a fair portion of the fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the latter party in obtaining facts and opinions from the expert.

(4) Unless the notice of appeal is filed in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section, the administrative law judge's decision shall constitute the final administrative decision of the

Secretary in the matter and shall become effective 30 calendar days from the date of the decision.

(h) *Appeal.* (1) Either the respondent or the Solicitor may seek an appeal from the decision of an administrative law judge as to the respondent's violation or penalty or both by the filing of a notice of appeal with the Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals, United States Department of the Interior, 4015 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22203, within 30 calendar days of the date of the administrative law judge's decision. Such notice shall be accompanied by proof of service on the administrative law judge and the opposing party.

(2) Upon receipt of such a request, the Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals, shall appoint an ad hoc appeals board to determine whether an appeal should be granted, and to hear and decide an appeal. To the extent they are not inconsistent herewith, the provisions of 43 CFR part 4, subpart G shall apply to appeal proceedings under this paragraph. The determination of the board to grant or deny an appeal, as well as its decision on the merits of an appeal, shall be in writing and become effective as the final administrative determination of the Secretary in the matter on the date it is rendered, unless otherwise specified therein.

(i) *Amount of penalty.* The amount of any civil penalty assessed under this section shall not exceed $10,000 for each violation. Each day of a continuing violation shall, however, constitute a separate offense. In determining the amount of such penalty, the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation committed, and, with respect to the respondent, his history of any prior offenses, his demonstrated good faith in attempting to achieve timely compliance after being cited for the violation, and such other matters as justice may require shall be considered.

(j) *Petition for remission.* The Solicitor may modify or remit, with or without conditions, any civil penalty which is subject to imposition or which has been imposed under this paragraph unless the matter is pending in court for judicial review or for recovery of the civil penalty assessed. A petition for remission may be filed by the respondent with the Solicitor at any time from the date of the notice of violation referred to in paragraph (b) of this section until 90 days after the date of final administrative decision assessing a civil penalty. The petition must set forth in full the legal and other reasons for the relief requested. Any petition that is not timely filed will not receive consideration. The Solicitor's decision shall be the final administrative decision for the Secretary on the petition.

Subpart F—Reporting and Data Management

§37.51 Operational reports.

(a) Each permittee shall submit reports every 2 weeks on the progress of exploratory activities in a manner and format approved or prescribed by the Regional Director. These shall include, but are not limited to, a daily log of operations, and a report on the discovery of any springs, hydrocarbon seeps, and other unusual phenomena.

(b) Each permittee shall submit to the Regional Director a semiannual report of exploratory activities conducted within the periods from December through May and June through November. These semiannual reports shall be submitted on August 1 and February 1 or, as otherwise specified by the Regional Director, and shall contain the following:

(1) A description of the work performed;

(2) Charts, maps, or plats depicting the areas in which any exploratory activities were conducted, specifically identifying the seismic lines and the locations where geological exploratory activities were conducted, and the locations of campsites, airstrips and other support facilities utilized;

(3) The dates on which exploration was actually performed.

(4) A narrative summary of any: (i) Surface occurrences of hydrocarbon or environmental hazards, and (ii) adverse effects of the exploratory activities on the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, the environment, cultural resources, or other uses of the area in which the activities were conducted; and

(5) Such other information as may be reasonably specified by the Regional Director.

(c) Each permittee shall also submit such other reports as are specified in this part.

§ 37.52 Records.

The permittee shall keep accurate and complete records relating to its exploratory activities and to all data and information, including, but not limited to, raw, processed, reprocessed, analyzed and interpreted data and information, obtained as a result thereof. Until September 2, 1989, the Secretary shall have access to and the right to examine and reproduce any records, papers, or other documents relating to such activities, data and information in order to ascertain the permittee's compliance with this part, ability to perform under any special use permit, and reliability and accuracy of all data, information and reports submitted to the Regional Director.

§ 37.53 Submission of data and information.

(a) The permittee shall submit to the Regional Director free of charge all data and information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities. Such data and information include copies of all raw data and information and all processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information. The permittee shall, unless directed otherwise by the Regional Director, submit such data and information within 30 days after the end of the annual quarter during which they become available to it at every level of data gathering or utilization, i.e., acquisition, processing, reprocessing, analysis, and interpretation.

(b) Each submission of geophysical data or information shall contain, unless otherwise specified by the Regional Director, the following:

(1) An accurate and complete record of each geophysical survey conducted under the permittee's permit, including digital navigational data, if obtained, and final location maps of all survey stations; and,

(2) All seismic data developed under the permit, presented in a format prescribed or approved by the Regional Director and of a quality suitable for processing.

(c) Processed geophysical information shall be submitted with extraneous signals and interference removed as much as possible, and presented in a format and of a quality suitable for interpretive evaluation, reflecting state-of-the-art processing techniques.

(d) Processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information required to be submitted by the Act and this section shall include, but not be limited to, seismic record sections, and intepretations thereof; geologic maps, cross sections, and intepretations thereof; maps of gravitational and magnetic fields and interpretations thereof; and chemical or other analyses of rock samples collected on the refuge and interpretations thereof.

(e) Any permittee or other person submitting processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information to the Regional Director shall clearly identify them by marking the top of each page bearing such data or information with the words ''PROCESSED, ANALYZED AND INTERPRETED DATA OR INFORMATION''. All pages so marked shall be physically separated by the person submitting them from those not so marked, unless doing so will destroy the value or integrity of the data or information presented. In that event or in the event that an item is submitted which is not susceptible to marking by page, the document or item submitted will be accompanied by a summary identifying the location of all processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information which are not segregated or marked by page, and explaning the reasons therefore. All pages not marked with this legend, all other data and information not identified as bearing such data or information, and all other data and information incorrectly identified as bearing such data or information shall be treated as raw data and information and shall be made available to the public upon request in accordance with § 37.54(a). The Department reserves the right to determine whether any page or item is correctly identified as constituting processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information.

(f) If the permittee proposes to transfer any data or information covered by this section to a third party or the third party proposes to transfer such data or information to another third party, the transferor shall notify the Regional Director at least 10 days in advance and shall require the receiving third party, in writing, to abide by the obligations of the permittee as specified in this section as a condition precedent to the transfer of such data or information.

(g) Upon request by the Department, a permittee shall identify each person to whom the permitttee has provided data and information pursuant to §37.22(d)(3) and provide a description of the area to which such data and information pertain.

§37.54 Disclosure.

(a) The Department shall make raw data and information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities and submitted by the permittee or a third party available to the public upon submittal to the Congress of the report required by subsection (h) of the Act in accordance with subsection (e)(2)(C) of the Act, this section, and the procedural requirements of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and 43 CFR part 2. The Department shall withhold from the public all processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities and submitted by the permittee or a third party, if they have been properly marked and correctly identified in accordance with §37.53(e), until 10 years after the submission of such data or information to the Regional Director or until 2 years after any lease sale including the area within the refuge from which such data or information were obtained, whichever period is longer, by invoking subsection (e)(2)(C) of the Act and exemption 3 to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(3). Thereafter, the Department shall treat such data or information as raw data and information. The Department shall make all other records, except exploration plans which must be published in accordance with §37.22(b), submitted by a permittee or a third party relating to the activities covered by the Act and this part available to the public in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and 43 CFR part 2.

(b) The Department reserves the right to disclose any data and information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities and submitted by a permittee or a third party and any other information submitted by a permittee or a third party which may be exempt from public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, to an agent or third party in order to carry out the Department's statutory authorities. When practicable, the Department shall notify the permittee who provided the data or information of its intent to disclose the data or information to an agent or third party. Prior to any such disclosure, the recipient shall be required to execute a written commitment not to transfer or to otherwise disclose any data or information to anyone without the express consent of the Department. The recipient shall be liable for any unauthorized use by or disclosure of such data or information to other third parties.

(c) The Department reserves the right to disclose upon proper request any processed, analyzed and interpreted data and information and any other confidential information to the State of Alaska, to the Congress and any committee or subcommittee of the Congress having jurisdiction over the refuge or this exploration program, and to any part of the Executive and Judicial Branches of the United States for official use. The recipient shall be responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of such data and information in accordance with the Act.

(d) Commercial use by any person of data or information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities and disclosed pursuant to this section is prohibited. No person shall obtain access from the Department, pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, to any data or information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities and submitted by the permittee or a third party until such person provides the Department with a statement certifying that person's awareness of

the prohibition contained in this paragraph and the disqualification stated in the first sentence of §37.4(b).

APPENDIX I TO PART 37—LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COASTAL PLAIN, ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA

Beginning at the meander corner of section 35 on the First Standard Parallel North on the line of mean high water on the left bank of the Canning River, T. 5 N., R. 23 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence easterly, along the First Standard Parallel North, approximately 40¾ miles to the closing corner of T. 4 N., Rs. 30 and 31 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between Rs. 30 and 31 E., approximately 6 miles to the corner of Tps. 3 and 4 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence easterly, between Tps. 3 and 4 N., approximately 18 miles to the corner of Tps. 3 and 4 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between Rs. 33 and 34 E., approximately 6 miles to the corner of Tps. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence easterly, between Tps. 2 and 3 N., approximately 21 miles to the meander corner of sections 4 and 33, on the line of mean high water on the left bank of the Aichilik River, Tps. 2 and 3 N., R. 37 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence northeasterly, along the line of mean high water on the left bank of the Aichilik River, approximately 32 miles to a point at the line of mean high tide of the Beaufort Lagoon, located in section 28, T. 6 N., R. 40 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of N. 65 degrees E., approximately 7,600 feet to a point on the northerly boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge located in section 22, T. 6 N., R. 40 E., Umiat Meridian at the line of extreme low tide;

Thence northwesterly, along the northerly boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge at the line of extreme low tide on the seaward side of all offshore bars, reefs and islands, approximately 28 miles, to a point in section 33, T. 9 N., R. 36 E., that is due north of the corner of T. 8 N., Rs. 36 and 37 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence due South, approximately ¾ mile to the corner of T. 8 N., Rs. 36 and 37 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly between Rs. 36 and 37 E., approximately 3 miles to the corner of sections 13, 18, 19, and 24, T. 8. N., Rs. 36 and 37 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 13 and 24, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, T. 8. N., R. 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence northerly, between sections 13 and 14, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, T. 8. N., R. 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 11 and 14, 10 and 15, 9 and 16, 8 and 17, approximately 4 miles to the corner of sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, T. 8 N., R. 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 17 and 18, 19 and 20, 29 and 30 to the corner of sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, T. 8. N., R. 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 30 and 31, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 25, 30, 31 and 36, T. 8. N., Rs. 35 and 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 31 and 36, approximately 1 mile to the corner of Tps. 7 and 8 N., Rs. 35 and 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between Tps. 7 and 8 N., approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 1, 2, 35 and 36, Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 35 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence Northerly, between sections 35 and 36 and 25 and 26, 23 and 24, approximately 3 miles to the corner of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, T. 8 N., R. 35 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 14 and 23, 15 and 22, 16 and 21, 17 and 20, 18 and 19, 13 and 24, 14 and 23, 15 and 22, 16 and 21, 17 and 20, approximately 10 miles to the corner of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, T. 8 N., R. 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence northerly, between sections 17 and 18, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, T. 8 N., R. 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 7 and 18, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 7, 12, 13 and 18, T. 8 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between Rs. 33 and 34 E., approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24, T. 8 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 13 and 24, 14 and 23, 15 and 22, approximately 3 miles to the corner of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, T. 8 N., R. 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 21 and 22, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, T. 8 N., R. 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 21 and 28, approximately one mile to the corner of sections 20, 21, 28 and 29, T. 8 N., R. 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 28 and 33, 29 and 32, approximately 2 miles to the corner of sections 4, 5, 32 and 33, Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between Tps. 7 and 8 N., approximately 2 miles to the corner of Tps. 7 and 8 N., Rs. 32 and 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between section 1 and 6 approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 1, 6, 7, and 12, T. 7 N., Rs. 32 and 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 1 and 12, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 7 N., R. 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence northerly, between sections 1 and 2, 35 and 36, approximately 2 miles to the corner of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, T. 8 N., R. 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 26 and 27, 34 and 35, approximately 2 miles to the corner of sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, T. 8 N., R. 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 33 and 34, approximately one mile to the corner of sections 3, 4, 33 and 34, Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between Tps. 7 and 8 N., approximately 3 miles to the corner of Tps. 7 and 8 N., Rs. 31 and 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence northerly, between ranges 31 and 32 E., approximately 3½ miles to a point on the northerly boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge at the line of extreme low tide located between sections 13 and 18, T. 8 N., Rs. 31 and 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, along the northerly boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge approximately 57 miles along the line of extreme low water of the Arctic Ocean, including all offshore bars, reefs, and islands, to the most westerly tip of the most northwesterly island, westerly of Brownlow Point, section 6, T. 9 N., R. 25 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 56½ degree W. approximately 3¼ miles to the mean high water line of the extreme west bank of the Canning River in section 15, T. 9 N., R. 24 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, along the mean high water line of the west bank of the Canning River approximately 32 miles to the meander corner on the First Standard Parallel North at a point on the southerly boundary of section 35, T. 5 N., R. 23 E., Umiat Meridian, the point of beginning.

[48 FR 16858, Apr. 19, 1983; 49 FR 7570, Mar. 1, 1984]

SUBCHAPTER D [RESERVED]
SUBCHAPTER E—MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES CONSERVATION AREAS

PART 70—NATIONAL FISH HATCHERIES

Sec.
70.1 Purpose.
70.2 Administrative provisions.
70.3 State cooperation in national fish hatchery area management.
70.4 Prohibited acts.
70.5 Enforcement, penalty, and procedural requirements for violations of parts 25, 26, and 27.
70.6 Public entry and use.
70.7 Land-use management.
70.8 Range and feral animal management.
70.9 Wildlife species management.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 402, as amended, sec. 4, 76 Stat. 654; 5 U.S.C. 301, 16 U.S.C. 664; 460k; sec. 2, 80 Stat. 926; 16 U.S.C. 668dd.

SOURCE: 45 FR 28723, Apr. 30, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 70.1 Purpose.

All national fish hatchery areas are maintained for the fundamental purpose of the propagation and distribution of fish and other aquatic animal life and managed for the protection of all species of wildlife.

§ 70.2 Administrative provisions.

The provisions and regulations set forth in part 25 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

§ 70.3 State cooperation in national fish hatchery area management.

State cooperation may be enlisted in management programs including public hunting, fishing, and recreation. The details of these programs shall be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary and the head of the appropriate State agency in cooperative agreements executed for that purpose. Persons entering upon a national fish hatchery area shall comply with all regulations issued by the State agency under the terms of the cooperative agreement.

§ 70.4 Prohibited acts.

(a) The prohibited acts enumerated in part 27 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

(b) Fishing, taking, seining, or attempting to fish, take, seine, any fish, amphibian, or other aquatic animal on any national fish hatchery area is prohibited except as may be authorized under the provisions of part 71 of this chapter.

(c) Hunting, killing, capturing, taking, or attempting to hunt, kill, capture, or take any animal on any national fish hatchery area is prohibited except as may be authorized in the provisions of part 71 of this chapter.

(d) Disturbing spawning fish or fish preparing to spawn in ponds, raceways, streams, lakes, traps, and below traps, ladders, fish screens, fishways and racks is prohibited.

§ 70.5 Enforcement, penalty, and procedural requirements for violations of parts 25, 26, and 27.

The enforcement, penalty, and procedural requirement provisions set forth in part 28 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

§ 70.6 Public entry and use.

The public entry and use provisions set forth in part 26 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations to special regulations issued under §70.6, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§ 70.7 Land-use management.

The land-use management provisions set forth in part 29 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

§ 70.8 Range and feral animal management.

The range and feral animal management provisions set forth in part 30 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

§ 70.9 Wildlife species management.

The wildlife species management provisions set forth in part 31 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas, except § 31.15 relating to hunting and fishing, which are treated separately in this part.

PART 71—HUNTING AND FISHING ON NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY AREAS

Subpart A—Hunting

Sec.
71.1 Opening of national fish hatchery areas to hunting.
71.2 General provisions.

Subpart B—Fishing

71.11 Opening of national fish hatchery areas to fishing.
71.12 General provisions.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 402, as amended, sec. 4, 76 Stat. 654; 5 U.S.C. 301, 16 U.S.C. 664, 460k; sec. 2, 80 Stat. 926; 16 U.S.C. 668bb.

SOURCE: 31 FR 16033, Dec. 15, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Hunting

§ 71.1 Opening of national fish hatchery areas to hunting.

National fish hatchery areas may be opened to hunting wildlife when such activity is not detrimental to the propagation and distribution of fish or other aquatic wildlife.

§ 71.2 General provisions.

The following provisions shall apply to public hunting on a national fish hatchery area:

(a) Each person shall secure and possess the required State license.

(b) Each person 16 years of age and older shall secure and possess a Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp while hunting migratory waterfowl.

(c) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of Federal laws and regulations including this subchapter and the current Federal Migratory Bird regulations.

(d) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of the laws and regulations of the State wherein any hatchery is located unless further restricted by Federal law or regulation.

(e) Each person shall comply with the terms and conditions authorizing access and use of the national fish hatchery area.

(f) Each person shall comply with the provisions of any special notices governing hunting on the national fish hatchery area. Such special notices will be posted throughout the area and will be available at the headquarters of the fish hatchery to which they relate.

(1) Special notices are issued only after the announcement of applicable annual State and Federal hunting regulations.

(2) Special notices may contain the following items:

(i) Wildlife species which may be hunted;

(ii) Seasons;

(iii) Bag limits;

(iv) Methods of hunting;

(v) Description of areas open to hunting;

(vi) Other provisions as required.

(3) Special notices will not liberalize existing State law or regulations.

(4) Special notices may be amended as needed to meet management responsibilities for the area.

Subpart B—Fishing

§ 71.11 Opening of national fish hatchery areas to fishing.

National fish hatchery areas may be opened to sport fishing when such activity is not detrimental to the propagation and distribution of fish or other aquatic animal life.

§ 71.12 General provisions.

The following provisions shall apply to public sport fishing on a national fish hatchery area:

(a) Each person shall secure and possess the required State license.

(b) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of Federal law and regulation including this subchapter.

(c) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of the laws and regulations of the State wherein any area is located unless the same are further restricted by Federal law or regulation.

(d) Each person shall comply with the terms and conditions authorizing access and use of the national fish hatchery area.

(e) Each person shall comply with the provisions of any special notices governing fishing on the national fish hatchery area. Such special notices will be posted throughout the area and will be available at the headquarters of the fish hatchery to which they relate.

(1) Special notices are issued only after announcement of the applicable annual State fishing regulation.

