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PART 226—DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1533.

SOURCE: 44 FR 17711, Mar. 23, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 226.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part identify those habitats designated as critical under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended, by the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for those endangered and threatened species under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce. The list of these species is found in 50 CFR 222.23(a) for endangered species and 50 CFR 227.4 for threatened species.

§ 226.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) The critical habitat designations contained in this part apply only to the endangered and threatened species listed in this part.

(b) Regulations implementing section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended, are found in 50 CFR part 402.

(c) The provisions in this part are in addition to, and not in lieu of other regulations of parts 217 through 227 and 402 of this chapter.

Subpart B—Critical Habitat for Marine Mammals

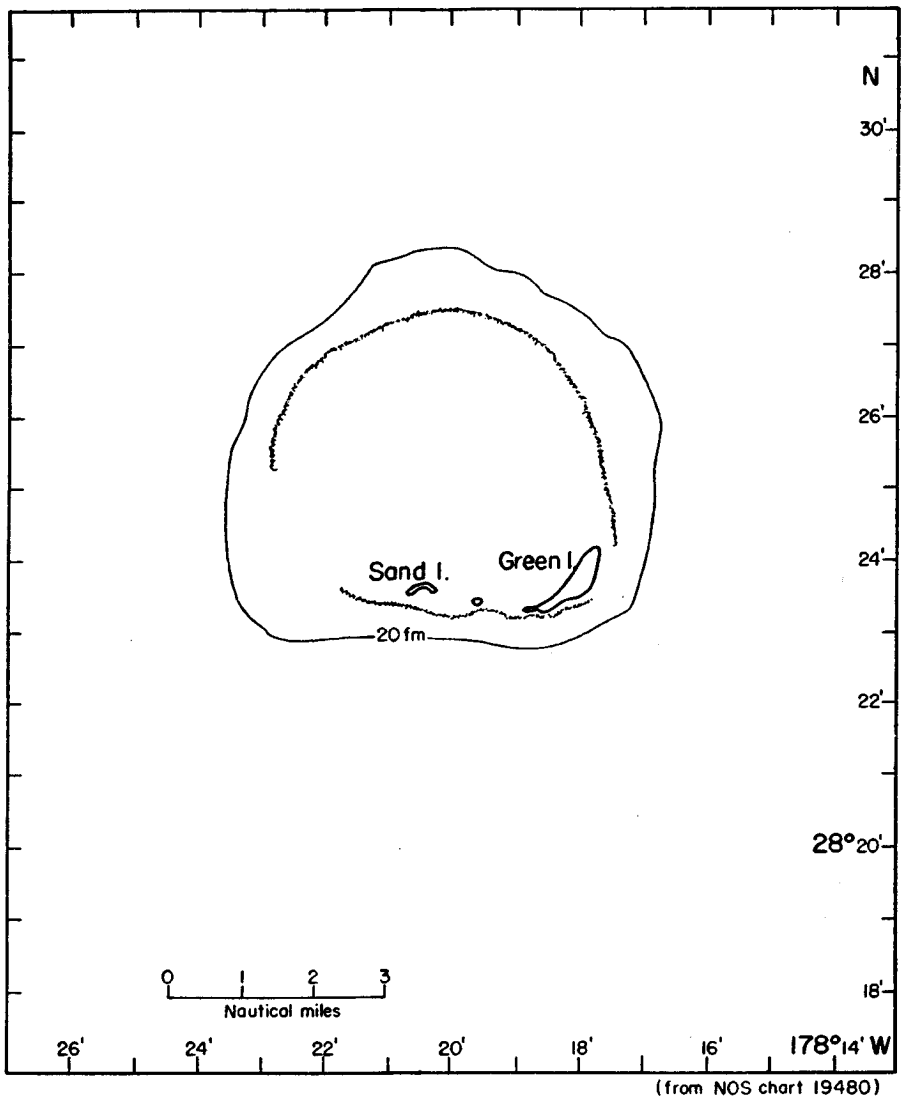
§ 226.11 Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

HAWAIIAN MONK SEAL

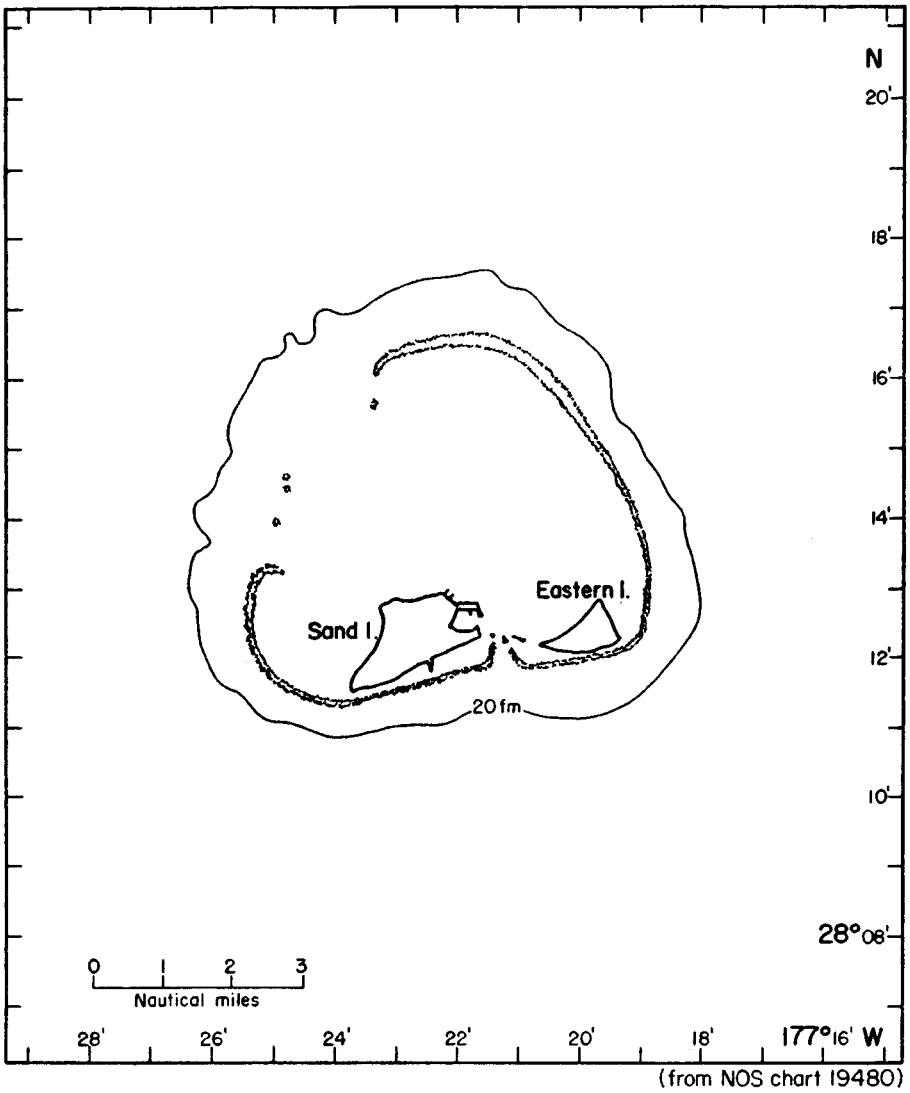
(Monachus schauinslandi)

All beach areas, sand spits and islets, including all beach crest vegetation to its deepest extent inland, lagoon waters, inner reef waters, and ocean waters out to a depth of 20 fathoms around the following:

Kure Atoll (28°24′ N, 178°20′ W)
Midway Islands, except Sand Island and its harbor (28°14′ N, 177°22′ W)
Pearl and Hermes Reef (27°55′ N, 175° W)
Lisianski Island (26°46′ N, 173°58′ W)
Laysan Island (25°46′ N, 171°44′ W)
Maro Reef (25°25′ N, 170°35′ W)
Gardner Pinnacles (25°00′ N, 168°00′ W)
French Frigate Shoals (23°45′ N, 166°00′ W)
Necker Island (23°34′ N, 164°42′ W)
Nihoa Island (23°03.5′ N, 161°55.5′ W).

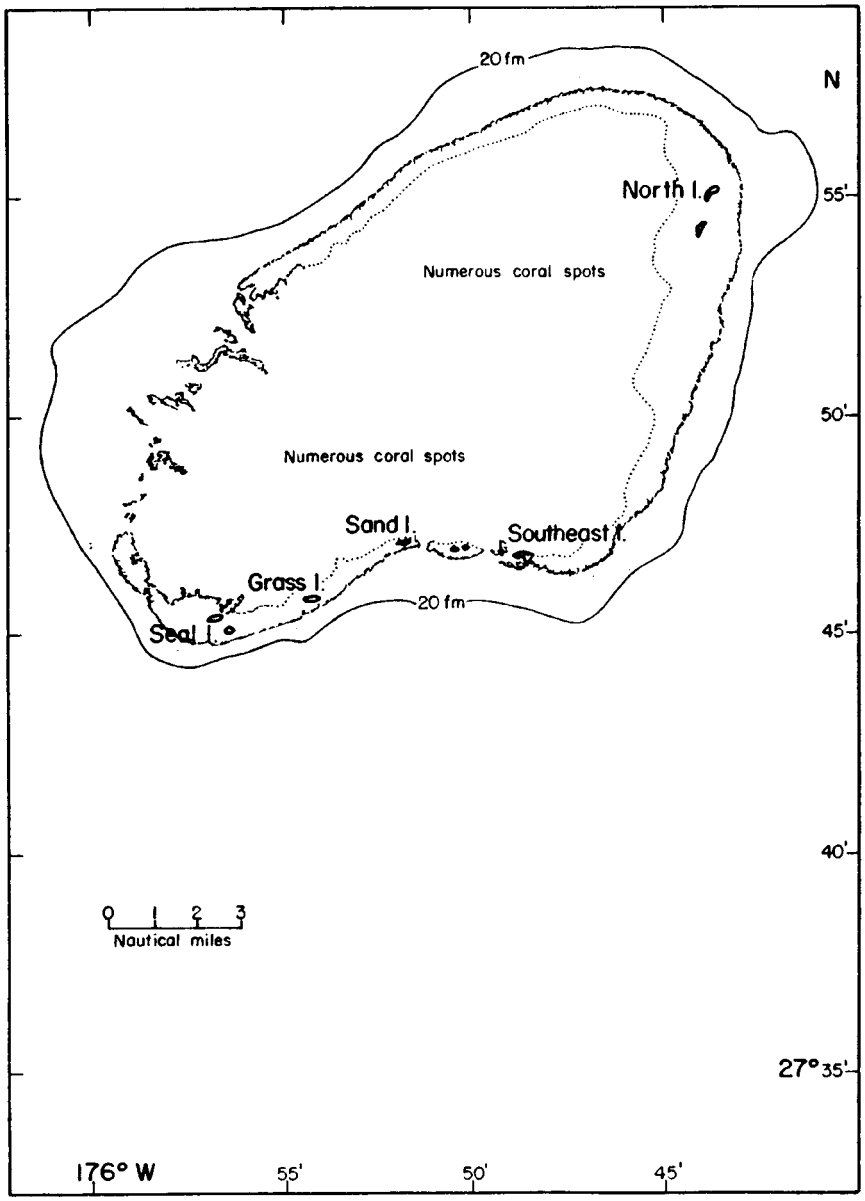

N
30'
28'
26'
24'
22'
28°20'
18'
Sand I.
Green I.
20 fm
0 1 2 3
Nautical miles
26'
24'
22'
20'
18'
16'
178°14' W
(from NOS chart 19480)