(2) Special notices may contain the following items:

(i) Species of fish which may be taken;

(ii) Seasons;

(iii) Creel limits;

(iv) Method of fishing;

(v) Description of areas open to fishing;

(vi) Other provisions as required.

(3) Special notices will not liberalize existing State law or regulations.

(4) Special notices may be amended as needed to meet management responsibilities for the area.

SUBCHAPTER F—FEDERAL AID TO STATES IN FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION

PART 80—ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS, FEDERAL AID IN FISH AND FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACTS

Sec.
80.1 Definitions.
80.2 Eligibility.
80.3 Assent legislation.
80.4 Diversion of license fees.
80.5 Eligible undertakings.
80.6 Prohibited activities.
80.7 Appeals.
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80.10 Hunting and fishing license certification.
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80.12 Cost sharing.
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80.18 Responsibilities.
80.19 Records.
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80.21 Assurances.
80.22 Audits.
80.23 Allocation of funds between marine and freshwater fishery projects.
80.24 Recreational boating access facilities.
80.25 Multiyear financing under the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program.
80.26 Symbols.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 777i; 16 U.S.C. 669i; 18 U.S.C. 701.

SOURCE: 47 FR 22539, May 25, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE: The information collection requirements in this part have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1018–0048.

§ 80.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) *The Federal Aid Acts or the Acts.* The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of September 2, 1937, as amended (50 Stat. 917; 16 U.S.C. 669–669i), and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of August 9, 1950, as amended (64 Stat. 430; 16 U.S.C. 777–777k).

(b) *State.* Any State of the United States; the territorial areas of Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(c) *State fish and wildlife agency.* The agency or official of a State designated under State law or regulation to carry out the laws of the State in relation to the management of fish and wildlife resources of the State. Such an agency or official which is also designated to exercise collateral responsibilities, e.g., State Department of Natural Resources, shall be considered the State fish and wildlife agency only when exercising the responsibilities specific to the management of the fish and wildlife resources of the State.

(d) *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Interior or his designated representative.

(e) *Director.* The Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or his designated representative. The Director serves as the Secretary's representative in matters relating to the administration and execution of the Federal Aid Acts.

(f) *Regional Director.* The Regional director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or his designated representative.

(g) *Federal Aid Manual.* The publication of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which contains policies, standards and procedures required for participation in the benefits of the Acts.

(h) *Project.* A program of related undertakings necessary to fulfill a defined need which is consistent with the purposes of the Act.

(i) *Comprehensive fish and wildlife management plan.* A document describing the State's plan for meeting the long-range needs of the public for fish and wildlife resources, and the system for managing the plan.

(j) *Federal Aid Funds.* Funds provided under Federal Aid Acts.

(k) *Resident angler.* A resident angler is one who fishes within the same State where legal residence is maintained.

(l) *Common horsepower.* Common horsepower is defined as any size motor that can be reasonably accommodated on the body of water slated for development.

[47 FR 22539, May 25, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

§ 80.2 Eligibility.

Participation in the benefits of the Acts is limited to State fish and wildlife agencies as specified below:

(a) Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration—Each of the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the Comonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

(b) Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration—Each of the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and the Virgin Islands; except that the benefits afforded by section 4(b) of the Act relating to hunter education projects are limited to the 50 States.

[47 FR 22539, May 25, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

§ 80.3 Assent legislation.

A State may participate in the benefits of the Act(s) only after it has passed legislation which assents to the provisions of the Acts and has passed laws for the conservation of fish and wildlife including a prohibition against the diversion of license fees paid by hunters and sport fishermen to purposes other than administration of the fish and wildlife agency. Subsequent legislation which amends these state laws shall be subject to review by the Secretary. If the legislation is found contrary to the assent provisions, the State shall become ineligible.

§ 80.4 Diversion of license fees.

Revenues from license fees paid by hunters and fishermen shall not be diverted to purposes other than administration of the State fish and wildlife agency.

(a) Revenues from license fees paid by hunters and fishermen are any revenues the State receives from the sale of licenses issued by the State conveying to a person the privilege to pursue or take wildlife or fish. For the purpose of this rule, revenue with respect to license sales by vendors, is considered to be the net income to the State after deducting reasonable vendor fees or similar amounts retained by sales agents. License revenues include income from:

(1) General or special licenses, permits, stamps, tags, access and recreation fees or other charges imposed by the State to hunt or fish for sport or recreation.

(2) Sale, lease, rental, or other granting of rights of real or personal property acquired or produced with license revenues. Real property includes, but is not limited to, lands, building, minerals, energy resources, timber, grazing, and animal products. Personal property includes, but is not limited to, equipment, vehicles, machine, tools, and annual crops.

(3) Interest, dividends, or other income earned on license revenues.

(4) Federal Aid project reimbursements to the States to the extent that license revenues originally funded the project for which the reimbursement is being made.

(b) For purposes of this rule, administration of the State fish and wildlife agency include only those functions required to manage the fish and wildlife-oriented resources of the State for which the agency has authority under State law.

(c) A diversion of license fee revenues occurs when any portion of license revenues is used for any purpose other than the administration of the State fish and wildlife agency.

(d) If a diversion of license revenues occurs, the State becomes ineligible to participate under the pertinent Act from the date the diversion is declared by the Director until:

(1) Adequate legislative prohibitions are in place to prevent diversion of license revenue, and

(2) All license revenues or assets acquired with license revenues are restored, or an amount equal to license revenue diverted or current market value of assets diverted (whichever is greater) is returned and properly available for use for the administration of the State fish and wildlife agency.

(e) Federal funds obligated for projects approved prior to the date a diversion is declared remain available for expenditure on such projects without regard to the intervening period of the State's ineligibility.

[54 FR 15209, Apr. 17, 1989]

§80.5 Eligible undertakings.

The following are eligible for funding under the Acts:

(a) *Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act.* (1) Projects having as their purpose the restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of wild birds and wild mammals, and the provision for public use of and benefits from these resources.

(2) Projects having as their purpose the education of hunters and archers in the skills, knowledges, and attitudes necessary to be a responsible hunter or archer.

(b) *Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act.* (1) Projects having as their purpose the restoration, conservation, management, and enhancement of sport fish, and the provision for public use and benefits from these resources. Sport fish are limited to aquatic, gill-breathing, vertebrate animals, bearing paired fins, and having material value for sport or recreation.

(2) Additional funds resulting from expansion of the Sport Fish Restoration Program must be added to existing State fishery program funds available from traditional sources and not as a substitute therefor.

[47 FR 22539, May 25, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

§80.6 Prohibited activities.

The following are not eligible for funding under the Acts, except when necessary for the accomplishment of project purposes as approved by the regional director.

(a) Law enforcement activities conducted by the State to enforce the fish and game regulations.

(b) Public relations activities conducted to promote the State fish and wildlife agency.

§80.7 Appeals.

Any difference of opinion over the eligibility of proposed activities or differences arising over the conduct of work may be appealed to the Director. Final determination rests with the Secretary.

§80.8 Availability of funds.

Funds are available to a State for obligation or expenditure during the fiscal year for which they are apportioned and until the close of the succeeding fiscal year. For the purpose of this section, obligation of apportioned funds occurs when a project agreement is signed by the regional director.

§80.9 Notice of desire to participate.

Any State fish and wildlife agency desiring to avail itself of the benefits of the Acts shall notify the Secretary within 60 days after it has received a certificate of apportionment of funds available to the State. Notification to the Secretary may be accomplished by either of the following methods. In either method, the document must be signed by a State official authorized to commit the State to participation under the Act(s).

(a) Submitting to the regional director within the 60-day period a letter stating the desire of the State to participate in the Act(s); or,

(b) Having an approved Application for Federal Assistance which contains plans for the use of Federal Aid funds during the period of the apportionment.

§80.10 Hunting and fishing license certification.

(a) Information concerning the number of persons holding paid licenses to hunt and the number of persons holding paid licenses to fish for sport or recreation in the State in the preceding year shall be furnished upon request of the Director by the fish and wildlife agency of each State on forms furnished by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

(b) This information shall be certified as accurate by the director of the State fish and wildlife agency. When requested by the Director, evidence used in determining accuracy of the certification shall also be furnished.

(c) License holders shall be counted over a period of 12 months; the calendar year, fiscal year, or other licensing period may be used provided it is consistent from year to year in each State. In determining licenses which are eligible for inclusion, the following guidelines shall be observed.

(1) Trapping licenses, commercial licenses, and other licenses which are not for the express purpose of permitting the holder to hunt or fish for sport or recreation shall not be included.

(2) Licenses which do not return net revenue to the State shall not be included. To qualify as a paid license, the fee must produce revenue for the State. Net revenue is any amount returned to the State after deducting agent or sellers fees and the cost for printing, distribution, control or other costs directly associated with the issuance of each license.

(3) Licenses valid for more than one year, either a specific or indeterminate number of years, may be counted in each of the years for which they are valid; provided that:

(i) The net revenue from each license is commensurate with the period for which hunting or fishing privileges are granted, and

(ii) Sampling or other techniques are used to determine whether the licensee remains a license holder in the year of certification.

(4) Combination fishing and hunting licenses (a single license which permits the holder both to hunt and fish) shall be included in the determination of both the number of paid hunting license holders and the number of persons holding paid licenses to fish for sport or recreation.

(5) Some licensing systems require or permit an individual to hold more than one license to hunt or to fish in a State. Such an individual shall not be counted more than once as a hunting or fishing license holder. The State fish and wildlife director, in certifying license information to the Director, is responsible for eliminating duplication or multiple counting of single individuals in the figures which he certifies. Sampling and other statistical techniques may be utilized by the certifying officer for this purpose.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1018–0007)

§ 80.11 Submission of proposals.

A State may make application for use of funds apportioned under the Acts by submitting to the regional director either a comprehensive fish and wildlife management plan or project proposal.

(a) Each application shall contain such information as the regional director may require to determine if the proposed activities are in accordance with Acts, the provisions of this part, and the standards contained in the Federal Aid Manual.

(b) Each application and amendments of scope shall be submitted to the State Clearinghouse as required by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A–95 and by State Clearinghouse requirements.

(c) Applications must be signed by the director of the State fish and wildlife agency or the official(s) delegated to exercise the authority and responsibilities of the State's director in committing the State to participation under the Acts. The director of each State fish and wildlife agency shall notify the regional director, in writing, of the official(s) authorized to sign Federal Aid documents, and any changes in such authorizations.

§ 80.12 Cost sharing.

Federal participation is limited to 75 percent of eligible costs incurred in the completion of approved work or the Federal share specified in the project agreement, whichever is less, except that the non-Federal cost sharing for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa shall not exceed 25 percent and may be waived at the discretion of the regional director.

(a) A minimum Federal participation of 10 percent of the estimated costs is required as a condition of approval.

(b) The non-Federal share of project costs may be in the form of cash or in-kind contributions. The allowability and evaluation of in-kind contributions

are subject to the policies and standards prescribed in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A–102.

(c) The non-Federal share of project costs may not be derived from other Federal funds, except as authorized by specific legislation.

§80.13 Substantiality in character and design.

All projects proposed for funding under the Acts must be substantial in character and design. A substantial project (for fish and wildlife purposes) is one which:

(a) Identifies and describes a need within the purposes of the relevant Act to be utilized;

(b) Identifies the objectives to be accomplished based on the stated need;

(c) Utilizes accepted fish and wildlife conservation and management principles, sound design, and appropriate procedures; and

(d) Will yield benefits which are pertinent to the identified need at a level commensurate with project costs.

§80.14 Application of Federal aid funds.

(a) Federal Aid funds shall be applied only to activities or purposes approved by the regional director. If otherwise applied, such funds must be replaced or the State becomes ineligible to participate.

(b) Real property acquired or constructed with Federal Aid funds must continue to serve the purpose for which acquired or constructed.

(1) When such property passes from management control of the fish and wildlife agency, the control must be fully restored to the State fish and wildlife agency or the real property must be replaced using non-Federal Aid funds. Replacement property must be of equal value at current market prices and with equal benefits as the original property. The State may have a reasonable time, up to three years from the date of notification by the regional director, to acquire replacement property before becoming ineligible.

(2) When such property is used for purposes which interfere with the accomplishment of approved purposes, the violating activities must cease and any adverse effects resulting must be remedied.

(3) When such property is no longer needed or useful for its original purpose, and with prior approval of the regional director, the property shall be used or disposed of as provided by Attachment N of OMB Circular A–102.

(c) Federal Aid funds shall not be used for the purpose of producing income. However, income producing activities incidental to accomplishment of approved purposes are allowable. Income derived from such activities shall be accounted for in the project records and disposed of as directed by the Director.

§80.15 Allowable costs.

Allowable costs are limited to those which are necessary and reasonable for accomplishment of approved project purposes, and are in accordance with the cost principles of OMB Circular A–87.

(a) All costs must be supported by source documents or other records as necessary to substantiate the application of funds. Such documentation and records are subject to review by the Secretary to determine the allowability of costs.

(b) Costs incurred prior to the effective date of the project agreement are allowable only when specifically provided for in project agreement.

(c) Projects or facilities designed to include purposes other than those eligible under the pertinent Act shall provide for the allocation of costs among the various purposes. The method used to allocate costs shall produce an equitable distribution of costs based on the relative uses or benefits provided.

(d) Administrative costs in the form of overhead or indirect costs for State central services outside of the State fish and wildlife agency must be in accord with an approved cost allocation plan and shall not exceed in any one fiscal year three percentum of the annual apportionment.

(e) Not more than 10 per centum of the annual amount apportioned to each State under provisions of the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act may

be obligated on projects for aquatic education.

[47 FR 22539, May 25, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

§ 80.16 Federal aid payments.

Payments shall be made for the Federal share of allowable costs incurred by the State in accomplishing approved projects.

(a) Requests for payments shall be submitted on forms furnished by the regional director.

(b) Payments shall be made only to the office or official designated by the State fish and wildlife agency and authorized under the laws of the State to receive public funds for the State.

(c) All payments are subject to final determination of allowability based on audit. Any overpayments made to the State shall be recovered as directed by the region director.

(d) The regional director may withhold payments pending receipt of all required reports or documentation for the project.

§ 80.17 Maintenance.

The State is responsible for maintenance of all capital improvements acquired or constructed with Federal Aid funds throughout the useful life of each improvement. Costs for such maintenance are allowable when provided for in approved projects. The maintenance of improvements acquired or constructed with non-Federal Aid funds are allowable costs when such improvements are necessary to accomplishment of project purposes as approved by the regional director, and when such costs are otherwise allowable by law.

§ 80.18 Responsibilities.

In the conduct of activities funded under the Acts, the State is responsible for:

(a) The supervision of each project to assure it is conducted as provided in the project documents, including:

(1) Proper and effective use of funds.

(2) Maintenance of project records.

(3) Timely submission of reports.

(4) Regular inspection and monitoring of work in progress.

(b) The selection and supervision of project personnel to assure that:

(1) Adequate and competent personnel are available to carry the project through to a satisfactory and timely completion.

(2) Project personnel perform the work to ensure that time schedules are met, projected work units are accomplished, other performance objectives are being achieved, and reports are submitted as required.

(c) The accountability and control of all assets to assure that they serve the purpose for which acquired throughout their useful life.

(d) The compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws.

(e) The settlement and satisfaction of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurement entered into.

§ 80.19 Records.

The State shall maintain current and complete financial, property and procurement records in accordance with requirements contained in the Federal Aid Manual and OMB Circular A–102.

(a) Financial, supporting documents, and all other records pertinent to a project shall be retained for a period of three years after submission of the final expenditure report on the project. If any litigation, claim, or audit was started before the expiration of the three-year period, the records shall be retained until the resolution is completed. Records for nonexpendable property shall be retained for a period of three years following final disposition of the property.

(b) The Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any pertinent books, documents, papers and records of the State.

§ 80.20 Land control.

The State must control lands or waters on which capital improvements are made with Federal Aid funds. Controls may be exercised through fee title, lease, easement, or agreement. Control must be adequate for protection, maintenance, and use of the improvement throughout its useful life.

§80.21 Assurances.

The State must agree to and certify that it will comply with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and requirements as they relate to the application, acceptance, and use of Federal funds under the Acts. The Secretary shall have the right to review or inspect for compliance at any time. Upon determination of noncompliance, the Secretary may terminate or suspend those projects in noncompliance, or may declare the State ineligible for further participation in program benefits until compliance is achieved.

§80.22 Audits.

The State is required to conduct an audit at least every two years in accordance with the provisions of Attachment P of OMB Circular A–102. Failure to conduct audits as required may result in withholding of grant payments or such other sanctions as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

[49 FR 30074, July 26, 1984]

§80.23 Allocation of funds between marine and freshwater fishery projects.

(a) Each coastal State, to the extent practicable, shall equitably allocate those funds specified by the Secretary, in the apportionment of Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration funds, between projects having recreational benefits for marine fisheries and projects having recreational benefits for freshwater fisheries.

(1) Coastal States are: Alabama, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(2) The allocation and subsequent obligation of funds between projects that benefit marine and freshwater interests will be in the same proportion as the estimated number of resident marine anglers and resident freshwater anglers, respectively, bears to the estimated number of total resident anglers in the State. The number of marine and freshwater anglers shall be based on a statistically reliable method for determining the relative distribution of resident anglers in the State between those that fish in saltwater and those that fish in freshwater.

(3) To the extent practicable means that the amounts allocated of each year's apportionment may not necessarily result in an equitable allocation for each year. However, the amounts allocated over a period, not to exceed 3 years, must result in an equitable allocation between marine and freshwater fisheries projects. Ongoing marine project costs can be applied toward the State's saltwater allocation.

(4) Failure to provide for an equitable allocation may result in the State's becoming ineligible to participate in the use of those funds specified, until such time as the State demonstrates to the satisifaction of the Director that funds will be allocated equitably.

(b) [Reserved]

[50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

§80.24 Recreational boating access facilities.

The State shall allocate at least 10 percentum of each annual apportionment under Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act for recreational boating access facilities. All facilities constructed, acquired, developed, renovated, or maintained (including those existing structures for which maintenance is provided) must be for the purpose of providing additional, improved, or safer access of public waters for boating recreation as part of the State's effort for the restoration, management, and public use of sport fish. Though a broad range of access facilities and associated amenities can qualify for funding under the 10 percent provision, power boats with common horsepower ratings must be accommodated, and, in addition, the State must make reasonable efforts to accommodate boats with larger horsepower ratings if they would not conflict with aquatic resources management. Any portion of the 10 percent set aside for

the above purposes that remains unexpended or unobligated after two years shall revert to FWS.

[50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

§ 80.25 Multiyear financing under the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program.

(a) States may finance the acquisition of lands or interests in lands including water rights and the construction of structures and facilities utilizing multiyear funding as authorized by the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act in two ways:

(1) States may finance the entire cost of the acquisition or construction from a non-Federal funding source and claim Federal Aid reimbursement in succeeding apportionment years according to a scheduled reimbursement plan.

(2) States may negotiate an installment purchase or contract whereby periodic and specified amounts are paid to the seller or contractor and Federal Aid reimbursements are allowed for each payment from any apportionment year current at the time of payment.

(b) Multiyear financing is subject to the following conditions:

(1) Projects must provide for prospective use of funds and be approved by the Regional Director in advance of the State's obligation or commitment to purchase property or contract for structures or facilities.

(2) States must agree to complete the project even if Federal funds are not available. In the event the project is not completed, those Federal funds expended but not resulting in commensurate sport fishery benefits must be recovered by the State and reallocated to approved State sport fish projects.

(3) Project proposals must include a complete schedule of payments to complete the project.

(4) No costs for interest or financing shall be claimed for reimbursement.

[50 FR 21448, May 24, 1985]

§ 80.26 Symbols.

Distinctive symbols are prescribed to identify projects funded by the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act and to identify items on which taxes and duties have been collected to support the respective Acts.

(a) All recipients identified in § 80.2 of this part are authorized to display the appropriate symbol(s) on areas, such as wildlife management areas and fishing access facilities, acquired, developed, operated or maintained by these grants, or on printed material or other visual representations relating to project accomplishments. Recipients may require sub-recipients to display the symbol(s) and may authorize use by others, or for purposes other than as stated above, only with approval of the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(b) Other persons or organizations may use the symbol(s) for purposes related to the Federal Aid programs as authorized by the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Authorization for the use of the symbol(s) shall be by written agreement executed by the Service and the user. To obtain authorization a written request stating the specific use and items to which the symbol(s) will be applied must be submitted to Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240.

(c) The user of the symbol(s) shall indemnify and defend the United States and hold it harmless from any claims, suits, losses and damages arising out of any allegedly unauthorized use of any patent, process, idea, method or device by the user in connection with its use of the symbol(s), or any other alleged action of the user and also from any claims, suits, losses and damages arising out of alleged defects in the articles or services with which the symbol(s) is associated.

(d) The appearance of the symbol(s) on projects or items is to indicate that the manufacturer of the product is taxed by, and that the State project was funded through, the respective Act(s). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of the Interior make no representation or endorsement whatsoever by the display of the symbol(s) as to the quality, utility, suitability or safeness of any product, service or project with which the symbol(s) is associated.

(e) Neither symbol may be used in any other manner except as authorized by the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service. Unauthorized use of the symbol(s) will constitute a violation of section 701 of title 18 of the United States Code and subject the violator to possible fines and imprisonment as set forth therein.

(f) The symbol pertaining to the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act is depicted below.

(g) The symbol pertaining to Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act is depicted below.

(h) The symbol pertaining to the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act and the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act when used in combination is depicted below.

[52 FR 47571, Dec. 15, 1987]

PART 81—CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANTS—COOPERATION WITH THE STATES

Sec.
81.1 Definitions.
81.2 Cooperation with the States.
81.3 Cooperative Agreement.
81.4 Allocation of funds.
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81.12 Contracts.
81.13 Inspection.
81.14 Comprehensive plan alternative.
81.15 Audits.

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973, sec. 6(h), 87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1531–43, Pub. L. 93–205.

SOURCE: 40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 81.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this section.

(a) *Agreements.* Signed documented statements of the actions to be taken by the State(s) and the Secretary in furthering the purposes of the Act. They include:

(1) A Cooperative Agreement entered into pursuant to section 6(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and § 81.2 of this part.

(2) A Project Agreement which includes a statement as to the actions to be taken in connection with the conservation of endangered or threatened species, benefits derived, cost of actions, and costs to be borne by the Federal Government and by the States.

(b) *Conserve, conserving, and conservation.* The use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 are no longer necessary. Such methods and procedures include, but are not limited to, all activities associated with scientific resources management such as research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition and maintenance, propagation, live trapping, and transplantation, and, in the extraordinary case where population pressures within a given ecosystem cannot be otherwise relieved, may include regulated taking.

(c) *Endangered species.* Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (other than a species of the Class Insecta as determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of The Endangered Species Act of 1973 would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man).

(d) *Fish or wildlife.* 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 dead body or parts thereof.

(e) *Plant.* Any member of the plant kingdom, including seeds, roots, and other parts thereof.

(f) *Program.* A State-developed set of goals, objectives, strategies, action, and funding necessary to be taken to promote the conservation and management of resident endangered or threatened species.

(g) *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

(h) *Species.* This term includes any subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants, and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature.

(i) *State.* Any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(j) *State agency.* The State agency or agencies, or other governmental entity or entities which are responsible for the management and conservation of fish or wildlife resources within a State.

(k) *Plan.* A course of action under which immediate attention will be given to a State's resident species determined to be endangered or threatened.

(l) *Threatened species.* Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, as determined by the Secretary.

(m) *Project.* A plan undertaken to conserve the various species of fish and wildlife or plants facing extinction.

(n) *Act.* The Endangered Species Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93–205, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.

(o) *Project segment.* An essential part or a division of a project, usually separated as a period of time, occasionally as a unit of work.

(p) *Resident species.* For the purposes of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, a species is resident in a State if it exists in the wild in that State during any part of its life.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31580, May 31, 1979; 49 FR 30074, July 26, 1984]

§ 81.2 Cooperation with the States.

The Secretary is authorized by the act to cooperate with any State which establishes and maintains an adequate and active program for the conservation of various endangered and threatened species. In order for a State program to be deemed an adequate and active program, the Secretary must find and reconfirm, on an annual basis, that under the State program, either:

(a) Authority resides in the State agency to conserve resident species of fish and wildlife or plants determined by the State agency or the Secretary to be endangered or threatened;

(b) The State agency has established an acceptable conservation program, consistent with the purposes and policies of the act, for all residents species of fish and wildlife or plants in the State which are deemed by the Secretary to be endangered or threatened; and has furnished a copy of such program together with all pertinent details, information, and data requested to the Secretary;

(c) The State agency is authorized to conduct investigations to determine the status and requirements for survival of resident species of fish and wildlife or plants;

(d) The State agency is authorized to establish programs, including the acquisition of land or aquatic habitat or interests therein, for the conservation of resident endangered or threatened species; and

(e) Provisions are made for public participation in designating resident species of fish and wildlife or plants as endangered or threatened, or that under the State program: (1) The requirements set forth in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section are complied with concerning fish and wildlife and in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section concerning plants, and plans are included under which immediate attention will be given to those resident species of fish and wildlife or plants which are determined by the Secretary or the State agency to be endangered or threatened and which the Secretary and the State agency agree are most urgently in need of conservation programs; except that a cooperative agreement entered into with a State whose program is deemed adequate and active pursuant to this paragraph shall not affect the applicability of prohibitions set forth in or authorized pursuant to section 4(d) or section 9(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 with respect to the taking of any resident endangered or threatened species.

[41 FR 15016, Apr. 9, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 31580, May 31, 1979]

§81.3 Cooperative Agreement.

Upon determination by the Secretary that a State program is adequate and active and complies with §81.2, the Secretary shall enter into an Agreement with the State. A Cooperative Agreement is necessary before a Project Agreement can be approved for endangered or threatened species projects. A cooperative agreement under §81.2 must be reconfirmed annually to reflect new laws, species lists, rules and regulations, and programs, and to demonstrate that the program is still active and adequate. The Secretary, in determining which species are most urgently in need of a conservation program as provided for in §81.2(e), shall apply the following criteria: (1) The degree of threat to the continued existence of the species; (2) the recovery potential of the species; (3) the taxonomic status, e.g., giving full species priority over subspecies or populations; and (4) such other relevent biological factors as determined appropriate.

[41 FR 15016, Apr. 9, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 31580, May 31, 1979]

§81.4 Allocation of funds.

The Secretary shall semi-annually allocate funds, appropriated for the purpose of carrying out Section 6, to various State programs using the following as the basis for his determination:

(a) The international commitments of the United States to protect endangered or threatened species;

(b) The readiness of a State to proceed with a conservation program consistent with the objectives and purposes of the Act;

(c) The number of endangered and threatened species within a State;

(d) The potential for restoring endangered and threatened species within a State; and

(e) The relative urgency to initiate a program to restore and protect an endangered or threatened species in terms of survival of the species.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31580, May 31, 1979]

§ 81.5 Information for the Secretary.

Before any Federal funds may be obligated for any project to be undertaken in a State, the State must have entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the Secretary pursuant to section 6(c) of the Act.

§ 81.6 Project Agreement.

(a) Subsequent to the establishment of a Cooperative Agreement pursuant to § 81.3, the Secretary may further agree with the States to provide financial assistance in the development and implementation of acceptable projects for the conservation of endangered and threatened species. Financial agreements will consist of an Application for Federal Assistance and a Project Agreement. Such agreements' continued existence, and continued financial assistance under such agreements, shall be contingent upon the continued existence of the Cooperative Agreement described in § 81.3 of this part.

(b) The Application for Federal Assistance will show the need for the project, the objectives, the expected benefits and results, the approach, the period of time necessary to accomplish the objectives, and both the Federal and State costs. All of a State's activities proposed for this Federal grant support will be incorporated in one or more project applications.

(c) To meet the requirements of the Act, the Application for Federal Assistance shall certify that the State agency submitting the project is committed to its execution and that is has been reviewed by the appropriate State officials and is in compliance with other requirements of the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A–95 (as revised).

(d) The Project Agreement will follow approval of the Application for Federal Assistance by the Secretary. The mutual obligations by the cooperating agencies will be shown in this agreement executed between the State and the Secretary. An agreement shall cover the financing proposed in one project segment and the work items described in the documents supporting it.

(e) The form and content for both the Application for Federal Assistance and the Project Agreement are provided in the Federal Aid Manual.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31581, May 31, 1979]

§ 81.7 Availability of funds.

Funds allocated to a State are available for obligation during the fiscal year for which they are allocated and until the close of the succeeding fiscal year. For the purpose of this section, obligation of allocated funds occurs when a Project Agreement is signed by the Secretary, or his authorized representative, attesting to his approval.

§ 81.8 Payments.

The payment of the Federal share of costs incurred in the conduct of activities included under a Project Agreement shall be in accordance with Treasury Circular 1075.

(a) Federal payments under the Act shall not exceed 75 percent of the program costs as stated in the agreement; except, the Federal share may be increased to 90 percent when two or more States having a common interest in one or more endangered or threatened species, the conservation of which may be enhanced by cooperation of such States, enter jointly into an agreement with the Secretary.

(b) The State share of program costs may be in the form of cash or in-kind contributions, including real property, subject to standards established by the Secretary as provided in Office of Management and Budget Circular A–102.

(c) Payments under the Endangered Species Act, including such preliminary costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection with projects, shall not be made unless all documents that may be necessary or required in the administration of this Act shall have first been submitted to and approved by the Secretary. Payments shall be made for expenditures reported and certified by the State agencies. Payments shall be made only to the State office or official designated by the State agency and authorized under the laws of the State to receive public funds of the State.

(d) Vouchers and forms provided by the Secretary and certified as therein prescribed, showing amounts expended and the amount of Federal Aid funds

claimed to be due on account thereof, shall be submitted to the Secretary by the State agency.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31581, May 31, 1979; 49 FR 30074, July 26, 1984]

§ 81.9 Assurances.

The State must assure and certify that it will comply with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and requirements as they relate to the application, acceptance, and use of Federal funds for projects under the Act in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Circular A–102.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31581, May 31, 1979]

§ 81.10 Submission of documents.

Papers and documents required by the Act or by regulations in this part shall be deemed submitted to the Secretary from the date of receipt by the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

§ 81.11 Divergent opinions over project merits.

Any difference of opinion about the substantiality of a proposed project or appraised value of land to be acquired are considered by qualified representatives of the Secretary and the State. Final determination in the event of continued disagreement rests with the Secretary.

§ 81.12 Contracts.

The State may use its own regulations in obtaining services providing that they adhere to Federal laws and the requirements provided by Office of Management and Budget Circular A–102. The State is the responsible authority without recourse to the Secretary regarding settlement of contractual issues.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31581, May 31, 1979]

§ 81.13 Inspection.

Supervision of each project by the State shall include adequate and continuous inspection. The project will be subject to periodic Federal inspection.

§ 81.14 Comprehensive plan alternative.

In the event that the State elects to operate under a comprehensive fish and wildlife resource planning system, the Cooperative Agreement will be an attachment to the plan. No Application for Federal Assistance will be required since the documentation will be incorporated in the plan. However, the continued existence of the comprehensive plan, and Federal financing thereunder, will be contingent upon the continued existence of the Cooperative Agreement described in § 81.3, above.

§ 81.15 Audits.

The State is required to conduct an audit at least every two years in accordance with the provisions of Attachment P of OMB Circular A–102. Failure to conduct audits as required may result in withholding of grant payments or such other sanctions as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

[49 FR 30074, July 26, 1984]

PART 82—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR GRANTS-IN-AID (MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972)

Subpart A—Introduction

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82.21 Copyrights.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407, 86 Stat. 1027.

SOURCE: 40 FR 23281, May 29, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 82.1 Scope of regulations.

The regulations in this part are issued, pursuant to the authority of the Secretary in section 1380 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407 (Supp. II 1972), to provide procedures for the submission and review of applications and the award and administration of research grants, or other forms of financial assistance, to Federal or state agencies, public or private institutions, or other persons including any foreign governments for research relevant to the protection and conservation of marine mammals.

§ 82.2 Purpose of regulations.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (Pub. L. 92–552) authorizes appropriations, and confers authority upon the Secretary, subject to such terms and conditions as he deems necessary, and after review by the Marine Mammal Commission, to make grants, or provide other forms of financial assistance, for the purpose of undertaking research relevant to the protection and conservation of marine mammals. Research initiated pursuant to this authorization is to be directed toward increasing the available knowledge of the ecology and population dynamics of marine mammals and of the factors which bear upon their ability to reproduce themselves successfully, which information may be used for the purposes of increasing and maintaining the number of animals within species and populations of marine mammals at the optimum carrying capacity of their habitat.

§ 82.3 Supplementary information and procedures.

The regulations in this part are intended to provide for the maximum flexiblity and simplicity in the application and award of grants or other financial assistance and the minimum amount of Federal control in the conduct of the research and supervision of Federal funds, consistent with the anticipated level of appropriated funds and demand for such funds. With respect to grants to state or local governments these regulations are intended to implement and be read as consistent with Federal Management Circular 74–7, ''Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Governments,'' (FMC 74–7) 34 CFR part 256, 39 FR 35787–35796, October 4, 1974, unless specifically noted otherwise. The standards and procedures set forth therein, and other referenced Federal management circulars, will, to the extent practical, govern other forms of financial assistance to state and local governments, public and private institutions and persons as well as grants to such institutions and persons. Other Federal regulations and sources of guidance potential applicants may find worthwhile to consult for information which may be helpful in applying and implementing research grants or other financial assistance under these regulations include: 34 CFR part 211, Cost Sharing on Federal Research (FMC 73–3); 34 CFR part 251, Audit of Federal Operations and Programs by Executive Branch Agencies, superseding OMB Circular No. A–73, dated August 4, 1965; 34 CFR part 252, Coordinating Indirect Cost Rates and Audit at Educational Institutions, (FMC 73–6); 34 CFR part 253, Administration of College and University Grants (FMC 73–7); 34 CFR part 254, Cost Principles for Educational Institutions (FMC 73–8); FMC 74–4, Cost Principles under Grants to State and Local Governments.

§ 82.4 Authority.

The Secretary of the Interior has delegated to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, his authority under the Marine Mammal Protection Act to enter into grants or other forms of financial assistance for research relevant to the protection and conservation of marine mammals covered by the Act excluding the order *Cetacea* and members, other than walruses, of the order *Pinnipedia*.

§ 82.5 Definitions.

As used in this part, terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this section.

(a) *Act* means the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407.

(b) *Cooperative Agreement* means the properly signed documentation, including the Application for Federal Assistance, which describes the project goals, the time schedule for achieving them, the estimated expenses to be incurred and the terms and conditions under which the research will be conducted, the totality of which constitutes the legally binding instrument between the Secretary and the grantee.

(c) *Grantee* means (1) any private person or entity, or (2) any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, or any state or political subdivision thereof or any foreign government, participating in a cooperative agreement with the Secretary.

(d) *Marine Mammal* means any specimen of the following species, whether alive or dead, or any part thereof, including but not limited to, any raw, dressed, or dyed fur or skin:

Scientific name	Common name
Ursus maritimus	Polar bear.
Enhydra lutris	Sea Otter.
Odobenus rosmarus	Walrus.
Dugong dugong	Dugong.
Trichechus inunquis	West Indian manatee.
Trichechus manatus	West African manatee.
Trichechus senegalensis	Amazonian manatee.

NOTE: Common names given may be at variance with local usage; they are not required to be provided by the Act, and they have no legal significance.

(e) *Non-Federal interest* means any organization, association, institution, business, school, individual or group of individuals, state agency, municipality, or others outside the Federal Government which desires to participate within the terms of the Act.

(f) *Project* means any program for which an Application for Federal Assistance and a cooperative agreement have been approved and which provides for research in subjects which are relevant to the protection and conservation of marine mammals.

(g) *Secretary* means the Secretary of the Interior or his delegated representative.

(h) *State* means the several states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, the possessions of the United States, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(i) *State agency* means any department(s), commission(s), or officials(s), of a state empowered under its laws to administer the state program for marine mammals.

Subpart B—Application for Grants

§ 82.6 Submission of proposals.

(a) Preapplication forms may be submitted by any potential grantee in order to (1) establish communication between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the applicant; (2) to determine the applicant's eligibility; (3) determine how well the project can compete with applications from others; and (4) eliminate any proposals which have little or no chance for Federal funding before the applicant incurs significant expenditures for preparing an application. A notice of review action will be sent to the applicant within 45 days of the receipt of the preapplication form informing the applicant of the results of the review of the preapplication form. If the review cannot be completed within 45 days, the applicant will be informed by letter as to when the review will be completed.

(b) An Application for Federal Assistance for non-construction shall be submitted by all applicants for grants, however, an Application for Federal Assistance—Short Form may be utilized for single purpose and one-time grant applications for less than $10,000 not requiring clearing house approval, an environmental impact statement, or the relocation of persons, businesses, or farms.

(c) Copies of the applications described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section may be obtained from the Federal Aid Coordinator, State Fish and Game Agency, and the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife (Attention: Division of Cooperative Research), Washington, DC 20240. An original and two copies of the appropriate application forms should be submitted to the Director at this address. In order to allow sufficient time for processing, the Federal

Assistance Application must be submitted by September 1 of the year preceding the fiscal year in which the research is contemplated. Any requests by grantees for changes, continuations, and supplements to approved grants must be submitted on the same form as the original application.