KURE ATOLL

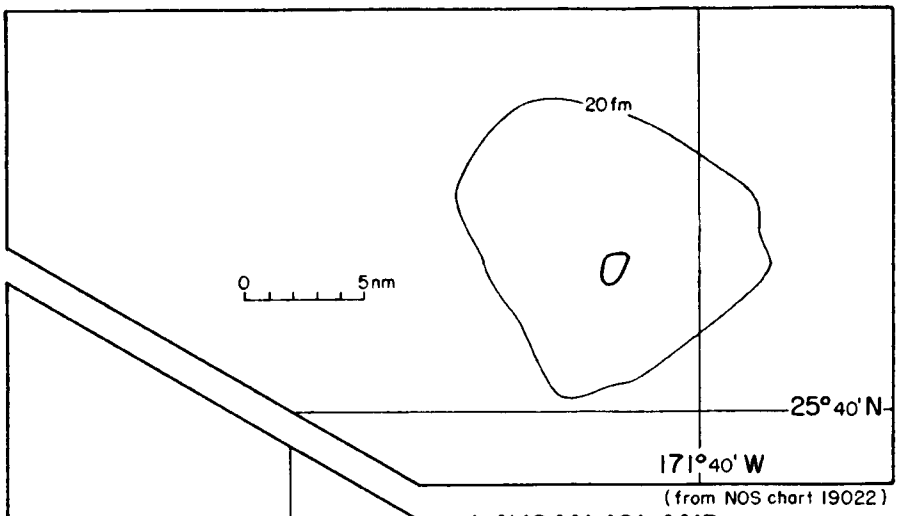


(from NOS chart 19480)