§ 82.7 Coordination with States.

If the proposed project is to be conducted within the territorial limits of a state, the Secretary shall not enter into an agreement with a non-Federal interest other than a State without first consulting with the State agency.

Subpart C—Administration

§ 82.8 Prosecution of work.

(a) The grantee shall pursue the agreed-upon objectives expeditiously, adhering to the procedures set forth in the Cooperative Agreement. Failure to do so or failure to provide timely and adequate reports shall be cause for the Secretary to withhold further reimbursements to the grantee until project commitments are satisfactorily met. All further disbursement of funds under the cooperative agreement may be terminated upon determination by the Secretary that satisfactory progress has not been maintained.

(b) All work shall be performed in accordance with applicable Federal, state, and local laws, including safety, health and sanitation laws, except that when state and local laws are in conflict with Federal laws or regulations, such Federal laws or regulations shall prevail.

§ 82.9 General information for the Secretary.

Before any Federal funds may be obligated for any project the grantee shall furnish to the Director such information regarding the authority of the grantee to participate in the benefits of the Act, such information of the type described in FMC 74–7 Attachment G, concerning the system to be used by the grantee for the financial management of grant funds, the state laws affecting marine mammals, and such other information as the Director may request.

(a) *Document signature.* The Application for Federal Assistance and the Cooperative Agreement must bear the signature of an official who is legally authorized to commit the prospective grantee to expediture of funds. The Secretary may, from time to time, request, and grantee shall furnish, information relating to the administration and maintenance of any project established under the Act.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 82.10 Payments to grantee.

Payments may be requested by the grantee at intervals of not less than 30 days as work described in the cooperative agreement progresses.

§ 82.11 Forms of vouchers.

Vouchers, on forms provided by the Secretary, showing amounts expended on each project, and the Federal portion claimed to be due on account thereof, shall be certified and submitted to the Director by the grantee.

§ 82.12 Permit requirements.

No work shall commence on a proposal funded under the provisions of 16 U.S.C. 1380 until all appropriate State and Federal permits have been applied for and issued.

§ 82.13 Ownership of property.

When property is acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Act, title to such property or interests therein shall be vested in the grantee as long as the property is used for the authorized purpose. When the property is no longer needed for such purpose, the Director and the grantee shall mutually agree regarding the assignment of title and any compensations consistent with the terms of Federal Management Circular 74–7 or other appropriate referenced Federal Management Circulars cited in § 82.3 of this part.

§ 82.14 Inspection and audit.

(a) Supervision of each project shall be as specified in the initial cooperative agreement and shall include adequate and continuous inspection by the grantee. The project will be subject at all reasonable times to Federal inspection. The Director and the Comptroller General of the United States, or their

duly authorized representatives, shall be given access by the grantee during regular business hours to any books, documents, papers, and records of the grantee which are pertinent to the project for the purposes of making audit, examination, excerpts, and transcripts.

(b) The State is required to conduct an audit at least every two years in accordance with the provisions of Attachment P of OMB Circular A–102. Failure to conduct audits as required may result in withholding of grant payments of such other sanctions as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

[40 FR 23281, May 29, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 30074, July 26, 1984]

§ 82.15 Record retention.

All records of accounts, and reports, with supporting documentation thereto, will be maintained by the grantee for a period of three years after submission of the final expenditure report, with the qualifications stated in FMC 74–7, Attachment C, paragraph 1.

§ 82.16 Reporting.

Performance reports and other specified reports shall be submitted to the Secretary by the grantee in accordance with requirements prescribed by FMC 74–7 or other appropriate referenced Federal Management Circulars cited in § 82.3 of this part.

§ 82.17 Procurement.

Grantees may use their own procurement regulations which reflect applicable State and local laws, rules, and regulations, provided that procurements made with funds under the Act adhere to the standards set forth in FMC 74–7 or other appropriate referenced Federal Management Circulars cited in § 82.3 of this part.

§ 82.18 Officials not to benefit.

No member of, or delegate to, Congress, or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or any part of an agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to an agreement made with a corporation for its general benefit.

§ 82.19 Patents and inventions.

Determination of the patent rights in any inventions or discoveries resulting from work under cooperative agreements entered into pursuant to the Act shall be governed by the ''Government Patent Policy,'' President's Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, August 23, 1971, and statement of government patent policy as printed in 36 FR 16889.

§ 82.20 Civil rights.

Each cooperative agreement shall be supported by a statement of assurance executed by the grantee providing that the project will be carried out in accordance with title VI, non-discrimination in federally assisted programs, of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d–2000d–4, and with the Secretary's regulations promulgated thereunder, 43 CFR part 17.

§ 82.21 Copyrights.

Where research conducted under a grant issued pursuant to this part results in a book or other copyrightable material, the author or grantee, subject to the terms of the Cooperative Agreement, is encouraged to publish the work, but the Department of the Interior reserves a royalty free, nonexclusive and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use the work for Government purposes. Any publication by the grantee must bear in an appropriate place an acknowledgment of grant support under the Marine Mammal Act from the Department of the Interior. In addition, any publication must include a statement that the findings, conclusions, etc., do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of the Interior. At least two copies of any printed publications must be furnished to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

PART 83—RULES IMPLEMENTING THE FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT OF 1980

Sec.

83.1 Definitions.
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83.20 Assurances.
83.21 Audits.

AUTHORITY: The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980, 16 U.S.C. 2901.

SOURCE: 47 FR 51142, Nov. 12, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE: The information collection requirement contained in this part has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned control number 1018–0048.

§ 83.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms mean:

(a) *Act.* The Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980, Pub. L. 96–366 (16 U.S.C. 2901, et seq.).

(b) *Conservation plan.* A plan for the conservation of fish and wildlife within a State which meets the requirements set forth in this part.

(c) *Designated State agency or State agency.* The Commission, department, division or other agency of a State which has the primary legal authority for the conservation of fish and wildlife. If more than one agency is designated by the State to exercise such authority, the term means each such agency acting with respect to its assigned responsibilities.

(d) *Director.* The Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or his/her designee.

(e) *Federal Aid Manual.* The publication of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which contains policies, standards and procedures required for participation in the benefits of the Act.

(f) *Fish and Wildlife.* Wild vertebrate animals that are in an unconfined state.

(g) *Nongame fish and wildlife.* Fish and wildlife that:

(1) Are not ordinarily taken for sport, fur, food, or commerce within the State except that any species legally taken for sport, fur, food, or commerce in some but not all parts of a State may be deemed nongame within any area where such taking is prohibited; and

(2) Are not listed as endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531–1543); and

(3) Are not marine mammals within the meaning of section 3(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1362(5)); and

(4) Are not domesticated species that have reverted to a feral existence.

(h) *Plan species.* Any species or subspecies or ecologic association of species and subspecies which is designated to be addressed through actions set forth in an approved conservation plan.

(i) *Project.* A definitive proposal submitted by a State and approved by the regional director for funding under this Act.

(j) *Regional Director.* The regional director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or his/her designee.

(k) *Secretary.* The Secretary of the Interior or his/her designee.

(l) *State.* Any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

§ 83.2 Participant eligibility.

Participation is limited to designated State agencies. If a State places primary legal authority for the conservation of fish and wildlife in more than one agency, the governor or chief executive of that State shall designate the State agency which will serve to coordinate the State actions under this Act. The director of each designated State agency shall notify the regional director, in writing, of the official(s) authorized to sign Federal Aid documents and of any changes in such authorizations.

§ 83.3 Allocation of funds.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the allocation of funds to the

States shall take into account the area and population of each State.

(a) Area of the land and water of each State shall be as determined by the Department of Commerce and shall include the area of coastal and Great Lakes waters within each State.

(b) Population of each State shall be the most recent population estimates, as determined by the Department of Commerce.

§83.4 Eligible undertakings.

Funding under this Act may be approved by the regional director to carry out projects which meet the standards of substantiality as defined in §83.12 and which conform to one of the following:

(a) A proposal to implement a nongame action in lieu of an approved conservation plan. Upon a showing of need, a State may request funding under this Act before a conservation plan is approved. Such a proposal must:

(1) Be for the purpose of conserving, restoring, or otherwise benefitting nongame fish and wildlife, its habitats or its users;

(2) Comply with standards contained in the Federal Aid Manual; and

(3) Consist of work to be accomplished before October 1, 1986.

(b) A proposal to develop or maintain a conservation plan. The designated State agency may apply for funding of a project for developing a conservation plan, coordinating or consolidating a conservation plan with other plans, or maintaining a previously approved conservation plan. State costs incurred later than September 30, 1991, for the development of a conservation plan cannot be approved for funding.

(c) A proposal to implement actions described in an approved conservation plan. Such a proposal specifies and requests funding to cover one or more of the nongame actions described in the approved conservation plan.

§83.5 Limitations.

The following limitations shall apply to the eligibility of projects for funding under the Act:

(a) Of the total estimated costs for any project proposed under this Act, not less than 80 percent shall be for work or activities for the principal benefit of nongame fish and wildlife resources or of the public use of these resources.

(b) Upon approval of a conservation plan, all projects must be limited to actions required for implementing or revising the plan or for coordinating or consolidating the plan with other plans.

(c) Not more than 10 percent of the costs of any project which is carried out in lieu of an approved conservation plan, or which is carried out under an approved conservation plan covering only nongame fish and wildlife resources, may be derived from the sale of hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses and from penalties (including forfeitures) for violations of hunting, fishing, and trapping laws of the State.

(d) Not more than 10 percent of the estimated costs for projects to be funded shall be for law enforcement activities.

(e) Not more than 10 percent of the cost of implementing any project under this Act shall be funded by in-kind contributions from third parties.

§83.6 Appeals.

Any difference of opinion over the eligibility of proposed activities or differences arising over the conduct of work may be appealed to the Director. Final determinations rests with the Secretary.

§83.7 Availability of funds.

Funds allocated to a State under the Act are available for obligation and expenditure during the fiscal year for which they are allocated and until the close of the succeeding fiscal year. For the purpose of this section, obligation of allocated funds occurs when a project agreement is approved by the Regional Director.

§83.8 Submission of proposals for funding.

To make application for funds allocated under this Act, the State shall submit to the regional director an Application for Federal Assistance.

(a) Each application shall contain such information as the regional director may require to determine if the proposed activities are in accordance with the Act, the provisions of this

part, and the standards contained in the Federal Aid Manual.

(b) Applications must be signed by the director of the designated State agency or the official(s) delegated to exercise the authority and responsibilities of such director in committing the State to participation under the Act.

§ 83.9 Conservation plans.

A conservation plan submitted to the regional director for approval shall meet the requirements for substantiality set forth in § 83.12(a) and the standards prescribed in the Federal Aid Manual, and shall:

(a) Identify the species of nongame fish and wildlife, and other fish and wildlife deemed appropriate by the designated State agency which are within the State and are valued for ecological, educational, aesthetic, cultural, recreational, economic, or scientific benefits by the public;

(b) Provide for inventory(ies) of the identified species (plan species) to determine:

(1) Their population size, distribution, and range; and

(2) The extent, condition, and location of their significant habitats.

(c) Identify the significant problems which may adversely affect the plan species;

(d) Determine actions which should be taken to conserve the plan species and their significant habitats. Actions proposed will seek to optimize population levels, population distributions, and human benefits while taking fully into account the effects on non-target species and user groups. The actions will utilize methods and procedures which will, to the maximum extent practicable, ensure the well-being and enhancement of the plan species;

(e) Establish priorities for implementing the actions proposed in (d);

(f) Provide for regular monitoring of the plan species and the effectiveness of the actions implemented;

(g) Provide for the review of the plan and revision, if appropriate, at intervals of not more than 3 years;

(h) Describe procedures by which inputs have been solicited from the public during plan development and by which inputs will be solicited during revision and implementation of the plan;

(i) Indicate State and Federal agencies which were consulted during plan development and which will be consulted during plan implementation. If plan implementation will entail substantive cooperation with other agencies, an agreement describing the intended cooperation and signed by the involved parties must be executed before funding is authorized.

§ 83.10 Cost sharing.

Federal and State participation in the costs incurred in completion of approved work funded by this Act shall be limited as follows:

(a) The Federal share may not exceed:

(1) Ninety percent of the costs for development of conservation plans, except after September 30, 1984, the Federal share may not exceed 75 percent of the cost for development of conservation plans, and after September 30, 1991, no reimbursement may be paid under this Act for development of a conservation plan;

(2) Seventy-five percent of the costs for implementing and revising an approved conservation plan, except the Federal share may be increased to 90 percent if two or more States have mutually agreed to cooperate in implementation projects, provided, however, that after September 30, 1991, the Federal share may not exceed 50 percent if the conservation plan covers only nongame species;

(3) Seventy-five percent of the costs incurred prior to October 1, 1986, for projects which are not covered by an approved conservation plan, except the Federal share may be increased to 90 percent if two or more States have mutually agreed to cooperate in projects.

(b) The State share of project costs:

(1) May be in the form of cash or in-kind contributions, subject to the limitations described in § 83.5 and the following conditions:

(i) The allowability and valuation of in-kind contributions shall be in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A–102 and the policies and standards as described in the Federal Aid Manual.

(ii) Volunteers proposed by the State to provide personal services to be claimed as in-kind contributions must possess qualifications appropriate to the service to be performed. The State must attest to such qualifications of all such volunteers based on the volunteers' training, experience or employment status, or upon an endorsement provided by a recognized institution, agency, or professional society.

(2) May not be derived from other Federal funds.

§83.11 Cooperation between States.

Whenever two or more States propose to cooperate in the revision of a conservation plan or in a conservation action which will result in a higher rate of Federal costsharing, such States shall describe in documentation the plan or action to be jointly undertaken. The proposed cooperation shall:

(a) Require each cooperating State to accept and carry out a substantial share of the described undertaking;

(b) Enhance the effectiveness of or reduce the total cost in accomplishing the project purpose;

(c) Be supported by a memorandum of understanding executed by the cooperating States.

§83.12 Project requirements.

Each project proposed for funding under the Act shall be substantial in character and design and shall be in conformance with the policies and standards contained in the Federal Aid Manual.

(a) A substantial project for plan development or plan maintenance is one which:

(1) Provides defined objectives related to completion or revision of the plan, with schedules for completion;

(2) Utilizes accepted planning techniques and appropriate procedures;

(3) Provides for public involvement;

(4) Accomplishes its purpose at a reasonable cost;

(5) Provides assurance that, upon completion of the plan, the State intends to be guided by the conservation plan being developed or maintained.

(b) A substantial project for implementation of approved conservation plans is one which:

(1) Identifies specific conservation actions contained in the plan;

(2) Identifies the objectives to be accomplished related to the needs described in the plan;

(3) Utilizes accepted conservation and management principles, sound design, and appropriate procedures.

(c) A substantial project for actions in lieu of an approved conservation plan is one which:

(1) Identifies and describes a need within the purposes of the Act;

(2) Identifies the objectives to be accomplished based on the stated need;

(3) Utilizes accepted conservation and management principles, sound design, and appropriate procedures;

(4) Will yield benefits which are pertinent to the identified need at a level commensurate with project costs.

§83.13 Application of funds provided under the Act.

(a) Funds provided under this Act shall be applied only to activities or purposes approved by the regional director or contained in a conservation plan approved by the regional director. If otherwise applied, such funds must be replaced by the State to maintain eligibility.

(b) Real property acquired or constructed with Federal Aid funds must continue to serve the purpose for which acquired or constructed:

(1) When such property passes from management control of the designated State agency, either the control must be fully restored to the designated State agency or the real property must be replaced using non-Federal Aid funds. Replacement property must be of equal value at current market prices and with equal or commensurate nongame fish and wildlife benefits as the original property. The State may be granted up to 3 years from the date of notification by the regional director, to acquire replacement property before becoming ineligible.

(2) When such property is used for purposes which interfere with the accomplishment of approved purposes, the violating activities must cease and any adverse effects resulting must be remedied.

(3) When such property is no longer needed or useful for its original purpose, and with prior approval of the regional director, the property shall be used or disposed of as provided in Attachment N of OMB Circular A–102.

(c) Federal Aid funds shall not be used for the purpose of producing income. However, income producing activities incidental to accomplishment of approved purposes are allowable. Income derived from such activities shall be accounted for in the project records and its disposition shall be in accordance with Attachment E of OMB Circular A–102.

§ 83.14 Allowable costs.

Allowable costs are limited to those which are necessary and reasonable for accomplishment of the approved project or action and are in accordance with the cost principles of OMB Circular A–87.

(a) All costs must be supported by source documents or other records as necessary to substantiate the application of funds. Such documentation and records are subject to review by the Secretary to determine the allowability of costs.

(b) Costs incurred prior to the effective date of the project agreement are allowable only when specifically provided for in the project agreement.

(c) Projects or facilities designated to include purposes other than those eligible under the Act shall provide for the allocation of costs among the various purposes. The method uses to allocate costs shall produce an equitable distribution of costs based on the relative used or benefits provided.

§ 83.15 Payments.

Payments to the State shall be made for the Federal share of allowable costs incurred by the State in accomplishing approved projects.

(a) Requests for payments shall be submitted on forms furnished by the regional director.

(b) Payments shall be made only to the office or official specified by the designated State agency and authorized under the laws of the State to receive public funds for the State.

(c) All payments are subject to final determination of allowability based on audit. Any overpayments made to the State shall be recovered as directed by the regional director.

§ 83.16 Maintenance.

The State is responsible for maintenance of all capital improvements acquired or constructed with Federal Aid funds throughout the useful life of each improvement. Costs for such maintenance are allowable when provided for in approved projects. The maintenance of improvements acquired or constructed with non-Federal Aid funds are allowable costs when such improvements are necessary to accomplishment of project purposes as approved by the regional director, and when such costs are otherwise allowable by law.

§ 83.17 Responsibilities.

In the conduct of activities funded under the Act, the State is responsible for:

(a) The supervision of each project to assure that it is conducted consistent with the project documents and that it provides:

(1) Proper and effective use of funds;

(2) Maintenance of project records;

(3) Timely submission of reports;

(4) Regular inspection and monitoring of work in progress.

(b) The selection and supervision of project personnel to assure that:

(1) Adequate and competent personnel are available to carry the project through to a satisfactory and timely completion;

(2) Project personnel perform the work to ensure that time schedules are met, projected work units are accomplished, other performance objectives are achieved, and reports are submitted as required.

(c) The accountability and control of all assets to assure that they serve the purposes for which acquired throughout their useful life.

(d) The compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws.

(e) The settlement and satisfaction of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurement entered into.

§83.18 Records.

The State shall maintain current and complete financial, property and procurement records in accordance with requirements contained in the Federal Aid Manual and OMB Circular A–102.

(a) Financial, supporting documents, and all other records pertinent to a project shall be retained for a period of 3 years after submission of the final expenditure report on the project. If any litigation, claim, or audit was started before the expiration of the 3-year period, the records shall be retained until the resolution is completed. Records for nonexpendable property shall be retained for a period of 3 years following final disposition of the property.

(b) The Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access to any pertinent books, documents, papers and records of the State.

§83.19 Land control.

The State must control lands or waters on which capital improvements are made with Federal Aid funds. Control may be exercised through fee title, lease, easement, or agreement. Control must be adequate for protection, maintenance, and use of the improvement throughout its useful life.

§83.20 Assurances.

The State must agree to and certify that it will comply with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and requirements as they relate to the application, acceptance, and use of Federal funds under the Act. The Secretary shall have the right to review or inspect for compliance at any time. Upon determination of noncompliance, the Secretary may terminate or suspend any actions or projects in noncompliance, or may declare the State ineligible for further participation in program benefits until compliance is achieved.

§83.21 Audits.

The State is required to conduct an audit at least every two years in accordance with the provisions of Attachment P of OMB Circular A–102. Failure to conduct audits as required may result in withholding of grant payments or such other sanctions as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

[49 FR 30074, July 26, 1984]

PART 85—CLEAN VESSEL ACT GRANT PROGRAM

Subpart A—General

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85.12 Information collection, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

Subpart B—Application for Grants

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Subpart C—Grant Selection

85.30 Grant selection criteria.
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85.47 Program crediting.
85.48 Compliance with Federal laws, regulations, and policies.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 777g(c).

SOURCE: 59 FR 11206, Mar. 10, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§85.10 Purpose and scope.

The purpose of this part is to establish requirements for state participation in the Clean Vessel Act Grant Program authorized by Section 5604 of the Clean Vessel Act (Public Law 102–587, Subtitle F).

§85.11 Definitions.

Terms used in this part shall have the following meaning:

Clean Vessel Act or Act. The Clean Vessel Act (Pub. L. 102–587, subtitle F).

Coastal State. A State of the United States in, or bordering on, the Atlantic, Pacific, or Arctic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, Long Island Sound, or one or more of the Great Lakes. The term also includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The term excludes Alaska and American Samoa because these States have a ratio of the number of recreational vessels in the State numbered under chapter 123 of title 46, United States Code, to number of miles of shoreline (as that term is defined in § 926.2(d) of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on January 1, 1991), of less than one.

Costal waters. In the Great Lakes area, the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States consisting of the Great lakes, their connecting waters, harbors, roadsteads, and estuary-type areas such as bays, shallows, and marshes. In other areas, those waters, adjacent to the shorelines, which contain a measurable percentage of sea water, including sounds, bays, lagoons, bayous, ponds, and estuaries.

Coastal zone. Coastal zone has the same meaning that the term has in section 304(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 1453(1)). The coastal zone consists of coastal waters (including the lands therein and thereunder) and the adjacent shorelands, including islands, transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands, and beaches. The zone extends, in Great Lakes waters, to the international boundary between the United States and Canada and, in other areas, seaward to the outer limit of the United States territorial sea. The zone extends inland from the shorelines only to the extent necessary to control shorelands and protect coastal waters.

Construction. Activities which produce new capital improvements and increase the value of usefulness of existing property.

Dump station. A facility specifically designed to receive sewage from portable toilets carried on vessels. Dump stations do not include lavatories or restrooms.

Education/information. The education/information program, as identified in the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, designed to make recreational boaters aware of the environmental pollution problem resulting from sewage discharges from vessels and inform them of the location of pumpout and dump stations.

Eligible applicant. An agency of a State designated by the Governor.

Equitable fees. The maximum charge per pumpout is $5.00. Price modifications and discounts are subject to State/Federal laws concerning pricing.

Facility. A pumpout station or dump station.

Facility open to the public. (1) A Clean Vessel Act facility that is open and available to the public is one where the public has full and reasonable access to the pumpout/dump station, including:

(i) Provision of signage visible from the water to direct boaters to pumpout/dump stations;

(ii) Location of pumpouts to facilitate ease of use by all boats typical to that particular marina;

(iii) Equitable fees; and

(iv) Reasonable open periods.

(2) To be eligible for funding under this program, both public and private facilities must be open to the public.

Grant. An award of financial assistance, including cooperative agreements, in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government to an eligible grantee.

Inland State. A State which is not a coastal State. The District of Columbia, American Samoa and Alaska are included as inland States (Rationale for Samoa and Alaska being inland States can be found in § 85.11(b) above).

Maintenance. Those activities necessary for upkeep of a facility. These are activities that allow the facility to function and include routine recurring custodial maintenance such as housekeeping and minor repairs as well as the supplies, materials, and tools necessary to carry out the work. Also included is non-routine cyclical maintenance to keep facilities fully functional.

Operation. Those activities necessary for the functioning of a facility to produce desired results. These are activities that make the facility work.

Plans. Those plans identified in the technical guidelines as published in the

FEDERAL REGISTER, for construction or renovation of pumpout and dump stations necessary to ensure that there are adequate and reasonably available stations to meet the needs of recreational vessels using the coastal waters of the State.

Private facilities. Private facilities include those operated by the following:

(1) For profit or non-profit private marinas, docks, etc.;

(2) For profit or non-profit concessionaires, whether they are leased or private facilities, on public lands; or

(3) Yacht or boating clubs, whether they are open to the public or members-only facilities.

Public facilities. Public facilities include municipal, county, port authority, State and Federal marinas, docks, etc., operated by those agencies.

Pumpout station. A facility that pumps or receives sewage from a type III marine sanitation device (holding tank) installed on board vessels.

Reasonable open periods. This part does not specify hours, days and seasons, however, some suggested examples, provided no other factors are involved, are presented:

(1) Pumpout/dump stations may be open during the same period the fuel docks are normally open.

(2) Pumpout stations may be open when the marina is open and staff is present to pump out boats.

(3) Pumpout/dump stations may be open during the hours considered to be normal marina business hours as adjusted by seasonal differences.

Recreational vessel. Watercraft manufactured for operation, or operated, primarily for pleasure. This term includes any watercraft leased, rented, or chartered to another for the latter's pleasure.

Renovation. Major rehabilitation of a facility to restore it to its original intended purpose.

Surveys. Those surveys identified in the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Surveys are designed to determine the number and location of all operational pumpout and dump stations at public and private marinas, mooring areas, docks, and other boating access facilities within the coastal zone. Surveys also are designed to determine the number of recreational vessels in coastal waters with holding tanks or portable toilets, and the areas of coastal waters where those vessels congregate.

Type III marine sanitation device (holding tank). Any equipment for installation on board a vessel which is specifically designed to receive, retain, and discharge sewage.

[59 FR 11206, Mar. 10, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 45348, Aug. 27, 1997]

§85.12 Information collection, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

(a) The information collection requirements for this grant program, except for surveys, are those necessary to comply with 43 CFR 12 which include a narrative statement as identified in 85.22 Grant Proposals. The collection of survey information contained in this rule was approved by the Office of Management and Budget as required by 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, October 18, 1993, OMB No. 1018–0086, expiration date September 30, 1996.

(b) Record keeping requirements include the tracking of costs and accomplishments related to the grant as required by 43 CFR 12.60, monitoring and reporting program performance (43 CFR 12.80), and financial reporting (43 CFR 12.81).

(c) Reporting requirements include retention and access requirements as required by 43 CFR 12.82.

Subpart B—Application for Grants

§85.20 Eligible activities.

(a) Eligible grant activities—coastal States:

(1) Eligible activities include identification in the coastal zone of all operational pumpout and dump stations, and surveys of recreational vessels in coastal waters with holding tanks or portable toilets, and the areas where those vessels congregate. Also eligible are costs of developing a list, including chart coordinates, of all operational pumpout and dump stations in the coastal zone of the State, for submission to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

(2) Plans for construction and renovation of pumpout and dump stations in the coastal zone of the State necessary to ensure that these stations are

adequate and reasonably available to meet the needs of recreational vessels using the coastal waters of the State. Completed Stated-funded plans may be submitted after the technical guidelines appear in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) Eligible grant activities—all States:

(1) Eligible grant activities include education/information program to educate/inform recreational boaters about the environmental pollution problems resulting from sewage discharges from vessels and to inform them of the location of pumpout and dump stations.

(2) Eligible grant activities include the construction, renovation, operation and maintenance of pumpout and dump stations, including floating restrooms in the water, not connected to land or structures connected to the land, used solely by boaters. Eligible grant activities also include any activity necessary to hold and transport sewage to sewage treatment plants, such as holding tanks, piping, haulage costs, and any activity necessary to get sewage treatment plants to accept sewage, such as installing bleed-in facilities.

(c) Ineligible activities:

(1) Activities that do not provide public benefits.

(2) Enforcement activities.

(3) Construction/renovation of upland restroom facilities.

(4) Construction, renovation, operation and maintenance of on-site sewage treatment plants, such as package treatment plants and septic systems, and of municipal sewage treatment plants for primary and secondary treatment.

§ 85.21 Application procedures.

(a) Eligible applicants will submit their proposals to the appropriate Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Coastal States submitting proposals for both the coastal zone and the inland portion of their States, must submit two separate proposals. The Regional Office addresses follow:

Region 1 States Include—American Samoa, California, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Eastside Federal Complex, 911 NE 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232–4181, (503) 231–6128

Region 2 States Include—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, 500 Gold Avenue SW., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103, (505) 766–2095

Region 3 States Include—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building, 1 Federal Drive, Fort Snelling, Minnesota 55111–4056, (612) 725–3596

Region 4 States Include—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, and the Virgin Islands

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1875 Century Boulevard, Suite 324, Atlanta, Georgia 30345, (404) 679–4159

Region 5 States Include—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Westgate Center Drive, Hadley, Massachusetts 01035–9589, (413) 253–8501

Region 6 States Include—Colorado, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 134 Federal Building, P.O. Box 25486, Denver, Colorado 80225
134 Union Boulevard, third floor, Lakewood, Colorado 80225, (303) 236–7392

Region 7 State Includes—Alaska

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, (907) 786–3435

(b) Proposals will be accepted for FY 1995 funds ($7.05 million) between the effective date and April 29, 1994. For FY 1996 and FY 1997, proposals will be due by May 1 of the year preceding that fiscal year (e.g., May 1, 1995 for FY 1996).

[59 FR 11206, Mar. 10, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 45348, Aug. 27, 1997]

§ 85.22 Grant proposals.

Grant proposals will consist of a narrative which identifies and describes the following:

(a) The need within the purposes of the Act (Coastal States with approved plans should indicate how the activities contained in the proposal implements the plan);

(b) Discrete objective(s) to be accomplished during a specified time period that address the need(s);

(c) Expected results or benefits from accomplishing the objectives, including the numbers of recreational vessels and people served;

(d) The approach to be used in meeting the objectives, including specific procedures, schedules, key personnel, cooperators, grant location, innovative approaches, public/private partnerships, education, sensitive waters, public access, and estimated costs;

(e) Amount and source of matching funds; and,

(f) Fees for use of facility.

Subpart C—Grant Selection

§85.30 Grant selection criteria.

The Director shall give priority consideration to grant proposals that meet the criteria listed in Subsections a–h and in the accompanying chart:

(a) In coastal States that have no survey or plan, proposals to complete such survey and plan;

(b) Proposals for constructing and renovating pumpout and dump stations without an approved plan;

(c) In coastal States, proposals for constructing and renovating pumpout and dump stations in accordance with a coastal State's plan approved under section 5603(c) of the Clean Vessel Act, and for inland States, proposals for constructing and renovating pumpout and dump stations in accordance with an inland State's plan;

(d) Proposals that provide for public/private partnership efforts to develop and operate pumpout and dump stations;

(e) Proposals for innovative ways to increase the availability and use of pumpout and dump stations, e.g., where private parties put in more than the minimum amount;

(f) Proposals that include an education/information component, or the State has an active, ongoing education program;

(g) Proposals that benefit the waters most likely to be affected by the discharge of sewage from vessels, including the waters as defined in the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER; and,

(h) Proposals in areas with high vessel/pumpout or dump station ratios.

Criteria	Points	
	Coastal state	Inland state
a. Do a survey/plan	50	.....
b. Construct w/no plan	10	5
c. Construct with plan	20	10
d. Partnership	10	5
e. Innovative approach	5	2
f. Education	5	2
g. Sensitive area	5	2
h. Low pumpout ratio	5	2
Total		

[59 FR 11206, Mar. 10, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 45348, Aug. 27, 1997]

§85.31 Grant selection.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Aid, will convene a ranking panel of Federal employees, to include representatives from the Service's Washington Office of the Division of Federal Aid, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Coast Guard, to review, rank, and make funding recommendations to the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Director will make the selection of eligible grants by August 1, annually. Upon selection of a proposal the appropriate Regional Office will advise the successful applicant of additional documentation requirements.

Subpart D—Conditions on Use/Acceptance of Funds

§85.40 Cost sharing.

(a) The Federal share shall not exceed 75% of total costs approved in the grant agreement.

(b) The provisions of 43 CFR 12.64 apply to cost sharing or matching requirements. Third party in-kind contributions must be necessary and reasonable to accomplish grant objectives and represent the current market value of noncash contributions furnished as part of the grant by another public

agency, private organization, or individual.

§ 85.41 Allowable costs.

(a) Allowable grant costs are limited to those costs that are necessary and reasonable for accomplishment of approved grant objectives and meet the applicable Federal cost principles in 43 CFR 12.60(b). Purchase of informational signs, program signs, and symbols designating pumpout and dump stations, are allowable costs.

(b) Grants or facilities designed to include purposes other than those eligible under the Act shall have the costs prorated equitably among the various purposes. Grant funds shall only be used for the part of the activity related to the Clean Vessel Act.

(c) Costs incurred prior to the effective date of the grant agreement are not allowable with the exception that preliminary costs are allowed only with the approval of the appropriate Regional Director. Preliminary costs may include such items as feasibility surveys, engineering design, biological reconnaissance, appraisals, or preparation of grant documents such as environmental assessments for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

§ 85.42 Real and personal property.

(a) Applicable regulations regarding acquisition, property records, maintenance, and disposal of real property and equipment are found in 43 CFR 12.71 and 12.72. If questions arise regarding applicability, the appropriate Regional Office should be contacted.

(b) A State shall ensure that design and installation of the facilities are in accordance with the technical standards identified in the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(c) The State must ensure that facilities are operated and maintained, and that structures or related assets are used for the stated grant purpose.

§ 85.43 Signs and symbols.

(a) *Signs.* Facilities must display appropriate information signs at pumpout and portable toilet dump stations. Such information should indicate fees, restrictions, hours of operation, operating instructions, a contact name and 1–800–ASK–FISH telephone number for boaters to get additional information or to report an inoperable facility.

(b) *Pumpout symbol.* (1) At appropriate times, to increase public awareness of the Clean Vessel Act Pumpout Grant Program, use a pumpout symbol according to Service specifications. Use the pumpout symbol as follows:

(i) As a sign at the entrance to a marina advertising the presence of a pumpout and/or portable toilet dump station;

(ii) As a directional sign within a marina;

(iii) As a sign at a pumpout and/or portable toilet dump station;

(iv) As a symbol on educational and informational material; and

(v) For other uses as appropriate to advance the purposes of the Clean Vessel Act.

(2) To avoid confusion with having two symbols, use the selected symbol both for pumpout stations and portable dump stations. The Service encourages the use of this symbol as it is not copyrighted. The NOAA NOS magenta ''P'' within a magenta circle will continue to be used on nautical charts to identify the location of pumpout and portable toilet dump stations. NOAA will include information about the selected pumpout symbol in the U.S. Coast Pilots, a supplement to the charts, to relate this symbol to the NOAA Nautical Chart magenta ''P'' and circle.

(3) All recipients identified in § 85.11 should display the appropriate pumpout symbol on facilities, such as pumpout and portable toilet dump stations, or on printed material or other visual representations relating to project accomplishments or education/information, and should encourage others to do so. Sub-recipients also should display the symbol and should encourage use by others for the purposes stated in this paragraph (b)(3).

(4) The Service encourages other persons or organizations, such as marinas with pumpout stations not constructed with Clean Vessel Act funds, to use the symbol to advance the purposes of the Clean Vessel Act program.

(5) The following specifications shall apply: The symbol is black, the background is white, and the border is international orange. There is no standard for the black and white, but use black and white colors, not shades. The standards for the international orange color is as follows: For day boards (signs), use retroflective international orange film. For paint, use international orange conforming to FED–STD 595B, chip number 12197 in daylight conditions. For inks, use Pantone Matching System color chart 179C. In order to ensure visibility after dark, use reflectorized film or paint, and/or artificial illumination. Pumpout symbol technical specifications to construct signs and for other purposes are available upon request.

(6) The following rules govern the graphic reproduction of the symbol:

(i) Do not use a smaller than legible symbol.

(ii) If you reduce or enlarge the symbol, maintain the same proportions.

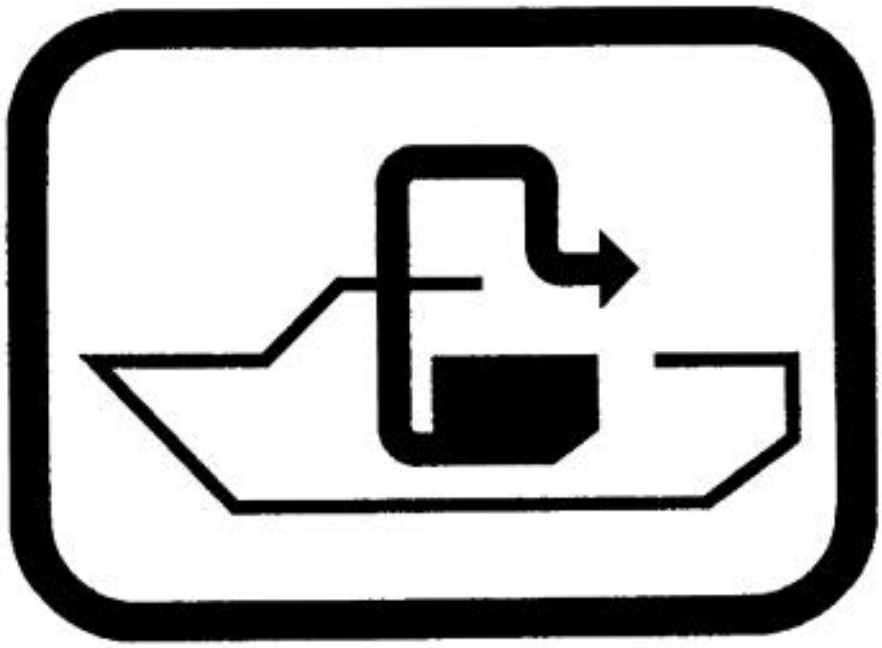
(iii) Do not obscure the symbol by overprinting.