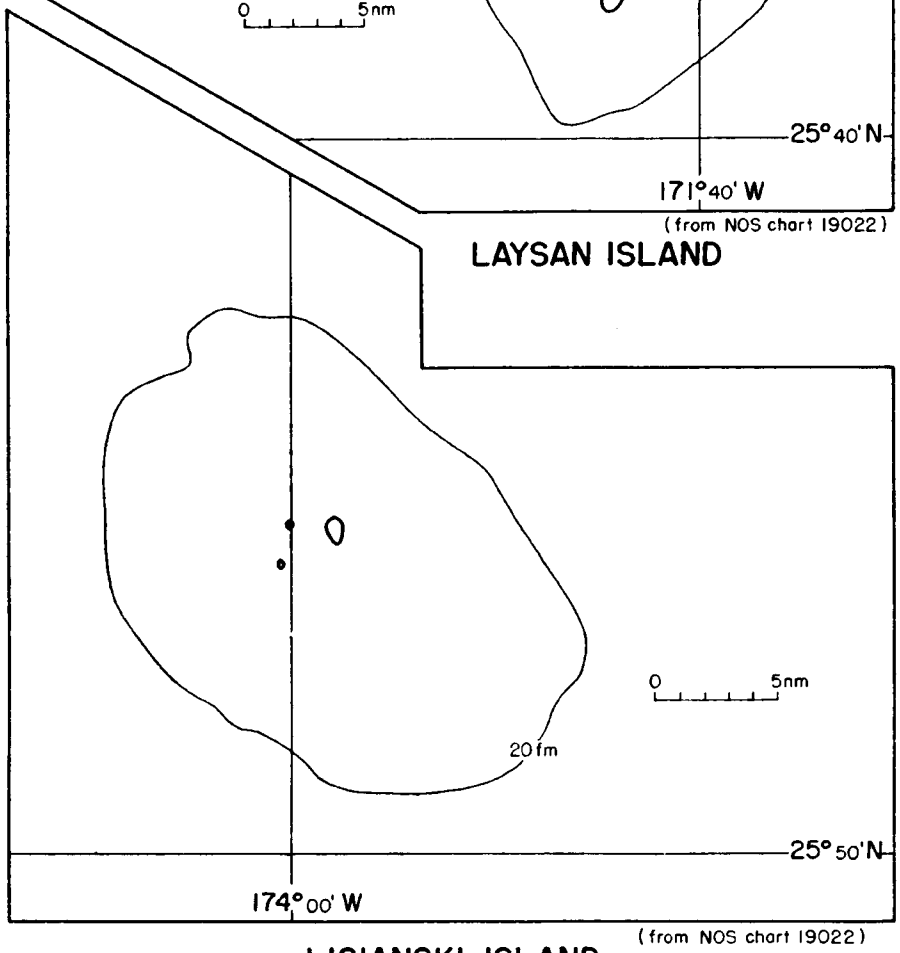
MIDWAY ISLANDS



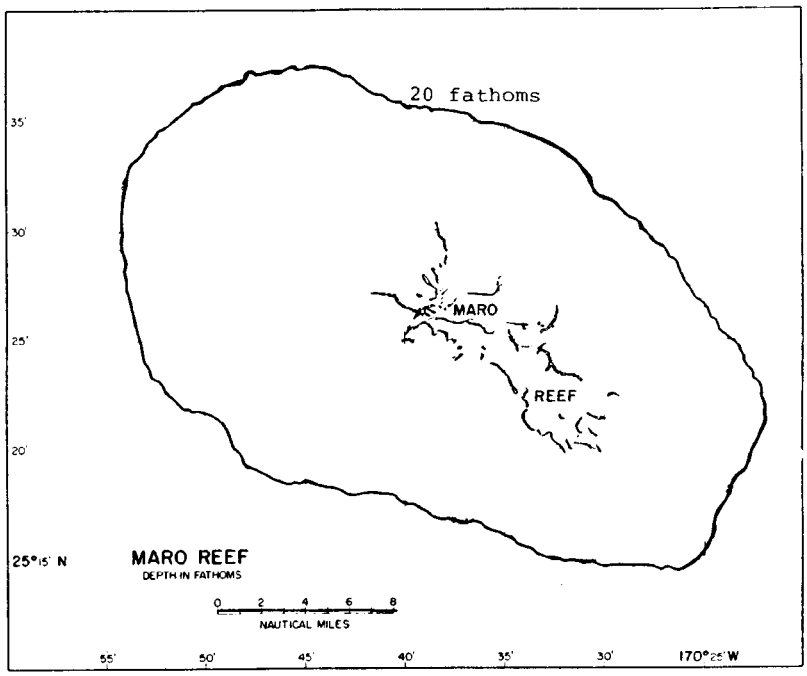
PEARL and HERMES REEF

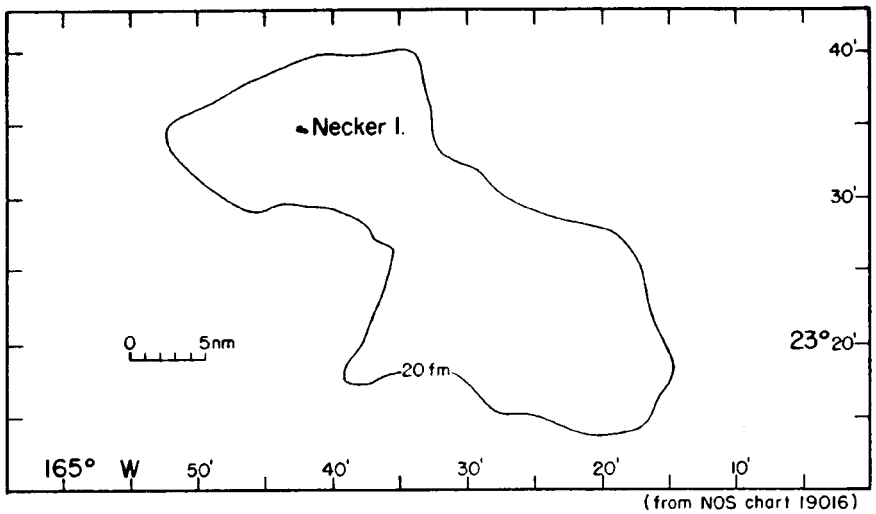


LAYSAN ISLAND

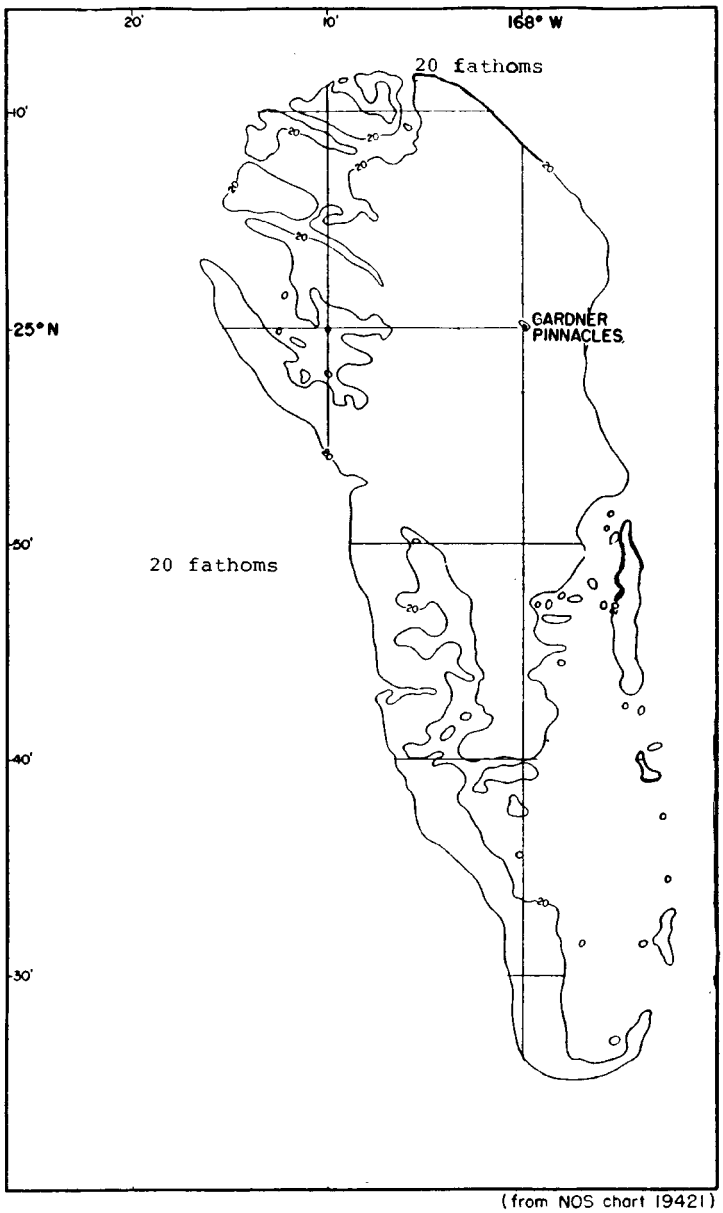


LISIANSKI ISLAND

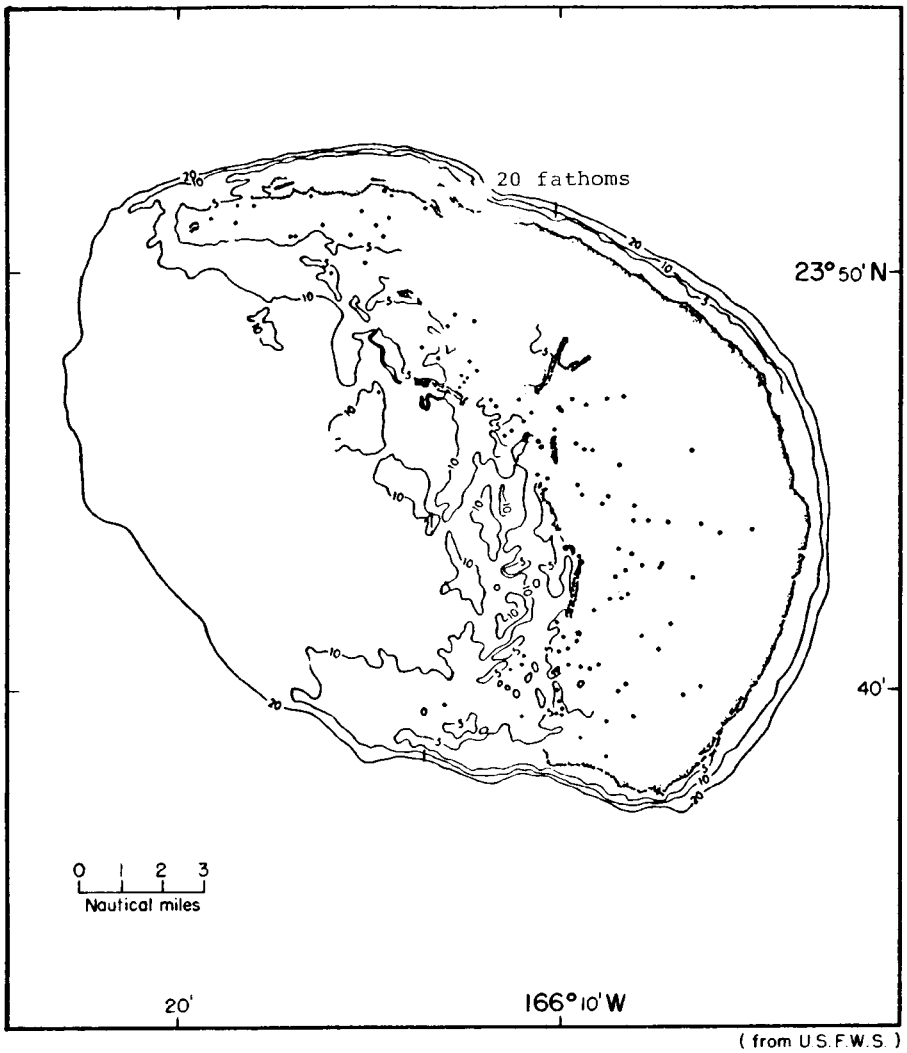




NECKER ISLAND

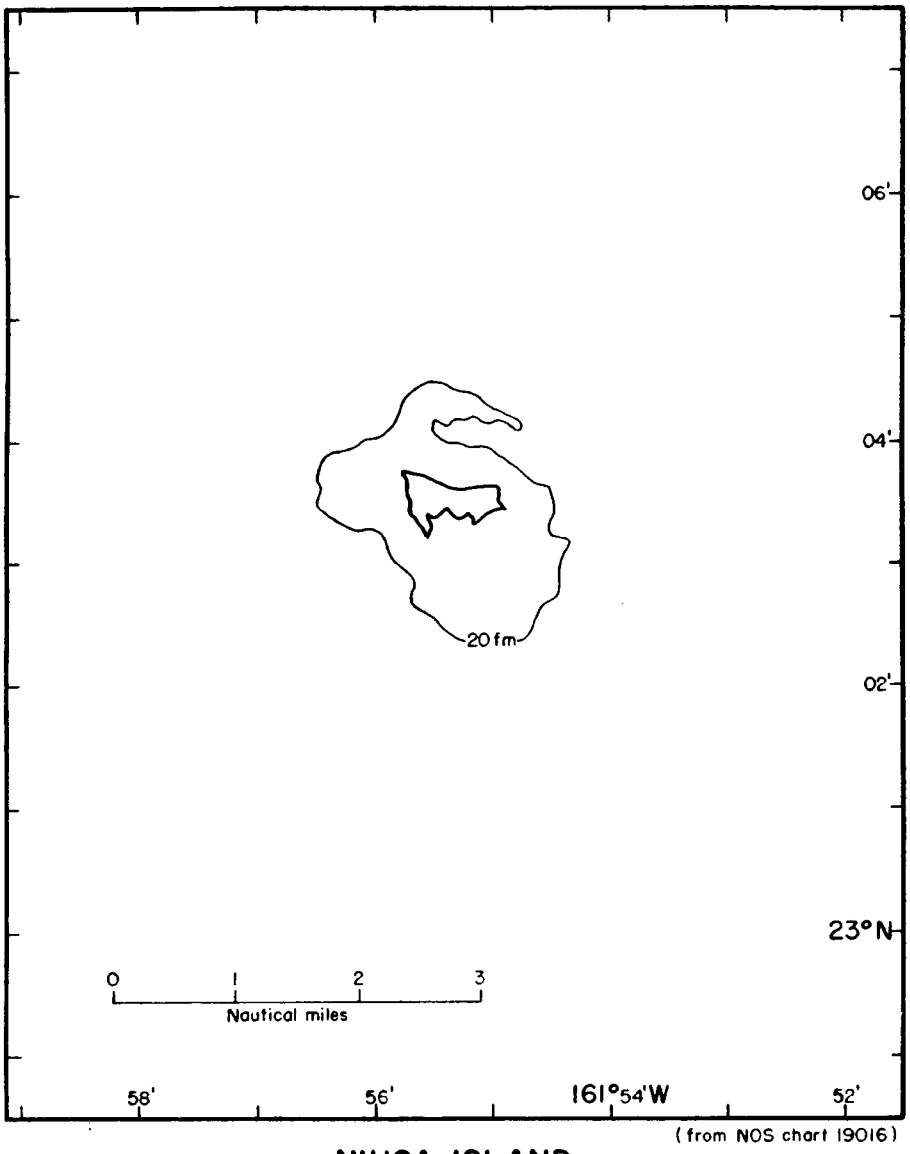


GARDNER PINNACLES



(from U.S.F.W.S.)

FRENCH FRIGATE SHOALS



NIHOA ISLAND

[53 FR 18990, May 26, 1988]

§226.12 North Pacific Ocean.

Steller Sea Lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*)

(a) *Alaska rookeries, haulouts, and associated areas.* In Alaska, all major Steller sea lion rookeries identified in Table 1 and major haulouts identified in Table 2 and associated terrestrial, air, and aquatic zones. Critical habitat includes a terrestrial zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) landward from the baseline or base point of each major rookery and major haulout in Alaska. Critical habitat includes an air zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) above the terrestrial zone of each major rookery and major haulout in Alaska, measured vertically from sea level. Critical habitat includes an aquatic zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) seaward in State and Federally managed waters from the baseline or basepoint of each major rookery and major haulout in Alaska that is east of 144° W. longitude. Critical habitat includes an aquatic zone that extends 20 nm (37 km) seaward in State and Federally managed waters from the baseline or basepoint of each major rookery and major haulout in Alaska that is west of 144° W. longitude.

(b) *California and Oregon rookeries and associated areas.* In California and Oregon, all major Steller sea lion rookeries identified in Table 1 and associated air and aquatic zones. Critical habitat includes an air zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) above areas historically occupied by sea lions at each major rookery in California and Oregon, measured vertically from sea level. Critical habitat includes an aquatic zone that extends 3,000 feet (0.9 km) seaward in State and Federally managed waters from the baseline or basepoint of each major rookery in California and Oregon.

(c) *Three special aquatic foraging areas in Alaska.* Three special aquatic foraging areas in Alaska, including the Shelikof Strait area, the Bogoslof area, and the Seguam Pass area.

(1) Critical habitat includes the Shelikof Strait area in the Gulf of Alaska which is identified in Figure 2 and consists of the area between the Alaska Peninsula and Tugidak, Sitkinak, Aiaktilik, Kodiak, Raspberry, Afognak and Shuyak Islands (connected by the shortest lines); bounded on the west by a line connecting Cape Kumlik (56°38″/157°27′W) and the southwestern tip of Tugidak Island (56°24′N/154°41′W) and bounded in the east by a line connecting Cape Douglas (58°51′N/153°15′W) and the northernmost tip of Shuyak Island (58°37′N/152°22′W).

(2) Critical habitat includes the Bogoslof area in the Bering Sea shelf which is identified in Figure 3 and consists of the area between 170°00′W and 164°00′W, south of straight lines connecting 55°00′N/170°00′W and 55°00′N/168°00′W; 55°30′N/168°00′W and 55°30′N/166°00′W; 56°00′N/166°00′W and 56°00′N/164°00′W and north of the Aleutian Islands and straight lines between the islands connecting the following coordinates in the order listed:

52°49.2′N/169°40.4′W
52°49.8′N/169°06.3′W
53°23.8′N/167°50.1′W
53°18.7′N/167°51.4′W
53°59.0′N/166°17.2′W
54°02.9′N/166°03.0′W
54°07.7′N/165°40.6′W
54°08.9′N/165°38.8′W
54°11.9′N/165°23.3′W
54°23.9′N/164°44.0′W

(3) Critical habitat includes the Seguam Pass area which is identified in Figure 4 and consists of the area between 52°00′N and 53°00′N and between 173°30′W and 172°30′W.

[58 FR 45278, Aug. 27, 1993]

§226.13 North Atlantic Ocean.

Northern Right Whale *(Eubalaena glacialis)*

(a) *Great South Channel.* The area bounded by 41°40′ N/69°45′ W; 41°00′ N/69°05′ W; 41°38′ N/68°13′ W; and 42°10′ N/68°31′ W (Figure 6 to part 226).

(b) *Cape Cod Bay, Massachusetts.* The area bounded by 42°04.8′ N/70°10′ W; 42°12′ N/70°15′ W; 42°12′ N/70°30′ W; 41°46.8′ N/70°30′ W and on the south and east by the interior shore line of Cape Cod, Massachusetts (Figure 7 to part 226).

(c) *Southeastern United States.* The coastal waters between 31°15′ N and 30°15′ N from the coast out 15 nautical miles; and the coastal waters between 30°15′ N and 28°00′ N from the coast out 5 nautical miles (Figure 8 to part 226).

[59 FR 28805, June 3, 1994]

Subpart C—Critical Habitat for Fish

SOURCE: 58 FR 33218, June 16, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

§ 226.21 Sacramento River winter-run chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha).

The following waterways, bottom and water of the waterways and adjacent riparian zones: The Sacramento River from Keswick Dam, Shasta County (River Mile 302) to Chipps Island (River Mile 0) at the westward margin of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, all waters from Chipps Island westward to Carquinez Bridge, including Honker Bay, Grizzly Bay, Suisun Bay, and Carquinez Strait, all waters of San Pablo Bay westward of the Carquinez Bridge, and all waters of San Francisco Bay (north of the San Francisco/Oakland Bay Bridge) from San Pablo Bay to the Golden Gate Bridge.

§ 226.22 Snake River sockeye salmon (oncorhynchus nerka), Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon (oncorhynchus tshawytscha), Snake River fall chinook salmon (oncorhynchus tshawytscha).

The following areas consisting of the water, waterway bottom, and adjacent riparian zone of specified lakes and river reaches in hydrologic units presently or historically accessible to listed Snake River salmon (except reaches above impassable natural falls, and Dworshak and Hells Canyon Dams). Adjacent riparian zones are defined as those areas within a horizontal distance of 300 feet (91.4 m) from the normal line of high water of a stream channel (600 feet or 182.8 m, when both sides of the stream channel are included) or from the shoreline of a standing body of water. Figure 5 identifies the general geographic extent of larger rivers, lakes, and streams within hydrologic units designated as critical habitat for Snake River sockeye, spring/summer chinook, and fall chinook salmon. Note that Figure 5 does not constitute the definition of critical habitat, but instead is provided as a general reference to guide Federal agencies and interested parties in locating the general boundaries of critical habitat for listed Snake River salmon. The complete text delineating critical habitat for each species follows. Hydrologic units (table 3) are those defined by the Department of the Interior (DOI), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) publication, ''Hydrologic Unit Maps, United States Geological Survey Water Supply Paper 2294, 1987'', and the following DOI, USGS, 1:500,000 scale hydrologic unit map: State of Oregon, 1974; State of Washington, 1974; State of Idaho, 1974, which are incorporated by reference. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of the USGS publication and maps may be obtained from the USGS, Map Sales, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225. Copies may be inspected at NMFS, Endangered Species Branch, Environmental and Technical Services Division, 911 NE. 11th Avenue, room 620, Portland, OR 97232, NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, 1335 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC.

(a) *Snake River Sockeye Salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka).* The Columbia River from a straight line connecting the west end of the Clatsop jetty (south jetty, Oregon side) and the west end of the Peacock jetty (north jetty, Washington side) and including all Columbia River estuarine areas and river reaches upstream to the confluence of the Columbia and Snake Rivers; all Snake River reaches from the confluence of the Columbia River upstream to the confluence of the Salmon River; all Salmon River reaches from the confluence of the Snake River upstream to Alturas Lake Creek; Stanley, Redfish, Yellow Belly, Pettit, and Alturas Lakes (including their inlet and outlet creeks); Alturas Lake Creek, and that portion of Valley Creek between Stanley Lake Creek and the Salmon River. Critical habitat is comprised of all river lakes and reaches presently or historically accessible (except reaches above impassable natural falls, and Dworshak and Hells Canyon Dams) to Snake River sockeye salmon in the following hydrologic units: Lower Salmon, Lower Snake, Lower Snake-Asotin,

Lower Snake-Tucannon, Middle Salmon-Chamberlain, Middle Salmon-Panther, and Upper Salmon. Critical habitat borders on or passes through the following counties in Oregon: Clatsop, Columbia, Gillium, Hood River, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Umatilla, Wallowa, Wasco; the following counties in Washington: Asotin, Benton, Clark, Columbia, Cowlitz, Franklin, Garfield, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, Wahkiakum, Walla, Whitman; and the following counties in Idaho: Blaine, Custer, Idaho, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce.

(b) *Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha).* The Columbia River from a straight line connecting the west end of the Clatsop jetty (south jetty, Oregon side) and the west end of the Peacock jetty (north jetty, Washington side) and including all Columbia River estuarine areas and river reaches proceeding upstream to the confluence of the Columbia and Snake Rivers; all Snake River reaches from the confluence of the Columbia River upstream to Hells Canyon Dam. Critical habitat also includes river reaches presently or historically accessible (except reaches above impassable natural falls, and Dworshak and Hells Canyon Dams) to Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon in the following hydrologic units: Hells Canyon, Imnaha, Lemhi, Little Salmon, Lower Grande Ronde, Lower Middle Fork Salmon, Lower Salmon, Lower Snake-Asotin, Lower Snake-Tucannon, Middle Salmon-Chamberlain, Middle Salmon-Panther, Pahsimeroi, South Fork Salmon, Upper Middle Fork Salmon, Upper Grande Ronde, Upper Salmon, Wallowa. Critical habitat borders on or passes through the following counties in Oregon: Baker, Clatsop, Columbia, Gillium, Hood River, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wasco; the following counties in Washington: Asotin, Benton, Clark, Columbia, Cowlitz, Franklin, Garfield, Klickitat, Pacific, Skamania, Wahkiakum, Walla, Whitman; and the following counties in Idaho: Adams, Blaine, Custer, Idaho, Lemhi, Lewis, Nez Perce, Valley.

(c) *Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha).* The Columbia River from a straight line connecting the west end of the Clatsop jetty (south jetty, Oregon side) and the west end of the Peacock jetty (north jetty, Washington side) and including all Columbia River estuarine areas and river reaches proceeding upstream to the confluence of the Columbia and Snake Rivers; the Snake River, all river reaches from the confluence of the Columbia River, upstream to Hells Canyon Dam; the Palouse River from its confluence with the Snake River upstream to Palouse Falls; the Clearwater River from its confluence with the Snake River upstream to its confluence with Lolo Creek; the North Fork Clearwater River from its confluence with the Clearwater River upstream to Dworshak Dam. Critical habitat also includes river reaches presently or historically accessible (except reaches above impassable natural falls, and Dworshak and Hells Canyon Dams) to Snake River fall chinook salmon in the following hydrologic units; Clearwater, Hells Canyon, Imnaha, Lower Grande Ronde, Lower North Fork Clearwater, Lower Salmon, Lower Snake, Lower Snake-Asotin, Lower Snake-Tucannon, and Palouse. Critical habitat borders on or passes through the following counties in Oregon: Baker, Clatsop, Columbia, Gillium, Hood River, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Umatilla, Wallowa, Wasco; the following counties in Washington: Adams, Asotin, Benton, Clark, Columbia, Cowlitz, Franklin, Garfield, Klickitat, Lincoln, Pacific, Skamania, Spokane, Wahkiakum, Walla, Whitman; and the following counties in Idaho: Adams, Benewah, Clearwater, Idaho, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, Shoshone, Valley.

[58 FR 68551, Dec. 28, 1993, as amended at 63 FR 1393, Jan. 9, 1998]

§226.23 Umpqua River cutthroat trout (Oncorhynchus clarki clarki).

(a) The following areas consisting of the water, waterway bottom, and adjacent riparian zone of specified lakes and river reaches in hydrologic units presently accessible to listed Umpqua River cutthroat trout. Adjacent riparian zones are defined as those areas within a slope distance of 300 ft. (91.4 m) from the normal line of high water of a stream channel (600 ft. or 182.8 m,

when both sides of the stream channel are included) or from the shoreline of a standing body of water. Figure 9 to this part identifies the general geographic extent of larger rivers, lakes, and streams within hydrologic units designated as critical habitat for Umpqua River cutthroat trout. Note that Figure 9 does not constitute the definition of critical habitat but, instead, is provided as a general reference to guide Federal agencies and interested parties in locating the general boundaries of critical habitat for listed Umpqua River cutthroat trout. The complete text delineating the critical habitat for the species follows. Hydrologic units are those defined by the Department of the Interior (DOI), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) publication, ''Hydrologic Unit Maps, Water Supply Paper 2294, 1986, and the following DOI, USGS, 1:500,000 scale hydrologic unit map: State of Oregon (1974) which is incorporated by reference. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of the USGS publication and maps may be obtained from the USGS, Map Sales, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225. Copies may be inspected during normal business hours at NMFS, Protected Resources Division, 525 NE Oregon St., Suite 500, Portland, OR 97232–2737, or NMFS, Office of Protected Resources, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910, or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC.