(iv) Do not place the symbol where it will be split by unlike backgrounds.

(v) Do not place the symbol on a background that is highly textured or patterned.

(vi) When appropriate, for economical reasons, depict the symbol in one-color (black) with a white background, rather than two-color (international orange and black) with white background.

(7) The pumpout symbol follows:



(c) *Qualifying signs.* (1) In conjunction with the symbol, you may use other qualifying signs below the symbol, either on the same sign or on a separate sign.

(i) You may place the message ''Ⓟ PUMP OUT'', ''Ⓟ PUMPOUT STATION'', ''Ⓟ PORTABLE TOILET DUMP STATION'', or other appropriate qualifier, beneath the symbol. Place the magenta-colored ''P'' and circle in front of the message to relate the pumpout symbol to the NOAA NOS

nautical charts. Messages may be appropriate for several years until the symbol is understood without the message. When appropriate, substitute a black ''P'' and circle for economical reasons.

(ii) You may place directional arrows beneath the symbol to indicate the direction of pumpout or portable toilet dump station facilities.

(2) The following specifications shall apply: Symbols, such as directional arrows, and letters, are black, and the background is white. For using inks to create the magenta color, use PMS color chart 259U. Letters and black and white colors shall follow the Federal Highway Administration's Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways (MUTCD), FHWA, 1988. The Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, provides for sale copies of the 1988 MUTCD, including Revision No. 3, dated September 3, 1993, Stock No. 050–001–00308–2.

(3) The same rules governing the graphic reproduction of the pumpout symbol, as described in paragraph (b)(6) of this section, shall apply to qualifying signs.

(d) *Pumpout slogan.* (1) Use the pumpout slogan according to Service specifications to help increase boater awareness of the need to use pumpout and dump stations to properly dispose of their boat sewage. Use the slogan in conjunction with the pumpout symbol, on educational/informational material, and for other uses as appropriate to advance the purposes of the Clean Vessel Act. The slogan is not copyrighted, and the Service encourages its appropriate use.

(2) All recipients identified in § 85.11 should display the pumpout slogan on facilities, such as pumpout and portable toilet dump stations as appropriate, and on printed material or other visual representations relating to project accomplishments or education/information, and should encourage others to do so. Sub-recipients should display the slogan for purposes as stated above and should encourage others to do so.

(3) The Service encourages other persons or organizations, such as marinas with pumpout stations not constructed with Clean Vessel Act funds, to use the slogan to advance the purposes of the Clean Vessel Act program.

(4) The following specifications shall apply: Letters are black and background is white. The same reference under specifications for Qualifying Signs in paragraph (c)(2) of this section shall apply.

(5) The same rules governing the graphic reproduction of the pumpout symbol, as described in paragraph (b)(6) of this section, shall apply to the pumpout slogan.

(6) The pumpout slogan follows:

KEEP OUR WATER CLEAN—USE PUMPOUTS

(e) All information signs, pumpout symbol, qualifying signs, and pumpout slogan identified in this section and the crediting logo identified in § 85.47, inform and educate boaters. Therefore, use the signs, symbol, slogan and logo as appropriate. For instance, a sign on the water directing boaters to a pumpout may only need the pumpout symbol, and a qualifying sign beneath, e.g., an arrow, and possibly the words ''PUMPOUT STATION''. For pumpout and dump stations, the pumpout symbol, slogan, information signs, including all information in paragraph (a) of this section, and the crediting and State logo may be appropriate. If desirable, add qualifying signs. Position a legible sign, symbol and logo either on the pumpout/dump station, on a separate sign, or both, for the greatest effect in informing and educating boaters. For other products such as print and video public service announcements, brochures, etc., the placement of symbols, etc. depends on space availability. The following order of priority dictates the order of use under limited space conditions: the pumpout symbol, slogan, 1–800–ASK–FISH telephone number and Sport Fish Restoration crediting logo. Add other information as appropriate. Use judgement when placing information on signs so as not to confuse the reader. Display the symbol, logo, slogan and information signs in the appropriate locations. To reduce wind drag when bolting signs on pilings, it was found helpful in the Northeast to make signs taller than wider.

Symbol or logo size may vary. However, if you reduce or enlarge the symbol, maintain the same proportions.

[62 FR 45348, Aug. 27, 1997]

§85.44 Fee charges for use of facilities.

A maximum of a $5.00 fee may be charged, with no justification, for use of pumpout facilities constructed, operated or maintained with grant funds. If higher fees are charged, they must be justified before the proposal can be approved. Such proceeds shall be retained, accounted for, and used by the operator to defray operation and maintenance costs as long as the facility is needed and it serves its intended purpose. The maximum fee shall be evaluated for inflation, etc., each year.

§85.45 Public access to facilities and maintenance.

All recreational vessels must have access to pumpout and dump stations funded under this grant program. Facilities shall be operated, maintained, and continue to be reasonably accessible to all recreational vessels for the full period of their useful life.

§85.46 Survey and plan standards.

(a) *Survey standards.* (1) Surveys should be conducted according to the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(2) Surveys may be conducted Statewide, if necessary, to obtain information on boats using the coastal zone.

(b) *Plan standards.* Plans should be developed according to the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§85.47 Program crediting.

(a) *Crediting logo.* As the source of funding for Clean Vessel Act facilities, the Sport Fish Restoration program should get credit through use of the Sport Fish Restoration logo. Grant recipients may us the crediting logo identified in 50 CFR 80.26 to identify projects funded by the Clean Vessel Act. The Sport Fish Restoration logo follows:

(b) *Recipient logo display.* Grant recipients are authorized to display the Sport Fish Restoration logo. Section 85.11 identifies recipients eligible to display the appropriate logo according to 50 CFR 80.26. Display includes on pumpout and portable toilet dump stations that grantees acquire, develop, operate or maintain by these grants, or on printed material or other visual representations relating to project accomplishments or education/information. Display the logo in the appropriate location, according to §85.43(e). Symbol or logo size may vary. However, if your reduce or enlarge the symbol, maintain the same proportions. Recipients may require sub-recipients to display the logo.

(c) *Other display of logo.* Other persons or organizations may use the logo for purposes related to the Federal Aid Clean Vessel Act program as authorized in 50 CFR 80.26.

(d) *Crediting language.* Suggested examples of language to use when crediting the Clean Vessel Act follow:

(1) *Example 1.* The Sport Fish Restoration Program funded this pumpout facility through your purchase of fishing equipment and motorboat fuels.

(2) *Example 2.* The Sport Fish Restoration Program funded this construction through your purchase of fishing equipment and motorboat fuels.

(3) *Example 3.* The Sport Fish Restoration Program funded the production of this pamphlet through your purchase of fishing equipment and motorboat fuels.

(e) *Logo colors.* Option 1 in paragraph (e)(1) of this section describes the preferred logo colors. Use Options 2 or 3 in paragraph (e)(2) or (e)(3) of this section when necessary or to reduce costs. Do not attempt to match these Pantone Matching Systems (PMS) colors with combinations of screened process colors.

(1) *Option 1.* When printed 100 percent on a white background, use PMS 348.

(2) *Option 2.* When using four-color process printing, print the symbol in 100 percent black on a white background.

(3) *Option 3.* When it is not possible to follow the specifications of Options 1 or 2 in paragraph (e)(1) or (e)(2) of this section, print the logo in any 100 percent solid dark color on a contrasting light background.

[62 FR 45350, Aug. 27, 1997]

§ 85.48 Compliance with Federal laws, regulations, and policies.

(a) In accepting Federal funds, State representatives must agree to and certify compliance with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies. This is done by submitting an assurances statement that describes the compliance requirements for Federal grants.

(b) Compliance with environmental and other laws, as defined in Service Manual 523 FW Chapter 1, may require additional documentation. Consult with Regional Offices for specific applicability.

(c) For method of payment, refer to 43 CFR part 12, 31 CFR part 205, and any other regulations referenced in these parts.

SUBCHAPTER G—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

PART 90—FEEDING DEPREDATING MIGRATORY WATERFOWL

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
90.1 General.
90.2 Scope of regulations.

Subpart B—Use of Surplus Grain

90.11 Statutory provisions.
90.12 Interpretation.
90.13 Policy.
90.14 Waterfowl depredation complaints; where filed.
90.15 Criteria to govern approval of applications.
90.16 Actions following investigation.
90.17 Compliance with other regulations.

AUTHORITY: 70 Stat. 492, 7 U.S.C. 443.

SOURCE: 38 FR 6675, Mar. 12, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§90.1 General.

Any person having an interest in a crop and who is suffering damage due to depredations by migratory waterfowl may file a complaint and apply for surplus grain for use in feeding programs to augment the natural source of food available to migratory waterfowl to aid in the prevention of crop damage by such birds, as provided for in these regulations.

§90.2 Scope of regulations.

The provisions of this part supplement 70 Stat. 492, 7 U.S.C. 442–445.

Subpart B—Use of Surplus Grain

§90.11 Statutory provisions.

Section 1 of the Act of July 3, 1956, as amended (70 Stat. 492; 7 U.S.C. 442–445) provides that the Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available to the Secretary of the Interior such wheat, corn, or other grains, acquired through price support operations and certified by the Corporation to be available for purposes of the Act or in such condition through spoilage or deterioration as not to be desirable for human consumption, as the Secretary shall requisition for the purpose of preventing crop damage by migratory waterfowl. Section 2 of the Act provides that, upon a finding that any area in the United States is threatened with damage to farmers' crops by migratory waterfowl, the Secretary is authorized and directed to requisition from the Commodity Credit Corporation and to make available to Federal, State, or local governmental bodies or officials, or to private organizations or persons, such grain acquired by the Corporation through price support operations in such quantities and subject to such regulations as the Secretary determines will most effectively lure migratory waterfowl away from crop depredations and at the same time not expose such migratory waterfowl to shooting over areas to which the waterfowl have been lured by such feeding programs.

§90.12 Interpretation.

The authorization contained in the Act limits the availability of grain acquired through price support operations to the prevention of crop damage by migratory waterfowl (brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans) and such grain may not be made available for the feeding of any other species of migratory birds, whether or not such other species of migratory birds are committing or threatening to commit crop damage. Further, the Act does not authorize the use of such grain to conduct a migratory waterfowl feeding program for the purpose of augmenting natural sources of food available to migratory waterfowl, nor for any purpose incident to migratory waterfowl management not related to the prevention of crop damage. Accordingly, such grain shall not be made available pursuant to the Act to augment or to substitute for natural sources of migratory waterfowl food except as may be determined by the Secretary to be necessary to aid in the prevention of crop damage by such birds.

§ 90.13 Policy.

Whenever it is found necessary to conduct feeding programs under this section for the purposes of preventing crop damage by migratory waterfowl, it shall be the policy of the Secretary for the purposes of economy and efficiency to accord preference to feeding programs proposed to be executed through the placement of grain upon wildlife management areas or other lands or waters owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by an agency of the United States or a State.

§ 90.14 Waterfowl depredation complaints; where filed.

Any person having an interest in crops being damaged or threatened with damage by migratory waterfowl in circumstances meeting the criteria prescribed in § 90.15 may make application for grain for use in luring such waterfowl away from such crops by submitting a written request to the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regional office having administrative jurisdiction over the wildlife activities in the State where the affected crops are located. (See § 2.2 for geographical jurisdiction and addresses of regional offices.) Such applications may be in letter form but must contain information disclosing the location, nature, condition and extent of the crops being damaged or threatened, and the particular species of migratory waterfowl committing or threatening to commit damage. For the purposes of this section any authorized official of Federal, State, or local governmental body shall be deemed to be a ''person'' and to have such an interest in crops threatened with damages as to qualify him as an applicant.

§ 90.15 Criteria to govern approval of applications.

Upon receipt of a written application for such grain for use in preventing crop depredations, the Regional Director shall promptly cause an investigation to be made, when necessary, to determine whether the applicant is in fact entitled to have such grain made available for such purposes. Whenever feasible the required investigation shall be made jointly by a representative of the game department of the State in which the affected crops are located and a representative of the Regional Director. When conducting such investigations, each of the factors set forth in paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section shall be considered separately. An application for grain shall not be approved if it is determined that one or more of these factors minimizes the extent of crop damage or provides another effective method of preventing the complained of damage.

(a) The migratory waterfowl committing or threatening to commit crop damage must be predominantly of a species which are susceptible of being effectively lured away from the crops by the use of such grain.

(b) The crop damage or threatened crop damage must be substantial in nature (when measured by the extent and potential value of the crops involved and the number of birds threatening damage); and must affect growing crops or mature unharvested crops that are in such condition as to be marketable or have value as feed for livestock or other purposes of material value to the applicant.

(c) It must be shown that the damage or threat of damage cannot be abated through the exercise of any of the privileges granted in permits authorized by this chapter I to frighten or otherwise herd migratory waterfowl away from affected crops.

(d) During an open hunting season, it must be shown that the area affected by crop damage has been and is now open to public hunting and there has been a clear demonstration that such hunting is ineffective, and cannot be made effective, to prevent crop damage on such area.

§ 90.16 Actions following investigation.

Upon receipt of a report and recommendations based upon an investigation conducted under § 90.15, the Secretary shall make a determination that the applicant meets the qualifications for receiving grain. He shall then determine the quantity of grain, either bagged or in bulk, to be made available; the means of transportation; and the point of delivery in the vicinity of the crop damage. Before receiving delivery of such grain the applicant shall

execute and deliver to any officer authorized to enforce this part written assurances as follows:

(a) That grain made available to him under this part will be used exclusively for the prevention and abatement of crop damage by migratory waterfowl and that no portion of such grain will be sold, donated, exchanged, or used as feed for livestock or other domestic animals or for any other purpose;

(b) That consent is granted to any officer authorized to enforce this part, to inspect, supervise or direct the placement and distribution of grain made available under this part for the prevention of crop damage at all reasonable times;

(c) That free and unrestricted access over the premises on which feeding operations have been or are to be conducted shall be permitted at all reasonable times, by any officer authorized to enforce this part and that such information as may be required by the officer will be promptly furnished; and

(d) That the applicant will not take, nor permit his agents, employees, invitees, or other persons under his control to take migratory game birds on or over any lands or waters subject to his control, during the time such grain is placed, exposed, deposited, distributed, scattered, or present upon such lands or waters, nor for a period of 10 days immediately following the consumption or removal of such grain from such lands or waters.

§ 90.17 Compliance with other regulations.

Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to supersede or modify any regulations relating to the hunting of migratory game birds, nor to permit the transportation, installation or use of grain contrary to any applicable Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

PART 91—MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING AND CONSERVATION STAMP CONTEST

Subpart A—Introduction

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91.2 Definitions.
91.3 Public attendance at contest.
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91.11 Contest deadlines.
91.12 Contest eligibility.
91.13 Technical requirements for design and submission of entry.
91.14 Restrictions on subject matter to entry.
91.15 Suitability of entry for engraving.
91.16 Submission procedures for entry.
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91.18 Failure to comply with contest regulations.

Subpart C—Procedures for Administering the Contest

91.21 Selection and qualification of contest judges.
91.22 Display of entries for contest.
91.23 Scoring criteria for contest.
91.24 Contest procedures.

Subpart D—Post-Contest Procedures

91.31 Return of entries after contest.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 718j; 31 U.S.C. 9701.

SOURCE: 53 FR 16344, May 6, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 91.1 Purpose of regulations.

(a) The purpose of these regulations is to establish procedures for selecting a design that will be used for the annual Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Federal Duck Stamp).

(b) All individuals entering the contest must comply with these regulations. A copy of the regulations along with the Reproduction Rights and Display and Participation Agreements may be requested from the Federal Duck Stamp Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

(c) All contestants from the most recent contest will be sent a copy of the regulations, the Display and Participation Agreement, and the Reproduction Rights Agreement.

[56 FR 22815, May 16, 1991]

§ 91.2 Definitions.

Contest Coordinator— the contest official responsible for overseeing the

judges' scores for each entry. The contest coordinator will be named by the Secretary of the Interior and will not be a past or present employee of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Display and participation agreement—a document that each contestant must complete, sign and submit with the entry. The signed agreement permits the Service to display the entry at various locations for promotional purposes, and requires the artist to participate in events in behalf of the Federal Duck Stamp Program.

Qualifying entry— each original work of art submitted to the contest that satisfies the requirements outlined in subpart B.

Reproduction rights agreement—a document that each contestant must sign and submit with the entry. The signed agreement certifies that the entry is an original work of art and stipulates how the Fish and Wildlife Service may use the winning entry.

[53 FR 16344, May 6, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 22815, May 16, 1991]

§ 91.3 Public attendance at contest.

All phases of the voting process will be open for viewing by the general public.

§ 91.4 Eligible species.

Five or fewer of the species listed below will be identified as eligible each year; those eligible species will be provided to each contestant with the information provided in § 91.1.

(a) *Whistling-Ducks.* (1) Fulvous Whistling-Duck (Dendrocygna bicolor)
(2) Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (Dendrocygna autumnalis)
(b) *Swans.* (1) Trumpeter Swan (Cygnus buccinator)
(2) Tundra Swan (Cygnus columbianus)
(c) *Geese.* (1) Greater White-fronted Goose (Anser albifrons)
(2) Snow Goose (including bluephase) (Chen caerulescens)
(3) Ross' Goose (Chen rossii)
(4) Emperor Goose (Chen canagica)
(5) Canada Goose (Branta canadensis)
(d) *Brant.* (1) Brant (Branta bernicla)
(e) *Dabbling Ducks.* (1) Wood Duck (Aix sponsa)
(2) American Widgeon (Anas americana)
(3) Gadwall (Anas strepera)
(4) American Green-winged Teal (Anas crecca carolinensis)
(5) Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos)
(6) Mottled Duck (Anas fulvigula)
(7) American Black Duck (Anas rubripes)
(8) Northern Pintail (Anas acuta)
(9) Blue-winged Teal (Anas discors)
(10) Cinnamon Teal (Anas cyanoptera)
(11) Northern Shoveler (Anas clypeata)
(f) *Diving Ducks.* (1) Canvasback (Aythya valisineria)
(2) Redhead (Aythya americana)
(3) Ring-necked Duck (Aythya collaris)
(4) Greater Scaup (Aythya marila)
(5) Lesser Scaup (Aythya affinis)
(g) *Sea-Ducks.* (1) Common Eider (Somateria mollissima)
(2) King Eider (Somateria spectabilis)
(3) Spectacled Eider (Somateria fischeri)
(4) Steller's Eider (Polysticta stelleri)
(5) Harlequin Duck (Histrionicus histrionicus)
(6) Oldsquaw (Clangula hyemalis)
(7) Black Scoter (Melanitta nigra)
(8) Surf Scoter (Melanitta perspicillata)
(9) White-winged Scoter (Melanitta fusca)
(10) Bufflehead (Bucephala albeola)
(11) Barrow's Goldeneye (Bucephala islandica)
(12) Common Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula)
(h) *Mergansers.* (1) Hooded Mergansers (Lophodytes cucullatus)
(2) Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator)
(3) Common Merganser (Mergus merganser)
(i) *Stiff Tails.* (1) Ruddy Duck (Oxyura jamaicensis)

[53 FR 16344, May 6, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 22815, May 16, 1991; 61 FR 25155, May 20, 1996]

Subpart B—Procedures for Entering the Contest

§ 91.11 Contest deadlines.