(b) *Geographic boundaries.* All river reaches accessible to listed Umpqua River cutthroat trout in the Umpqua River from a straight line connecting the west end of the South jetty and the west end of the North jetty and including all Umpqua River estuarine areas (including the Smith River) and tributaries proceeding upstream from the Pacific Ocean to the confluence of the North and South Umpqua Rivers; the North Umpqua River, including all tributaries, from its confluence with the mainstem Umpqua River to Soda Springs dam; the South Umpqua River, including all tributaries, from its confluence with the mainstem Umpqua River to its headwaters (including Cow Creek, tributary to the South Umpqua River). Critical habitat includes all river reaches below longstanding, naturally impassable barriers (i.e., waterfalls in existence for several hundred years) in the following hydrologic units: North Umpqua, South Umpqua, and Umpqua. Critical habitat borders on or passes through the following counties in Oregon: Douglas, Lane, Coos, Jackson, and Klamath counties. Perennial rivers and creeks within the defined areas are also included in the critical habitat designation (but are not specifically named), unless otherwise noted. Critical habitat maps are available upon request from NMFS, Protected Resources Division, 525 NE Oregon St., Suite 500, Portland, OR 97232–2737, telephone (503/230–5422).

[63 FR 1393, Jan. 9, 1998]

Subpart D—Critical Habitat for Marine Reptiles

§ 226.71 Sandy Point, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.

LEATHERBACK SEA TURTLE
(DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA)

The waters adjacent to Sandy Point, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, up to and inclusive of the waters from the hundred fathom curve shoreward to the level of mean high tide with boundaries at 17°42′12″ North and 64°50′00″ West.

§ 226.72 Green Sea Turtle (Chelonia mydas).

(a) Culebra Island, Puerto Rico—Waters surrounding the island of Culebra from the mean high water line seaward to 3 nautical miles (5.6 km). These waters include Culebra's outlying Keys including Cayo Norte, Cayo Ballena, Cayos Geniquí, Isla Culebrita, Arrecife Culebrita, Cayo de Luis Peña, Las Hermanas, El Mono, Cayo Lobo, Cayo Lobito, Cayo Botijuela, Alcarraza, Los Gemelos, and Piedra Steven.

(b) [Reserved]

[63 FR 46701, Sept. 2, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 46701, Sept. 2, 1998, § 226.72 was added, effective Oct. 2, 1998.

§226.73 Hawksbill Sea Turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata).

(a) Mona and Monito Islands, Puerto Rico—Waters surrounding the islands of Mona and Monito, from the mean high water line seaward to 3 nautical miles (5.6 km).

(b) [Reserved].

[63 FR 46701, Sept. 2, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 46701, Sept. 2, 1998, §226.73 was added, effective Oct. 2, 1998.

TABLE 1 TO PART 226

Major Steller sea lion rookery sites are identified in the following table. Where two sets of coordinates are given, the baseline extends in a clockwise direction from the first set of geographic coordinates along the shoreline at mean lower-low water to the second set of coordinates. Where only one set of coordinates is listed, that location is the base point.

State/region/site	Boundaries to—			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Alaska:				
Western Aleutians:				
Agattu I.:				
Cape Sabak [1]	52 23.5N	173 43.5E	52 22.0N	173 41.0E
Gillon Point [1]	52 24.0N	173 21.5E.		
Attu I.[1]	52 54.5N	172 28.5E	52 57.5N	172 31.5E
Buldir I.[1]	52 20.5N	175 57.0E	52 23.5N	172 51.0E
Central Aleutians:				
Adak I.[1]	51 36.5N	176 59.0W	51 38.0N	176 59.5W
Agligadak I.[1]	52 06.5N	172 54.0W.		
Amchitka I.:[1]				
Column Rock [1]	51 32.5N	178 49.5E.		
East Cape [1]	51 22.5N	179 28.0E	51 21.5N	179 25.0E
Ayugadak I.[1]	51 45.5N	178 24.5E.		
Gramp Rock [1]	51 29.0N	178 20.5W.		
Kasatochi I.[1]	52 10.0N	175 31.5W	52 10.5N	175 29.0W
Kiska I.:				
Lief Cove [1]	51 57.5N	177 21.0E	51 56.5N	177 20.0E
Cape St. Stephen [1]	51 52.5N	177 13.0E	51 53.5N	177 12.0E
Seguam I./Saddleridge [1]	52 21.0N	172 35.0W	52 21.0N	172 33.0W
Semisopochnoi I.:				
Pochnoi Pt [1]	51 58.5N	179 45.5E	51 57.0N	179 46.0E
Petrel Pt [1]	52 01.5N	179 37.5E	52 01.5E	179 39.0E
Tag I.[1]	51 33.5N	178 34.5W.		
Ulak I.[1]	51 20.0N	178 57.0W	51 18.5N	178 59.5W
Yunaska I.[1]	52 42.0N	170 38.5W	52 41.0N	170 34.5W
Eastern Aleutian:				
Adugak I.[1]	52 55.0N	169 10.5W.		
Akun I./Billings Head [1]	54 18.0N	165 32.5W	54 18.0N	165 31.5W
Akutan I./Cape Morgan [1]	54 03.5N	166 00.0W	54 05.5N	166 05.0W
Bogoslof I.[1 2]	53 56.0N	168 02.0W.		
Ogchul I.[1]	53 00.0N	168 24.0W.		
Sea Lion Rocks. (Amak) [1]	55 28.0N	163 12.0W.		
Ugamak I.[1]	54 14.0N	164 48.0W	54 13.0N	164 48.0W
Bering Sea:				
Walrus I.[1]	57 11.0N	169 56.0W.		
Western Gulf of Alaska:				
Atkins I.[1]	55 03.5N	159 18.5W.		
Chernabura I.[1]	54 47.5N	159 31.0W	54 45.5N	159 33.5W
Clubbing Rocks (N) [1]	54 43.0N	162 26.5W.		
Clubbing Rocks (S) [1]	54 42.0N	162 26.5W.		
Pinnacle Rock [1]	54 46.0N	161 46.0W.		
Central Gulf of Alaska:				
Chirikof I.[1]	55 46.5N	155 39.5W	55 46.5N	155 43.0W
Chowiet I.[1]	56 00.5N	156 41.5W	56 00.5N	156 42.0W
Marmot I.[1]	58 14.5N	151 47.5W	58 10.0N	151 51.0W

State/region/site	Boundaries to—			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Outer I.[1]	59 20.5N	150 23.0W	59 21.0N	150 24.5W
Sugarloaf I.[1]	58 53.0N	152 02.0W.		
Eastern Gulf of Alaska:				
Seal Rocks[1]	60 10.0N	146 50.0W.		
Fish I.[1]	59 53.0N	147 20.5W.		
Southeast Alaska:				
Forrester I.	54 51.0N	133 32.0W	54 52.5N	133 35.5W
Hazy I	55 52.0N	134 34.0W	55 51.5N	134 35.0W
White Sisters	57 38.0N	136 15.5W.		
Oregon:				
Rogue Reef: Pyramid Rock	42 26.4N	124 28.1W.		
Orford Reef:				
Long Brown Rock	42 47.3N	124 36.2W.		
Seal Rock	42 47.1N	124 35.4W.		
California:				
Ano Nuevo I.	37 06.3N	122 20.3W.		
Southeast Farallon I.	37 41.3N	123 00.1W.		
Sugarloaf I. & Cape Mendocino	40 26.0N	124 24.0W.		

[1] Includes an associated 20 NM aquatic zone.
[2] Associated 20 NM aquatic zone lies entirely within one of the three special foraging areas.

[58 FR 45278, Aug. 27, 1993]

TABLE 2 TO PART 226

Major Steller sea lion haulout sites in Alaska are identified in the following table. Where two sets of coordinates are given, the baseline extends in a clockwise direction from the first set of geographic coordinates along the shoreline at mean lower-low water to the second set of coordinates. Where only one set of coordinates is listed, that location is the basepoint.

State/region/site	Boundaries to—			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Alaska:				
Western Aleutians:				
Alaid I.[1]	52 45.0N	173 56.5E	52 46.5N	173 51.5E
Attu/Chirikof Pt.[1]	52 30.0N	173 26.7E		
Shemya I.[1]	52 44.0N	174 09.0E		
Central Aleutians:				
Amatignak I.[1]	51 13.0N	179 08.0E		
Amlia I:				
East[1]	52 05.0N	172 58.5W	52 06.0N	172 57.0W
Sviech. Harbor[1]	52 02.0N	173 23.0W		
Amukta I. & Rocks[1]	52 31.5N	171 16.5W	52 26.5N	171 16.5W
Anagaksik I.[1]	51 51.0N	175 53.5W		
Atka I.[1]	52 23.5N	174 17.0W	52 24.5N	174 07.5W
Bobrof I.[1]	51 54.0N	177 27.0W		
Chagulak I.[1]	52 34.0N	171 10.5W		
Chuginadak I.[1]	52 46.5N	169 44.5W	52 46.5N	169 42.0W
Great Sitkin I.[1]	52 06.0N	176 10.5W	52 07.0N	176 08.5W
Kagamil I.[1]	53 02.5N	169 41.0W		
Kanaga I:				
North Cape[1]	51 56.5N	177 09.0W		
Ship Rock[1]	51 47.0N	177 22.5W		
Kavalga I.[1]	51 34.5N	178 51.5W	51 34.5N	178 49.5W
Kiska I./Sirius Pt.[1]	52 08.5N	177 36.5E		
Kiska I./Sobaka & Vega[1]	51 50.0N	177 20.0E	51 48.5N	177 20.5E
Little Sitkin I.[1]	51 59.5N	178 30.0E		
Little Tanaga I.[1]	51 50.5N	176 13.0W	51 49.0N	176 13.0W
Sagigik I.[1]	52 00.5N	173 08.0W		
Seguam I:				
South[1]	52 19.5N	172 18.0W	52 15.0N	172 37.0W
Finch Pt.[1]	52 23.5N	172 25.5W	52 23.5N	172 24.0W
Segula I.[1]	52 00.0N	178 06.5E	52 03.5N	178 09.0E
Tanaga I.[1]	51 55.0N	177 58.5W	51 55.0N	177 57.0W
Tanadak I. (Amlia)[1]	52 04.5N	172 57.0W		
Tanadak I. (Kiska)[1]	51 57.0N	177 47.0E		
Ugidak I.[1]	51 35.0N	178 30.5W		
Uliaga I.[1]	53 04.0N	169 47.0W	53 05.0N	169 46.0W
Unalga & Dinkum Rocks[1]	51 34.0N	179 04.0W	51 34.5N	179 03.0W
Eastern Aleutians:				
Akutan I./Reef-Lava[1]	54 10.5N	166 04.5W	54 07.5N	166 06.5W
Amak I.[1]	55 24.0N	163 07.0W	55 26.0N	163 10.0W
Cape Sedanka & Island[1]	53 50.5N	166 05.0W		
Emerald I.[1]	53 17.5N	167 51.5W		
Old Man Rocks[1]	53 52.0N	166 05.0W		
Polivnoi Rock[1]	53 16.0N	167 58.0W		
Tanginak I.[1]	54 13.0N	165 19.5W		
Tigalda I.[1]	54 08.5N	164 58.5W		