(a) The contest will officially open on July 1 of each year.

(b) Entries must be postmarked no later than midnight, September 15.

[53 FR 16344, May 6, 1988, as amended at 61 FR 25155, May 20, 1996; 62 FR 24845, May 7, 1997]

§91.12 Contest eligibility.

United States citizens, nationals, or resident aliens are eligible to participate in the contest. Any person who has won the contest during the preceding three years will be ineligible to submit an entry in the current year's contest. All entrants must be 18 years of age as of July 1 to participate in the Federal Duck Stamp Contest. Contest judges and their relatives are ineligible to submit an entry. All entrants must submit a non-refundable fee of $100.00 by a cashiers check, certified check, or money order made payable to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. (Personal checks will not be accepted.) All entrants must submit signed Reproduction Rights and Display and Participation Agreements.

[61 FR 25155, May 20, 1996]

§91.13 Technical requirements for design and submission of entry.

The design must be a horizontal drawing or painting seven (7) inches high and ten (10) inches wide. The entry may be drawn in any medium desired by the contestant and may be in either multicolor or black and white. No scrollwork, lettering, bird band numbers, signatures or initials may appear on the design. Each entry must be matted (*over only*) with a nine (9) inch by twelve (12) inch white mat, one (1) inch wide, and the entire entry cannot exceed one quarter (¼) inch in total thickness. Entries must not be framed, under glass, or have a protective covering that is attached to the entry.

[62 FR 24845, May 7, 1997]

§91.14 Restrictions on subject matter to entry.

A live portrayal of any bird(s) of the five or fewer identified eligible species must be the *DOMINANT* feature of the design. The design may depict more than one of the eligible species, Designs may include, but are not limited to, hunting dogs, hunting scenes, use of waterfowl decoys, National Wildlife Refuges as the background of habitat scenes, and other designs that depict the sporting, conservation, stamp collecting and other uses of the stamp. The overall mandate will be to select the best design that will make an interesting, useful and attractive duck stamp that will be accepted and prized by hunters, stamp collectors, conservationists, and others. The design must be the contestant's original *''hand drawn''* creation. The entry design may not be copied or duplicated from previously published art, including photographs. Photographs, computer-generated art, art produced from a computer printer or other computer/mechanical output device (airbrush method excepted) are not eligible to be entered into the contest and will be disqualified. An entry submitted in a prior contest that was not selected for the Federal or a state stamp design may be submitted in the current contest if it meets the above criteria.

[62 FR 24845, May 7, 1997]

§91.15 Suitability of entry for engraving.

All entries should be drawn with fullest attention to clarity of detail and the relationship of tonal values. These prerequisites are important to interpret pictorial elements to hand engraving for printing, as they determine the engraved line techniques and direction. The engraver relies on the accuracy of the artist's work for successful interpretation. The engraver is primarily responsible for line interpretation and discipline, creating the miniature image of bird(s) appearing on the stamp.

[56 FR 22815, May 16, 1991]

§91.16 Submission procedures for entry.

(a) Each contestant may submit only one entry. Each entry must be accompanied by a non-refundable entrance fee and a completed and signed Reproduction Rights Agreement and a completed and signed Display and Participation Agreement. The bottom portion of the Reproduction Rights Agreement must be attached to the back of the entry.

(b) Each entry should be appropriately wrapped to protect the art work and sent by registered mail, certified mail, express mail, overnight delivery service or hand delivered to: Federal Duck Stamp Office, U.S. Fish

and Wildlife Service, Suite 2058, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

[56 FR 22815, May 16, 1991]

§ 91.17 Property insurance for entries.

Each contestant is responsible for obtaining adequate insurance coverage for his/her entry. The Department of the Interior will not insure the entries it receives nor is it responsible for loss or damage unless it is caused by its negligence or willful misconduct. In any event, the liability of the Department of the Interior will not exceed the amount of the entry fee as specified in § 91.12.

[61 FR 25156, May 20, 1996]

§ 91.18 Failure to comply with contest regulations.

Any entry that does not comply with the requirements of subpart B will be disqualified from the contest.

Subpart C—Procedures for Administering the Contest

§ 91.21 Selection and qualification of contest judges.

(a) *Selection.* Five voting judges and one alternate judge will be selected annually by the Secretary of the Interior. Current employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service and their relatives are ineligible to serve as judges for the contest. The judges will be reimbursed for reasonable travel expenses. The judges will be announced on the first day of the contest.

(b) *Qualifications.* The panel of five judges will be made up of individuals, all of whom have one or more of the following prerequisites: recognized art credentials, knowledge of the anatomical makeup and the natural habitat of the eligible waterfowl species, an understanding of the wildlife sporting world in which the Duck Stamp is used, an awareness of philately and the role the Duck Stamp plays in stamp collecting, and demonstrated support for the conservation of waterfowl and wetlands through active involvement in the conservation community.

[56 FR 22816, May 16, 1991]

§ 91.22 Display of entries for contest.

All eligible entries will be displayed in the Department of the Interior auditorium in numerical order. The only visible identification on each entry will be the number assigned to it in chronological order when it is received and processed by the Service.

§ 91.23 Scoring criteria for contest.

Entries will be judged on the basis of anatomical accuracy, artistic composition and suitability for engraving in the production of a stamp.

§ 91.24 Contest procedures.

(a) The day before the judging begins, the judges will be briefed on all aspects of the judging procedures and other details of the competition, and will preview all eligible artwork entered.

(b) Prior to the first round of judging, and prior to the opening of the contest to the public, the judges will spend an additional two hours reviewing the entries.

(c) In the first round of judging, all qualified entries will be shown one at a time to the judges by the Contest Coordinator or a contest staff member. The judges will vote ''in'' or ''out'' on each entry; those entries receiving a majority of votes ''in'' will be eligible for the second round of judging. The remaining entries will be placed on display as a group for public viewing.

(d) Prior to the second round of judging, each judge may select not more than five entries from those eliminated in the first round. Those additional entries selected by the judges will be eligible to be judged in the second round.

(e) Prior to the second round of judging, the entries selected by the judges under the procedures of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section will be displayed in numerical order in the front of the auditorium.

(f) The technical advisors from the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will do a critical analysis of the entries that will be judged in the second round and advise the judges of any serious anatomical problems and/or any serious design problems for the engraver.

(g) In the second round of judging, each entry selected in the first round, plus the additional entries selected by

judges, will be shown one at a time to the judges by the Contest Coordinator or by a contest staff member. The judges will vote by indicating a numerical score from one to five for each entry. The scores will be totaled to provide the entry score. The entries receiving the five highest scores will be advanced to the third round of judging.

(h) In the third round of judging, the judges will vote on the remaining entries using the same method as in round two, except they would indicate a numerical score from 3 to 5 for each entry. The Contest Coordinator will tabulate the final votes and present them to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who will announce the winning entry as well as the entries that placed second and third.

(i) In case of a tie vote for first, second, or third place in the third round, the judges will vote again on the entries that are tied. The judges will vote using the same method as in round three.

(j) The selection of the winning entry by the judges will be final. Each contestant will be notified of the winning artist and the design. The winning artist will receive a pane of Duck Stamps signed by the Secretary of the Interior at the Federal Duck Stamp Contest the following year. The artists placing first, second, and third will receive a framed commendation from the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[53 FR 16344, May 6, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 22816, May 16, 1991; 61 FR 25156, May 20, 1996]

Subpart D—Post-Contest Procedures

§ 91.31 Return of entries after contest.

All entries will be returned by certified mail to the participating artists within 120 days after the contest, unless the artwork is selected to appear at one or more wildlife art expositions. If artwork is returned to the Service because it is undelivered or unclaimed (this may happen if an artist changes address), the Service will not be obligated to trace the location of the artist to return the artwork. Any artist who changes his or her address is responsible for notifying the Service of the change. All unclaimed entries will be destroyed one year from the date of the contest.

[56 FR 22816, May 16, 1991]

SUBCHAPTER H—NATIONAL WILDLIFE MONUMENTS

PARTS 96–99 [RESERVED]

PART 100—SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

Sec.

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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 subsistence 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 noncommercial 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 § 100.15 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. Persons 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 nonrural;

(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 on determinations of customary and traditional use of subsistence resources;

(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 subsistence 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 particular 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

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 resources regions are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

§ 100.23 Rural determinations.

(a)(1) 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;

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)	Black 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 Federal subsistence priority.
1(B)	Goat	Rural residents of Units 1(B) and 3.
1(C)	Goat	Residents of Haines, Klukwan, and Hoonah.
1(B)	Moose	Rural residents of Units 1, 2, 3, and 4.
1(C) Berner's Bay	Moose	No Federal subsistence priority.
1(D)	Moose	Residents of Unit 1(D).
Unit 2	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
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.
3, Wrangell and Mitkof Islands	Moose	Rural residents of Units 1(B), 2, and 3.
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	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 5(A).
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 Federal subsistence priority.
6 (C) and (D)	Goat	Rural residents of Unit 6(C) and (D).
6	Moose	No Federal subsistence priority.
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 Federal subsistence priority.
7	Caribou	No Federal subsistence priority.
7, Brown Mountain hunt area	Goat	Residents of Port Graham and English Bay.
7, that portion draining into Kings Bay	Moose	Residents of Chenega Bay and Tatitlek.
7, Remainder	Moose	No Federal subsistence priority.
7	Sheep	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 8	Brown Bear	Residents of Old Harbor, Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Karluk, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions.
8	Deer	Residents of Unit 8.

Area	Species	Determination
8	Elk	Residents of Unit 8.
8	Goat	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 9(D)	Bison	No Federal subsistence priority.
9 (A) and (B)	Black Bear	Residents of Units 9 (A) and (B), and 17(A), (B), and (C).
9 (A), (C) and (D)	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
9(B)	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 9(B).
9(E)	Brown Bear	Residents of Chignik Lake, Egegik, Ivanof Bay, Perryville, and Port Heiden/Meshik.
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 Federal subsistence priority.
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.
9 (A), (B), (C), and (E)	Beaver	Residents of Units 9(A), (B), (C), (E), and 17.
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 Federal subsistence priority.
11	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
11, north of the Sanford River	Caribou	Residents of Units 11, 12, and 13 (A)–(D) and the residents of Chickaloon and Dot Lake.
11, remainder	Caribou	Residents of Units 11 and 13 (A)–(D) and the residents of Chickaloon.
11	Goat	Residents of Unit 11 and the residents of Chitina, Chistochina, Copper Center, Gakona, Gulkana, Mentasta Lake, Tazlina, Tonsina and Dot Lake.
11, remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 11 and Unit 13 (A)–(D) and the residents of Chickaloon.
11, north of the Sanford River	Sheep	Residents of Unit 12 and the communities and areas of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Dot Lake, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Slana, McCarthy/South Wrangell/South Park, Tazlina and Tonsina; Residents along the Nabesna Road—Milepost 0–46 (Nabesna Road), and residents along the McCarthy Road—Milespost 0–62 (McCarthy Road).
11, remainder	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 Cutoff—Milepost 79–110 (Mentasta Pass), residents along the Nabesna Road—
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 Sharptailed).	Residents of Units 11, 12, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
11	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and Whitetailed).	Residents of Units 11, 12, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.
Unit 12	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 12 and Dot Lake.
12	Caribou	Residents of Unit 12 and residents of Dot Lake and Mentasta Lake
12, South of a line from Noyes Mountain, southeast of the confluence of Tatchunda 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 and Nabesna Glacier, south of the Winter Trail from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian Border.	Moose	Residents of Unit 12.
12, Remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 12 and residents of Dot Lake and Mentasta Lake.
12	Sheep	Residents of Unit 12 and residents of Chistochina and Mentasta Lake.

Area	Species	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 Federal subsistence priority.
13	Caribou Nelchina Herd	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 12 (along Nabesna Road).
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 Federal subsistence priority.
13 (A), (B), and (D)	Moose	Residents of Unit 13 and the residents of Chickaloon.
13(C)	Moose	Residents of Units 12, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon and Dot Lake.
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(D)	Sheep	No Federal subsistence priority.
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 Federal subsistence priority.
14	Goat	No Federal subsistence priority.
14	Moose	No Federal subsistence priority.
14 (A) and (C)	Sheep	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 15(C)	Black Bear	Residents of Port Graham and Nanwalek only.
15, Remainder	Black Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
15	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
15(C), Port Graham and English Bay hunt areas.	Goat	Residents of Port Graham and Nanwalek.
15(C), Seldovia hunt area	Goat	Residents Seldovia area.
15	Moose	Residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
15	Sheep	No Federal subsistence priority.
15	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Unit 15.
15	Grouse (Spruce)	Residents of Unit 15.
15	Grouse (Ruffed)	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 16	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
16(A)	Moose	No Federal subsistence priority.
16(B)	Moose	Residents of Unit 16(B).
16	Sheep	No Federal subsistence priority.
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	Black Bear	Residents of Units 9(A) and (B), and 17(A), (B), and (C).
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 northwest 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.

Area	Species	Determination
17 (A) and (B) Those portions north and west of a line beginning from the Unit 18 boundary at the northwest 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.
17 (A) and (B) Those portions north and west of a line beginning from the Unit 18 boundary at the northwest 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.	Moose	Residents of Kwethluk.
17(A)	Moose	Residents of Unit 17 and residents of Goodnews Bay and Platinum; however, no subsistence for residents of Akiachak, Akiak and Quinhagak.
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.
17	Beaver	Residents of Units 9 (A), (B), (C), (E), and 17.
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, Chevak, 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, that portion of the Yukon River drainage upstream of Russian Mission and that portion of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream of, but not including the Tuluksak River drainage.	Moose	Residents of Unit 18 and residents of Upper Kalskag, Lower Kalskag, Aniak, and Chuathbaluk.
18, remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 18 and residents of Upper Kalskag and Lower Kalskag.
18	Muskox	No Federal subsistence priority.
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 Federal subsistence priority.
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 Federal subsistence priority.
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.

Area	Species	Determination
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 Federal subsistence priority.
20(F)	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 20(F) and residents of Stevens Village and Manley.
20(E)	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 12 and Dot Lake.
20(F)	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 20(F) and residents of Stevens Village and Manley.
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.
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(F)	Wolf	Residents of Unit 20(F) and residents of Stevens Village and Manley.
20, remainder	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(A)	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 22(A) and Koyuk.
22(B)	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 22(B).
22 (C), (D), and (E)	Black Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
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, Hooper Bay, Scammon Bay, Chevak, 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.

Area	Species	Determination
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 Diomede Island.
22	Wolf	Residents of Units 23, 22, 21(D) north and west of the Yukon River, and residents of Kotlik.
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	Residents of Unit 21(D) west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, residents of Galena, and residents of Units 22, 23, 24 including residents of Wiseman but not including other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, and 26(A).
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	Residents of Unit 23 east and north of the Buckland River drainage.
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.
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, that portion south of Caribou Mountain, and within the public lands composing or immediately adjacent to the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.	Black Bear	Residents of Stevens Village and residents of Unit 24 and Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.
24, remainder	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 24 and Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.
24, that portion south of Caribou Mountain, and within the public lands composing or immediately adjacent to the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.	Brown Bear	Residents of Stevens Village and residents of Unit 24 and Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.
24, remainder	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 24 including Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area
24	Caribou	Residents of Unit 24 including Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area; residents of Galena, Kobuk, Koyukuk, Stevens Village, and Tanana.
24	Moose	Residents of Unit 24, and residents of Koyukuk and Galena.
24	Sheep	Residents of Unit 24 residing north of the Arctic Circle and residents of Allakaket, Alatna, Hughes, and Huslia.
24	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
Unit 25(D)	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 25(D).
25(D)	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 25(D).
25, remainder	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
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 Federal subsistence priority.
25(D)	Wolf	Residents of Unit 25(D).
25, remainder	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.

Area	Species	Determination
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)	Muskox	Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Nuiqsut, and Kaktovik.
26(C)	Muskox	Residents of Kaktovik.
26(A)	Sheep	Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass, and Point Hope.
26(B)	Sheep	Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass, Point Hope, and Wiseman.
26(C)	Sheep	Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Village, Chalkytsik, Fort Yukon, Point Hope, 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 community of Stebbins.
	Yukon River Fall chum salmon.	Residents of the Yukon River drainage, including the communities of Stebbins, Scammon Bay, Hooper 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.
	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.

Area	Species	Determination
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 Koyuktolik 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.
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 the 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.

Area	Species	Determination
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, but not elsewhere in Klukwan; and, those residents of other areas of the city and borough of Haines, excluding residents in the drainage of Excursion Inlet. Hai of Haines, excluding residents in the drainage of Excursion Inlet.

(b) [Reserved]

[62 FR 29020, May 29, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 45725, Aug. 29, 1997]

Subpart D—Subsistence Taking of Fish and Wildlife

§ 100.25 Subsistence taking of wildlife.

(a) *Definitions.* The following definitions shall apply to all regulationscontained 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 transport 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, hornlike 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-eights (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) Only 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 ⅞ 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. Baiting 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 paragraphs (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 take of that species already obtained anywhere in the State under Federal and State regulations equals or exceeds the harvest limit in that Unit.

(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 harvest 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 individual 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, 11–17, 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.

(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.

(1) Any wolf taken in Unit 2 must be sealed on or before the 30th day after the date of taking.

(2) The radius and ulna of the left foreleg must remain naturally attached to the hide of any wolf taken in Units 1–5 until the hide is sealed.

(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 within one mile of Anan Creek downstream from the mouth of Anan Lake, including the area within a one mile radius from the mouth of Anan Creek Lagoon, is closed to the taking of black bear and brown 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 LeConte Bay. 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, and all drainages of the Chilkat Range south of the Endicott River—1 goat by State registration permit only.	Oct. 1–Nov. 30
Unit 1(C)—that portion draining into Stephens Passage and Taku Inlet between Eagle Glacier and River and Taku Glacier.	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 Katzehin 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
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	Dec. 1–Mar. 31
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	Dec. 1–Mar. 31
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 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.	Oct. 15–Oct. 31
Remainder of Unit 3—2 antlered deer.	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.	Sept. 15–Oct. 15
Remainder of Unit 3	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
Trapping	
Beaver:	
Unit 3—Mitkof Island No limit	Dec. 1–Apr. 15
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

Harvest limits	Open season
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 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
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

(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
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 River and drainages into the eastern shore of Nelson Bay and Orca Inlet;

(D) Unit 6(D) consists of the remainder of Unit 6.