Umnak I./Cape Aslik[1]	53 25.0N	168 24.5W		
Bering Sea:				
Cape Newenham[1]	58 39.0N	162 10.5W		
Hall I.[1]	60 37.0N	173 00.0W		
Round I.[1]	58 36.0N	159 58.0W		
St. Paul I:				
Northeast Point[1]	57 15.0N	170 06.5W		
Sea Lion Rock[1]	57 06.0N	170 17.5W		
St. George I:				
S Rookery[1]	56 33.5N	169 40.0W		
Dalnoi Point[1]	56 36.0N	169 46.0W		
St. Lawrence I:				
S Punuk I.[1]	64 04.0N	168 51.0W		
SW Cape[1]	63 18.0N	171 26.0W		
Western Gulf of Alaska:				
Bird I.[1]	54 40.5N	163 18.0W		
Castle Rock[1]	55 17.0N	159 30.0W		
Caton I.[1]	54 23.5N	162 25.5W		
Jude I.[1]	55 16.0N	161 06.0W		
Lighthouse Rocks[1]	55 47.5N	157 24.0W		
Nagai I.[1]	54 52.5N	160 14.0W	54 56.0N	160 15.0W
Nagai Rocks[1]	55 50.0N	155 46.0W		
Sea Lion Rocks (Unga)[1]	55 04.5N	160 31.0W		
South Rock[1]	54 18.0N	162 43.5W		
Spitz I.[1]	55 47.0N	158 54.0W		
The Whaleback[1]	55 16.5N	160 06.0W		
Central Gulf of Alaska:				
Cape Barnabas[1]	57 10.0N	152 55.0W	57 07.5N	152 55.0W
Cape Chiniak[1]	57 35.0N	152 09.0W	57 37.5N	152 09.0W
Cape Gull[1 2]	58 13.5N	154 09.5W	58 12.5N	154 10.5W
Cape Ikolik[1 2]	57 17.0N	154 47.5W		
Cape Kuliak[1 2]	58 08.0N	154 12.5W		
Cape Sitkinak[1]	56 32.0N	153 52.0W		
Cape Ugat[1 2]	57 52.0N	153 51.0W		
Gore Point[1]	59 12.0N	150 58.0W		
Gull Point[1]	57 21.5N	152 36.5W	57 24.5N	152 39.0W
Latax Rocks[1]	58 42.0N	152 28.5W	58 40.5N	152 30.0W
Long I.[1]	57 45.5N	152 16.0W		
Nagahut Rocks[1]	59 06.0N	151 46.0W		
Puale Bay[1 2]	57 41.0N	155 23.0W		
Sea Lion Rocks (Marmot)[1]	58 21.0N	151 48.5W		
Sea Otter I.[1]	58 31.5N	152 13.0W		
Shakun Rock[1 2]	58 33.0N	153 41.5W		
Sud I.[1]	58 54.0N	152 12.5W		
Sutwik I.[1]	56 32.0N	157 14.0W	56 32.0N	157 20.0W
Takli I.[1 2]	58 03.0N	154 27.5W	58 03.0N	154 30.0W
Two-headed I.[1]	56 54.5N	153 33.0W	56 53.5N	153 35.5W
Ugak I.[1]	57 23.0N	152 15.5W	57 22.0N	152 19.0W
Ushagat I.[1]	58 55.0N	152 22.0W		
Eastern Gulf of Alaska:				
Cape Fairweather	58 47.5N	137 56.3W		

State/region/site	Boundaries to—			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Cape St. Elias [1]	59 48.0N	144 36.0W		
Chiswell Islands [1]	59 36.0N	149 34.0W		
Graves Rock	58 14.5N	136 45.5W.		
Hook Point [1]	60 20.0N	146 15.5W		
Middleton I. [1]	59 26.5N	146 20.0W		
Perry I. [1]	60 39.5N	147 56.0W		
Point Eleanor [1]	60 35.0N	147 34.0W		
Point Elrington [1]	59 56.0N	148 13.5W		
Seal Rocks [1]	60 10.0N	146 50.0W		
The Needle [1]	60 07.0N	147 37.0W		
Southeast Alaska:				
Benjamin I.	58 33.5N	134 54.5W		
Biali Rock	56 43.0N	135 20.5W		
Biorka I.	56 50.0N	135 34.0W		
Cape Addington	55 26.5N	133 49.5W		
Cape Cross	57 55.0N	136 34.0W.		
Cape Ommaney	56 10.5N	134 42.5W.		
Coronation I.	55 56.0N	134 17.0W.		
Gran Point	59 08.0N	135 14.5W.		
Lull Point	57 18.5N	134 48.5W.		
Sunset I.	57 30.5N	133 35.0W		
Timbered I.	55 42.0N	133 48.0W		

[1] Includes an associated 20 NM aquatic zone.
[2] Associated 20 nm aquatic zone lies entirely within one of the three special foraging areas.

[58 FR 45279, Aug. 27, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 30716, June 15, 1994]

TABLE 3.—HYDROLOGIC UNITS[1] CONTAINING CRITICAL HABITAT FOR ENDANGERED SNAKE RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON AND THREATENED SNAKE RIVER SPRING/SUMMER AND FALL CHINOOK SALMON

Hydrologic unit name	Hydrologic unit number		
	Sockeye salmon	Spring/summer chinook salmon	Fall chinook salmon
Hells Canyon	.....	17060101	17060101
Imnaha	.....	17060102	17060102
Lower Snake—Asotin	17060103	17060103	17060103
Upper Grande Ronde	.....	17060104	.....
Wallowa	.....	17060105	.....
Lower Grande Ronde	.....	17060106	17060106
Lower Snake—Tucannon	17060107	17060107	17060107
Palouse	.....	.....	17060108
Lower Snake	17060110	17060110	17060110
Upper Salmon	17060201	17060201	.....
Pahsimeroi	.....	17060202	.....
Middle Salmon—Panther	17060203	17060203	.....
Lemhi	.....	17060204	.....
Upper Middle Fork Salmon	.....	17060205	.....
Lower Middle Fork Salmon	.....	17060206	.....
Middle Salmon—Chamberlain	17060207	17060207	.....
South Fork Salmon	.....	17060208	.....
Lower Salmon	17060209	17060209	17060209
Little Salmon	.....	17060210	.....
Clearwater	.....	.....	17060306
Lower North Fork Clearwater	.....	.....	17060308

[1] Hydrologic units and names taken from DOI, USGS 1:500,000 scale hydrologic unit maps (available from USGS); State of Oregon, 1974; State of Washington, 1974; State of Idaho, 1974.

[58 FR 68552, Dec. 28, 1993]

TABLE 4.—HYDROLOGIC UNITS[1] CONTAINING CRITICAL HABITAT FOR ENDANGERED UMPQUA RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT AND COUNTIES CONTAINED IN EACH HYDROLOGIC UNIT.

Hydrologic unit name	Hydrologic unit No.	Counties contained in hydrologic unit
North Umpqua	17100301	Douglas, Lane, Klamath.
South Umpqua	17100302	Douglas, Jackson, Coos.

TABLE 4.—HYDROLOGIC UNITS[1] CONTAINING CRITICAL HABITAT FOR ENDANGERED UMPQUA RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT AND COUNTIES CONTAINED IN EACH HYDROLOGIC UNIT.—Continued

Hydrologic unit name	Hydrologic unit No.	Counties contained in hydrologic unit
Umpqua	17100303	Douglas, Lane, Coos.

[1] 1 Hydrologic units and names taken from DOI, USGS 1:500,000 scale State of Oregon (1974) hydrologic unit map (available from USGS).

[63 FR 1394, Jan. 9, 1998]

FIGURES TO PART 226

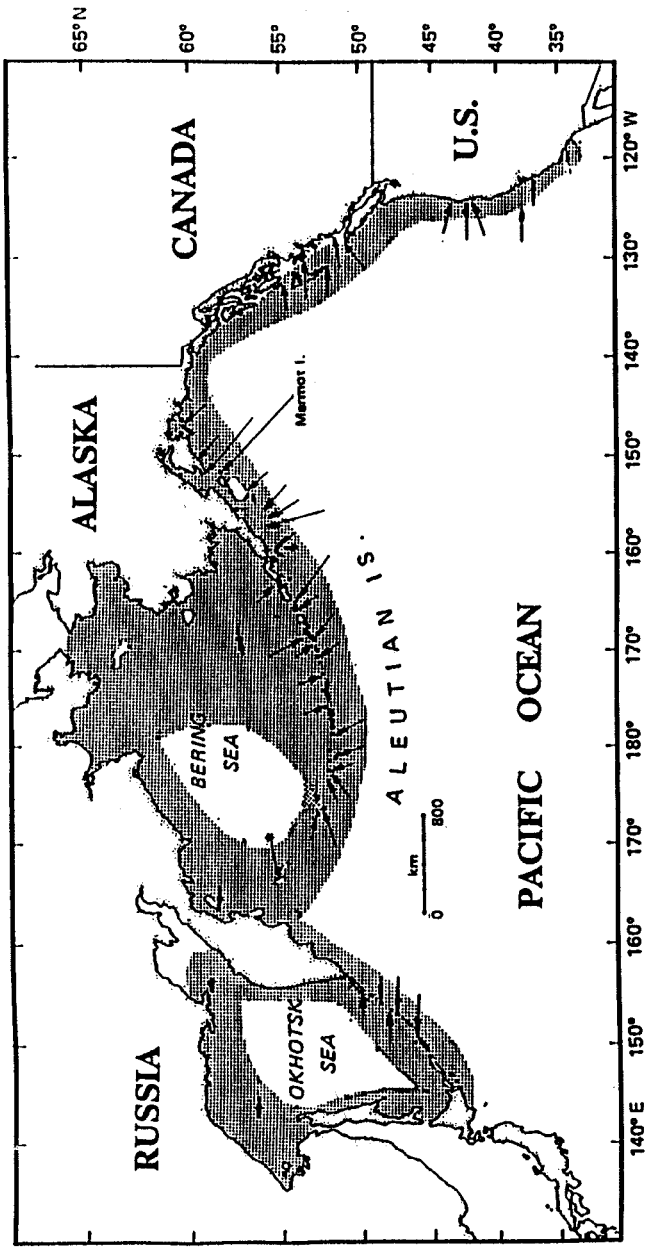


Figure 1: Map of the North Pacific Ocean showing the general range of Steller sea lions (stippled area) and the location of major rookeries (arrows).

[58 FR 45282, Aug. 27, 1993]

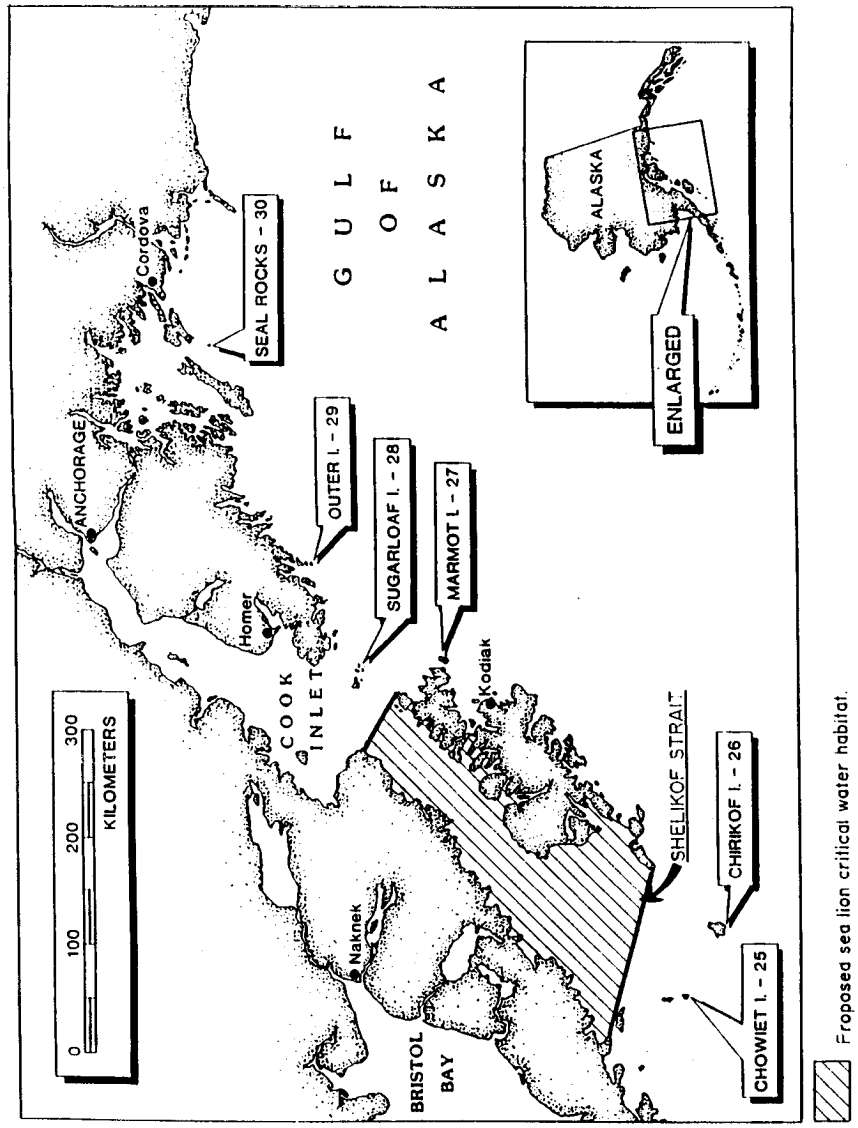


Figure 2: Steller sea lion critical habitat in Shelikof Strait. Locations indicated are major Steller sea lion rookeries.

[58 FR 45283, Aug. 27, 1993]

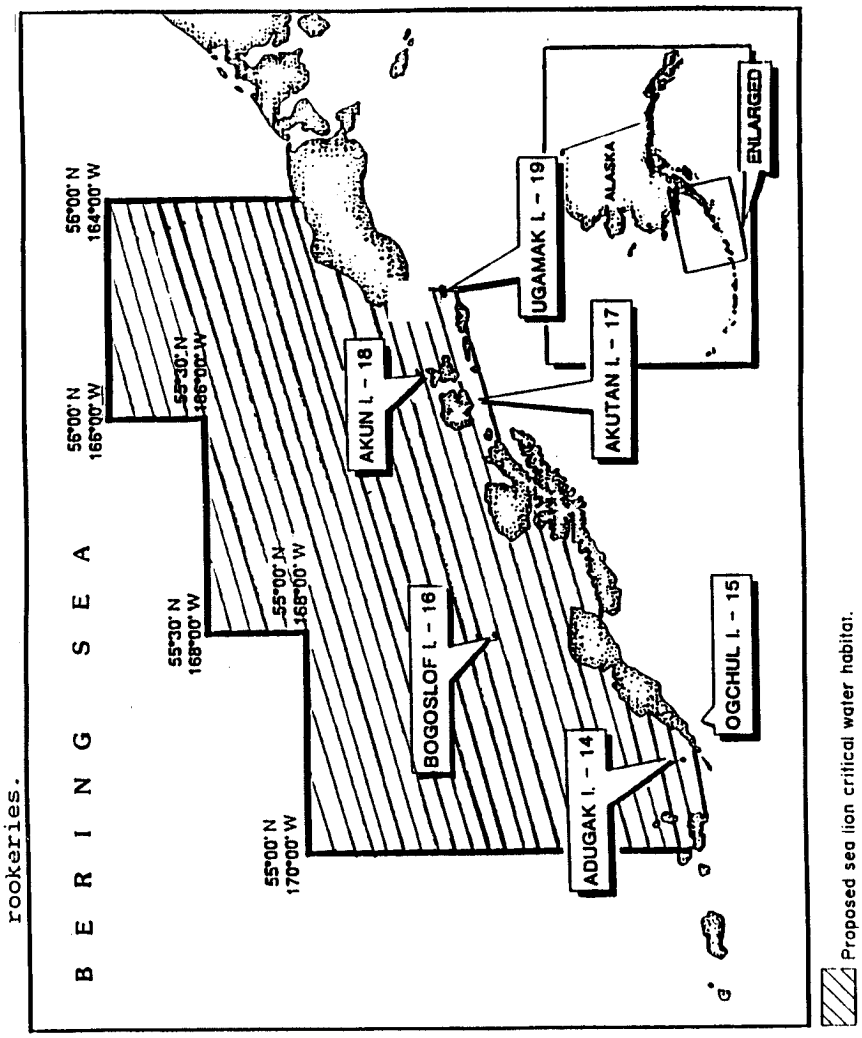


Figure 3: Steller sea lion critical habitat in the vicinity of Bogoslof Island. Locations indicated are major Steller sea lion rookeries.

[58 FR 45284, Aug. 27, 1993]