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

(A) The Goat Mountain goat observation area, which consists of that portion of Unit 6(B) bounded on the north by Miles Lake and Miles Glacier, on the south and east by Pleasant Valley River and Pleasant Glacier, and on the west by the Copper River, is closed to the taking of mountain goat;

(B) The Heney Range goat observation area, which consists of that portion of Unit 6(C) south of the Copper River Highway and west of the Eyak River, is closed to the taking of mountain goat.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

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

(B) Coyotes may be taken in Units 6(B) and 6(C) with the aid of artificial lights.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear:	
1 bear	Sept. 1–June 30
Deer:	
4 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 1–Dec. 31.	Aug. 1–Dec. 31
Goats:	
Unit 6 (A), (B)—1 goat by State registration permit only.	Aug. 20–Jan. 31
Unit 6(C)	No open season
Unit 6(D) (subareas RG242,RG244, RG249, RG266 and RG252 only)—1 goat by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 20–Jan. 31
In each of the Unit 6(D) subareas, goat seasons will be closed when harvest limits for that subarea are reached. Harvest quotas are as follows: RG242—2 goats, RG244—2 goats, RG249—2 goats, RG266—4 goats, RG252—1 goat.	
Unit 6(D) (subareas RG243 and RG245)—The taking of goats is prohibited on all public lands.	No open season
Coyote:	
Unit 6 (A) and (D)—2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30
Unit 6(B)—No limit	July 1–June 30
Unit 6(C)—South of the Copper River Highway and east of the Heney Range—No limit.	July 1–June 30
Remainder of Unit 6(C)—No limit	July 1—June 30
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	No open season
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):	
No limit	July 1—June 30
Lynx:	No open season
Wolf:	
5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30
Wolverine:	
1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31
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:	
20 beaver per season	Dec. 1–Mar. 31
Coyote:	
Unit 6 (A), (B) and (D)—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31
Unit 6(C)—South of the Copper River Highway and east of the Heney Range—No limit.	Nov. 10–Apr. 30
Remainder of Unit 6(C)—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28
Lynx:	
No limit	Jan. 1–Feb. 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:	
Unit 6(D)—that portion enclosd by a line extending from the Unit 6 boundary at the head of Kings Bay northeast along the center of Kings Bay and Port Nellie Juan, east to Pt. Eleanor, southeast to Little Smith Island, southwest along the center of Icy Bay, and west along Tiger Glacier to the Unit of Unit 6(D) boundary.	No open season
Unit 6—Remainder—No limit	Nov. 10—Mar. 31
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
Moose:	
Unit 7, that portion draining into Kings Bay—1 bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or 3 or more brow tines on either antler may be taken by the community of Chenega Bay and also by the community of Tatitlek. Public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by eligible rural residents.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20
Unit 7, Remainder	No open season
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–Feb. 15
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
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	
Brown Bear:	
1 bear by Federal registration permit only. Up to 1 permit may be issued in Akiok; up to 1 permit may be issued in Karluk; up to 3 permits may be issued in Larsen Bay; up to 2 permits may be issued in Old Harbor; up to 2 permits may be issued in Ouzinkie; and up to 2 permits may be issued in Port Lions.	Dec. 1–Dec. 15 Apr. 1–May 15

Harvest limits	Open season
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.	Aug. 1–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.	Aug. 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–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; ten permits will be available with at least one permit issued in each community but no more than five permits will be issued in a single community; 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)—Lake Clark National Park and Preserve—Rural residents of Nondalton, Iliamna, Newhalen, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth only—1 bear by Federal registration permit only.	July 1–June 30
Unit 9(B)—1 bear every four regulatory years.	Oct. 1–Oct. 21. (odd years only); May 10—May 25 (even years only)
Unit 9(E)—1 bear by Federal registration permit or State harvest tag..	Oct. 1–Dec. 31 May 10–May 25
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.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31
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.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31
Unit 9(B)—5 caribou; however, no more than 2 bulls may be taken from Oct. 1—Nov. 30.	Aug. 1–Apr. 15
Unit 9(D)—closed to all hunting of caribou.	No open season
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.	No open season
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.	Aug. 10–Oct. 10
Remainder of Unit 9—1 ram with 7/8 curl horn.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20
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 4Dec. 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

Harvest limits	Open season
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.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Caribou:	
Unit 10–Unimak Island only. 1 bull by Federal registration permit only..	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
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 and moose 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
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	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–Feb. 15
Marten:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31

Harvest limits	Open season
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–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.

(C) A Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take caribou and moose 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 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 Nabesna Glacier, 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
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.	Aug. 20–Aug. 28 Sept. 1–Sept. 15 Nov. 20–Nov. 30
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.	Aug. 20–Aug. 28 Sept. 1–Sept. 30
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
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. 1–Feb. 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

Harvest limits	Open season
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 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 confluence 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) A Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take caribou and moose 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.

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 as the area occupied by the pipeline (buried or above ground) and the cleared area 25 feet on either side of the pipeline.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30 Jan. 5–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:	
Unit 13(E)—1 antlered bull moose by Federal registration permit only; only 1 permit will be issued per household..	Aug. 1–Sept. 20
Unit 13—Remainder—1 antlered bull moose by Federal registration permit only..	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
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–Feb. 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–Jan. 31

(14) *Unit 14.* (i) Unit 14 consists of drainages into the north side of Turnagain Arm west of and excluding the Portage Creek drainage, drainages into Knik Arm excluding drainages of 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	July 1–June 30
Unit 14(C)—5 hares per day	Sept. 8–Apr. 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.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31
Unit 14(C)—5 per day, 10 in possession.	Sept. 8–Mar. 31
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):	
Unit 14(A)—10 per day, 20 in possession.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31
Unit 14(C)—10 per day, 20 in possession.	Sept. 8–Mar. 31
Remainder of Unit 14—20 per day, 40 in possession.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31
Trapping	
Beaver:	
Unit 14(A)—30 beaver per season	Nov. 10–Apr. 30
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.	Dec. 1–Apr. 15
Coyote:	
Unit 14(A)—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31
Unit 14(C)—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
Unit 14(A)—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28
Unit 14(C)—1 fox	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–May 15
Otter:	
Unit 14(A)—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31
Unit 14(C)—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28
Wolf:	
Unit 14(A)—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31
Unit 14(C)—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28
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.

(E) A Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take moose 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.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear:	
Unit 15(C)—3 bears	July 1–June 30
Unit 15 Remainder	No open season
Moose:	
Unit 15(A)—excluding the 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
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):	
15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31
Grouse (Ruffed)	No open season
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:	
No limit	Jan. 1–Feb. 15
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 (k)(16) 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.	Sept. 1–Sept. 15
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. 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:	
2 bears	Aug. 1–May 31
Brown Bear:	
Unit 17(A) and that portion of Unit 17(B) draining into the Nuyakuk Lake and Tikchik Lake—1 bear.	Sept. 1–May 31
Remainder of Unit 17(B) and 17(C)—1 bear every four regulatory years.	Sept. 10–Oct. 10 April 15–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 of the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge Manager between Aug. 1–Mar. 31
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—2 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.	Aug. 1–Aug. 31 Dec. 1–Mar. 31
Unit 17(B) and (C)—that portion of 17(C) east of the Wood River and Wood River Lakes—5 caribou; however, no more than 2 bulls may be taken from Oct. 1–Nov. 30.	Aug. 1–Apr. 15
Unit 17(A), remainder and 17(C), remainder—selected drainages; a harvest limit of up to 5 caribou will be determined at the time the season is announced.	Season, harvest limit, and hunt area to be announced by the Togiak National wildlife Refuge Manager between Aug. 1–Mar. 31
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 during the period Aug. 20–Aug. 31. During the period Sept. 1–Sept. 10 only 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. 10
Remainder of Unit 17(B)—1 bull by State registration permit only during the periods Aug. 20–Aug. 31 and Dec. 15–Dec. 31. During the period Sept. 1–Sept. 10 only 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. 10 Dec. 15–Dec. 31
Unit 17(C)—that portion that includes the Iowithla drainage and Sunshine Valley and all lands west of Wood River and south of Aleknagik Lake—1 bull by State registration permit only during the period Aug. 20–Aug. 31. During the period Sept. 1–Sept. 10 only 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. 10
Remainder of Unit 17(C)—1 bull by State registration permit only during the periods Aug. 20–Aug. 31 and Dec. 15–Dec. 31. During the period Sept. 1–Sept. 10 only 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. 10 Dec. 15–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

Harvest limits	Open season
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):	
20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30
Trapping	
Beaver:	
Unit 17—40 beaver per season	Nov. 10–Feb. 28
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–Mar. 31
Muskrat:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28
Otter:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28
Wolf:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31
Wolverine:	
No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31

(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) A Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take caribou south of the Yukon River 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.

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Black Bear:	
3 bears	July 1–June 30
Brown Bear:	
1 bear	Sept. 1–May 31
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 harvest limit of up to 5 caribou will be determined at the time the season is announced and will be based on the management objectives in the ''Qavilnguut (Kilbuck) Caribou Herd Cooperative Management Plan.'' The season will be closed when the total harvest reaches guidelines as described in the approved ''Qavilnguut (Kilbuck) Caribou Herd Cooperative Management Plan''.	Season to be announced by the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Manager between Aug. 25 and Mar. 31
Unit 18—that portion north of the Yukon River—5 caribou per day.	Aug. 1–Mar. 31
Remainder of Unit 18	No open season

Harvest limits	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 a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Piamiut:

(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
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 Nov. 1–Jan. 31
Remainder of Unit 19(D)—1 caribou.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30
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.	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 Feb. 1–Feb. 10
Remainder of Unit 19(A)—1 bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 20 Nov. 20–Nov. 30 Jan. 1–Jan. 10 Feb. 1–Feb. 10
Unit 19(B)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Sept. 30
Unit 19(C)—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–Oct. 10
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–Sept. 30
Unit 19(D)—remainder of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area—1 bull.	Sept. 1–Sept. 30 Dec. 1–Feb. 28
Remainder of Unit 19(D)—1 antlered bull.	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

Harvest limits	Open season
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
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, 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 (SE 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
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 Fortymile Rivers (all forks) from Mile 9 1/2 to Mile 145 Taylor Highway, including the Boundary Cutoff Road—1 antlered bull; however during the period Aug. 20—Aug. 28 only a bull with Spike/fork antlers may be taken.	Aug. 20–Aug. 28 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; however during the period Aug. 20—Aug. 28 only a bull with Spike/fork antlers may be taken.	Aug. 20–Aug. 28 Sept. 1–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. 1–Feb. 15
Unit 20(F) and the remainder of 20(C)—No limit.	Nov. 1–Feb. 28
Marten:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28
Mink and Weasel:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28

Harvest limits	Open season
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; moose may not be taken within one-half mile of the Yukon River during the February season. During the Sept. 1–Sept. 25 season a State registration permit is required.	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
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 Diomede 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
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 hunt in Unit 22(D) will be closed when 8 bulls (one-half from National Park Service lands and one-half from Bureau of Land Management lands) have been taken. The hunt in Unit 22(E) will be closed when 9 bulls have been taken..	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

Harvest limits	Open season
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 by State registration permit.	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 Aniuk, Cutler and Redstone Rivers.	No open season
Remainder of Unit 23—1 ram with ⅞ 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 hunt will be closed when 6 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 by State registration permit.	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.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30
Remainder of Unit 24—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	July 1–June 30
Sheep:	
Unit 24 (Anaktuvuk Pass residents only)—that portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—community harvest quota of 60 sheep, no more than 10 of which may be ewes and a daily possession limit of 3 sheep per person no more than 1 of which may be a ewe..	July 15–Dec. 31.
Unit 24 (excluding Anaktuvuk Pass residents)—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..	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Remainder of Unit 24—1 ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger..	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.	Sept. 5–Sept. 25 Dec. 1–Dec. 10 Mar. 1–Mar. 10
Unit 24—that portion that includes the John River drainage within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—1 moose.	Aug. 1–Dec. 31
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.	Aug. 25–Dec. 31 Mar. 1–Mar. 10
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

Harvest limits	Open season
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 Sheenjek 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.

(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 Nov. 15–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
Units 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
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 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

Harvest limits	Open season
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:	
No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
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
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.

(C) In Kaktovik, a Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take sheep 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:	
3 bears	July 1–June 30
Brown Bear:	
Unit 26(A)—1 bear by State registration permit.	Sept. 1–May 31
Unit 26 (B) and (C)—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 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:	
26 (A) and (B) (Anaktuvuk Pass residents only)—those portions within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—community harvest quota of 60 sheep, no more than 10 of which may be ewes and a daily possession limit of 3 sheep per person no more than 1 of which may be a ewe..	July 15–Dec. 31.
Unit 26(A) (excluding Anaktuvuk Pass residents)—that portion 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 Units 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..	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

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

[62 FR 29027, May 29, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 45725–45727, Aug. 29, 1997]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 62 FR 29027, May 29, 1997, § 100.25 was added, effective July 1, 1997 through June 30, 1998.

§ 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 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—

(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 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: 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) Harvest 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. Harvest 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 harvest and possessions 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 harvest 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 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 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 the 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 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, Gibralter 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 in this paragraph:

(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 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 harvest 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 harvest 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.

[62 FR 29066, May 29, 1997]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 62 FR 29066, May 29, 1997, § 100.26 was added, effective Jan. 1, 1998 through Dec. 31, 1998. For the convenience of the user, the text in effect through Dec. 31, 1997 is set forth as follows:

§ 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 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—

(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 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: 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 possessions 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 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 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, Gibralter 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 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 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]

§ 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 harvest 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 harvest 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 harvest and possession limit is 12 male dungeness crab per person;

(iv) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The daily harvest 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 harvest 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 harvest and possession limit is 12 male dungeness crab per person;

(iv) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The daily harvest 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 harvest 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 harvest 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 harvest 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 harvest and possession limit is 12 male tanner crab.

[62 FR 29070, May 29, 1997]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 62 FR 29070, May 29, 1997, § 100.27 was added, effective Jan. 1, 1998 through Dec. 31, 1998. For the convenience of the user, the text in effect through Dec. 31, 1997 is set forth as follows:

§ 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 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 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]

PARTS 101–199 [RESERVED]

APPENDIX A TO CHAPTER I—CODES FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF NAMES OF COUNTRIES (ESTABLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION)

Country	2-Letter code
Afghanistan	AF.
Albania	AL.
Algeria	DZ.
Angola	AO.
Argentina	AR.
Australia	AU.
Austria	AT.
Bahamas	BS.
Bahrain	BH.
Bangladesh	BD.
Barbados	BB.
Belgium	BE.
Benin	BJ.
Bhutan	BT.
Bolivia	BO.
Botswana	BW.
Brazil	BR.
Bulgaria	BG.
Burma	BU.
Burundi	BI.
Canada	CA.
Cape Verde	CV.
Central African Empire	CF.
Chad	TD.
Chile	CL.
China	CN.
Colombia	CO.
Comoros	KM.
Congo	CG.
Costa Rica	CR.
Cuba	CU.
Cyprus	CY.
Czechoslovakia	CS.
Democratic Kampuchea	KH.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	KP.
Democratic Yemen	YD.
Denmark	DK.
Djibouti	DJ.
Dominica	DM.
Dominican Republic	DO.
Ecuador	EC.
Egypt	EG.
El Salvador	SV.
Equatorial Guinea	GQ.
Ethiopia	ET.
Fiji	FJ.
Finland	FI.
France	FR.
Gabon	GA.
Gambia	GM.
German Democratic Republic	DD.
Germany, Federal Republic of	DE.
Ghana	GH.
Greece	GR.
Grenada	GD.
Guatemala	GT.
Guinea	GN.
Guinea-Bissau	GW.
Guyana	GY.
Haiti	HT.
Holy See	VA.
Honduras	HN.
Hungary	HU.
Iceland	IS.
India	IN.
Indonesia	ID.
Iran	IR.
Iraq	IQ.
Ireland	IE.
Israel	IL.
Italy	IT.
Ivory Coast	CI.
Jamaica	JM.
Japan	JP.
Jordan	JO.
Kenya	KE.
Kiribati	KI.
Kuwait	KW.
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LA.
Lebanon	LB.
Lesotho	LS.
Liberia	LR.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LY.
Liechtenstein	LI.
Luxembourg	LU.
Madagascar	MG.
Malawi	MW.
Malaysia	MY.
Maldives	MV.
Mali	ML.
Malta	MT.
Mauritania	MR.
Mauritius	MU.
Mexico	MX.
Monaco	MC.
Mongolia	MN.
Morocco	MA.
Mozambique	MZ.
Nauru	NR.
Nepal	NP.
Netherlands	NL.
New Zealand	NZ.
Nicaragua	NI.
Niger	NE.
Nigeria	NG.
Norway	NO.
Oman	OM.
Pakistan	PK.
Panama	PA.
Papua New Guinea	PG.
Paraguay	PY.
Peru	PE.
Philippines	PH.
Poland	PL.
Portugal	PT.
Qatar	QA.
Republic of Korea	KR.
Romania	RO.
Rwanda	RW.
Saint Lucia	LC.
Samoa	WS.
San Marino	SM.
Sao Tome and Principe	ST.
Saudi Arabia	SA.
Senegal	SN.
Seychelles	SC.
Sierra Leone	SL.
Singapore	SG.
Solomon Islands	SB.
Somalia	SO.
South Africa	ZA.
Spain	ES.
Sri Lanka	LK.
Sudan	SD.
Suriname	SR.
Swaziland	SZ.
Sweden	SE.
Switzerland	CH.
Syrian Arab Republic	SY.
Thailand	TH.

Country	2-Letter code
Togo	TG.
Tonga	TO.
Trinidad and Tobago	TT.
Tunisia	TN.
Turkey	TR.
Tuvalu	TV.
Uganda	UG.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	SU.
United Arab Emirates	AE.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	GB.
United Republic of Cameroon	CM.
United Republic of Tanzania	TZ.
United States of America	US.
Upper Volta	HV.
Uruguay	UY.
Vanuatu	VU.
Venezuela	VE.
Viet Nam	VN.
Yemen	YE.
Yugoslavia	YU.
Zaire	ZR.
Zambia	ZM.
Zimbabwe	ZW.

[47 FR 31388, July 20, 1982]