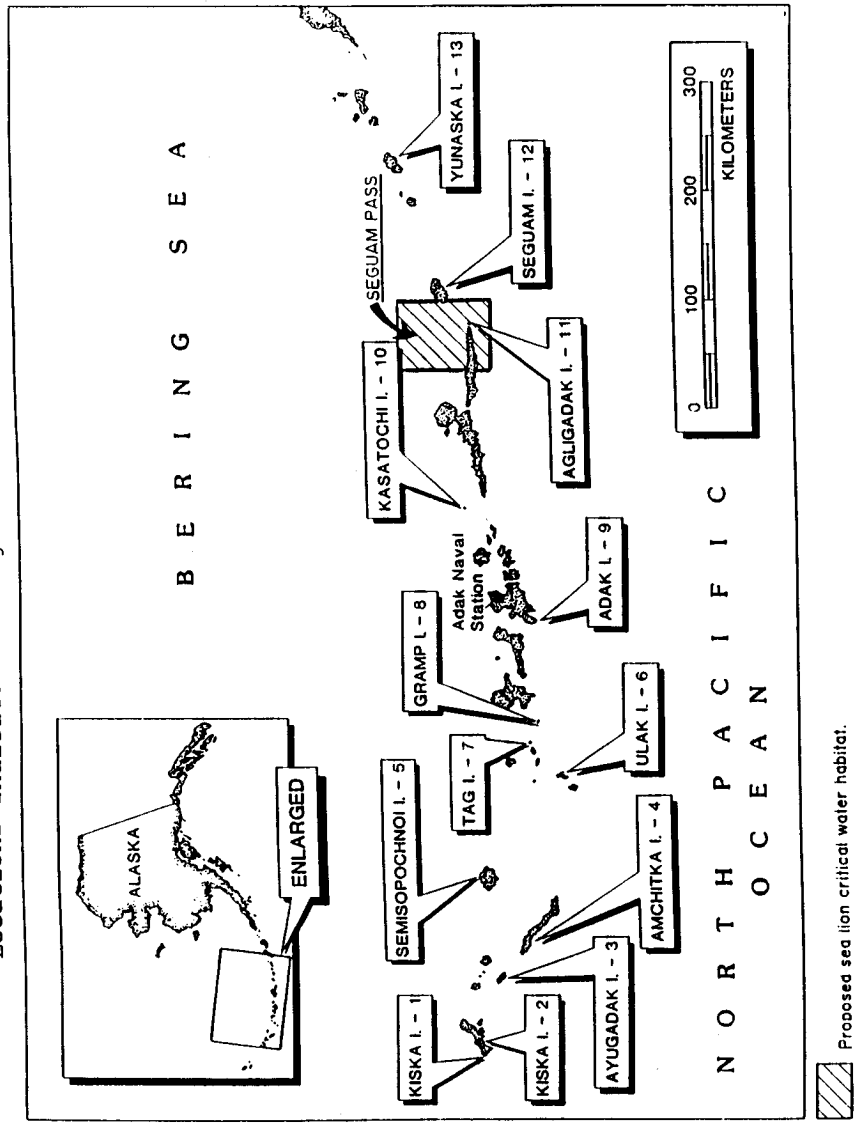
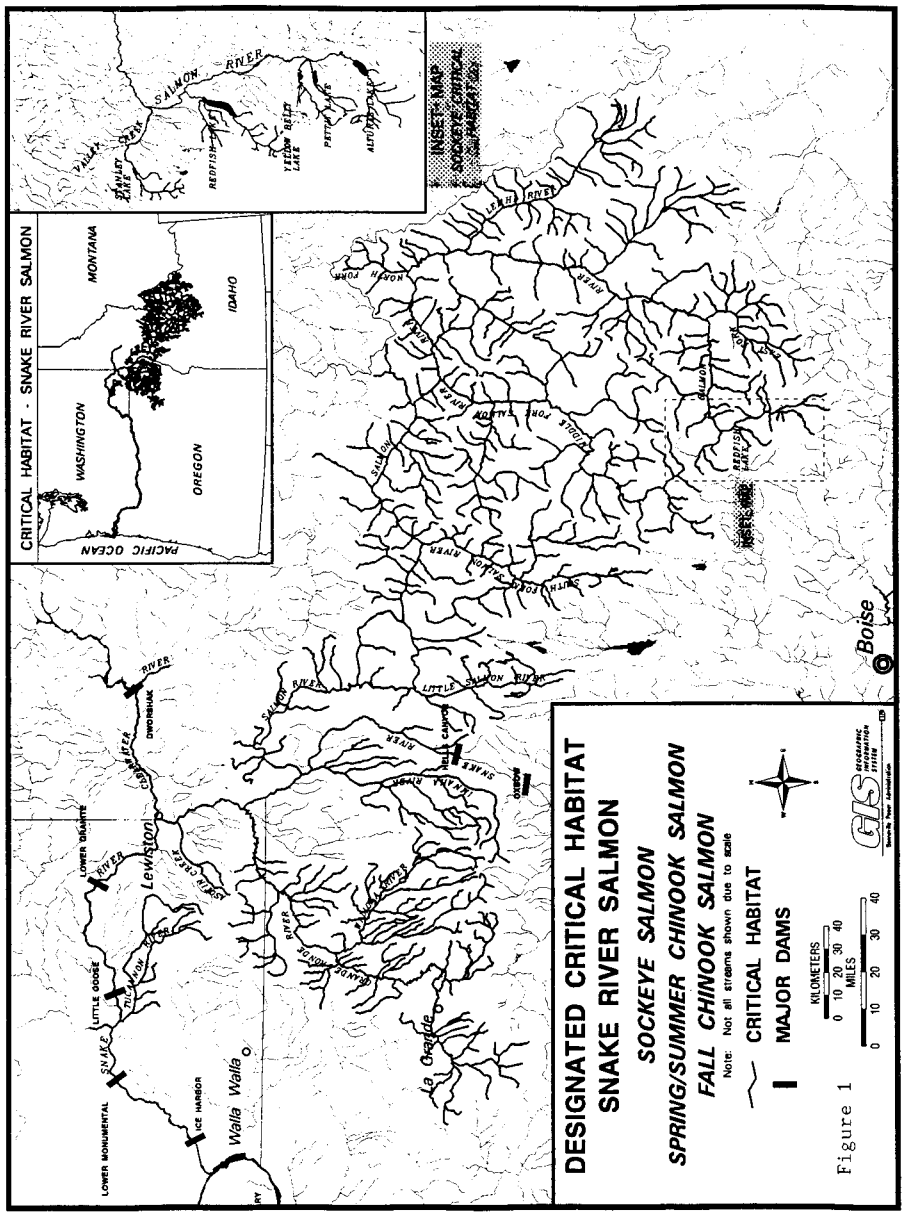


Figure 4: Steller sea lion critical habitat in vicinity of Seguam Pass. Locations indicated are major Steller sea lion rookeries.

[58 FR 45285, Aug. 27, 1993]

FIGURE 5: DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT, SNAKE RIVER SALMON



[58 FR 68552, Dec. 28, 1993]

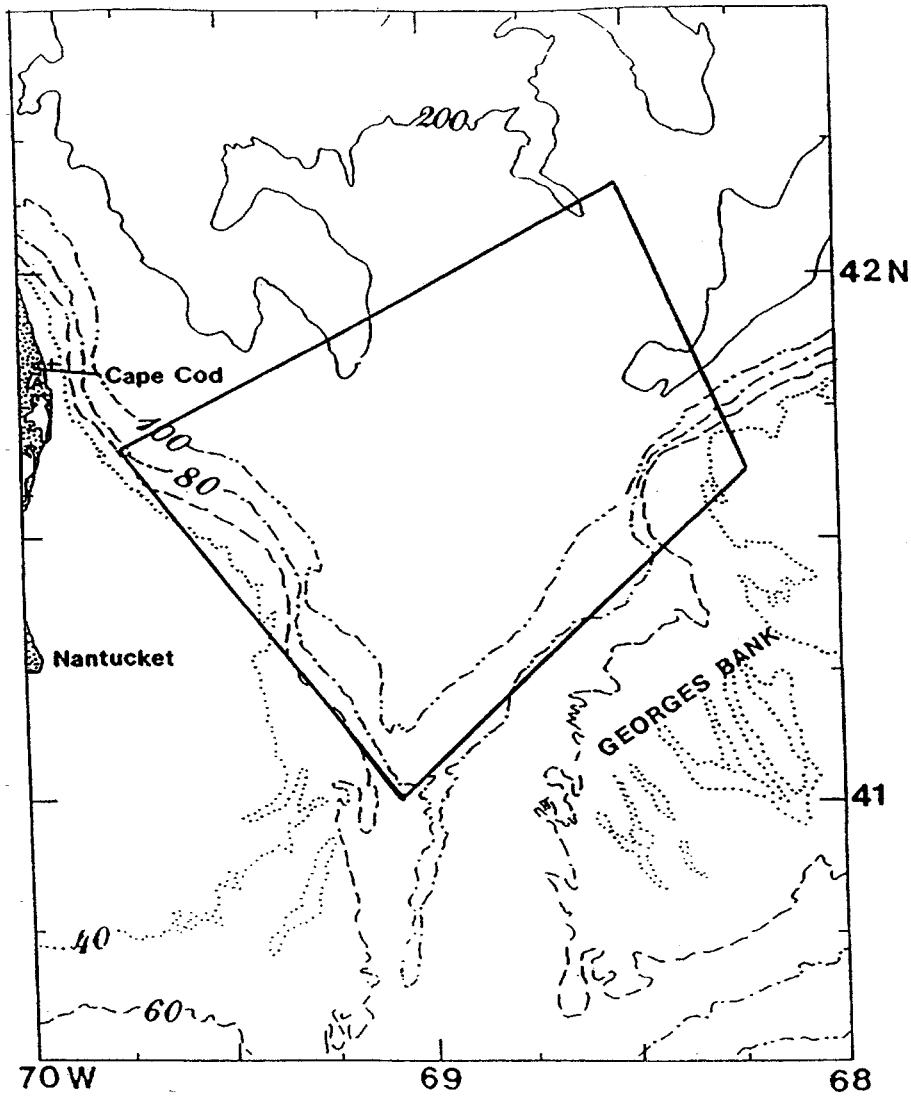


Figure 6. The area designated as critical habitat in the Great South Channel includes the area bounded by 41°40'N/69°45'W; 41°00'N/69°05'W; 41°38'N/68°13'W; and 42°10'N/68°31'W.

[59 FR 28805, June 3, 1994]

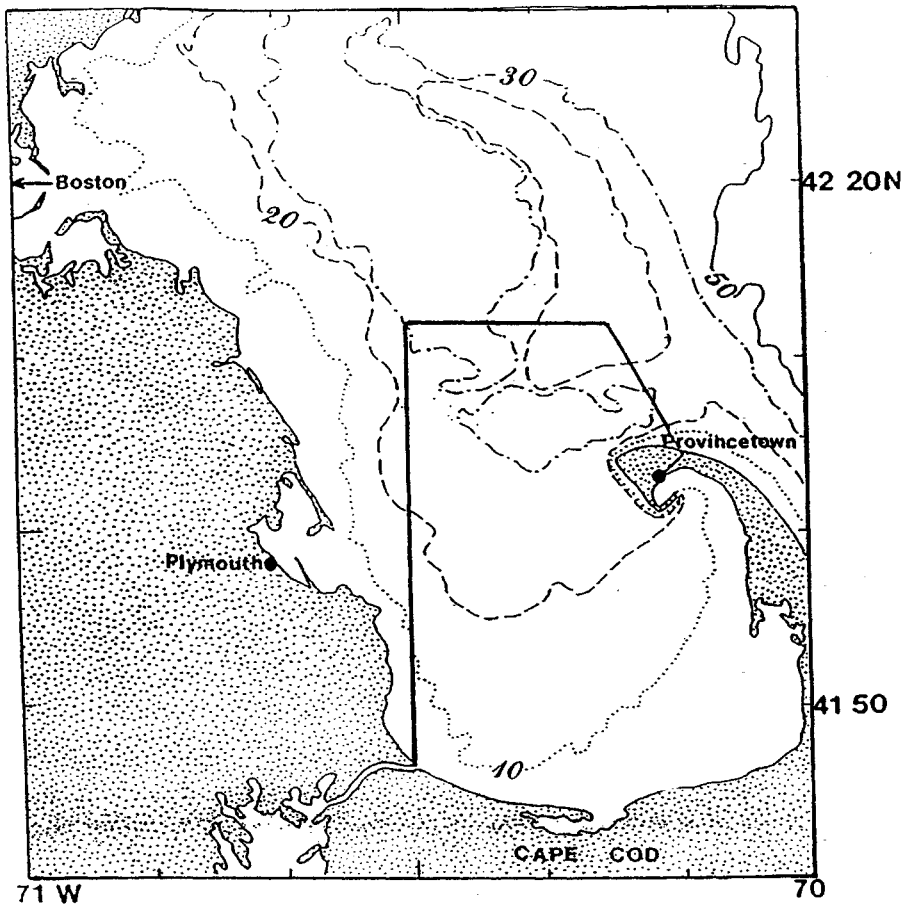


Figure 7. The area designated as critical habitat in Cape Cod Bay/Massachusetts Bay includes the area bounded by 42°04.8'N/70°10'W; 42°12'N/70°15'W; 42°12'N/70°30'W; 41°46.8'N/70°30'W; and on the south and east by the interior shore line of Cape Cod, MA.

[59 FR 28805, June 3, 1994]

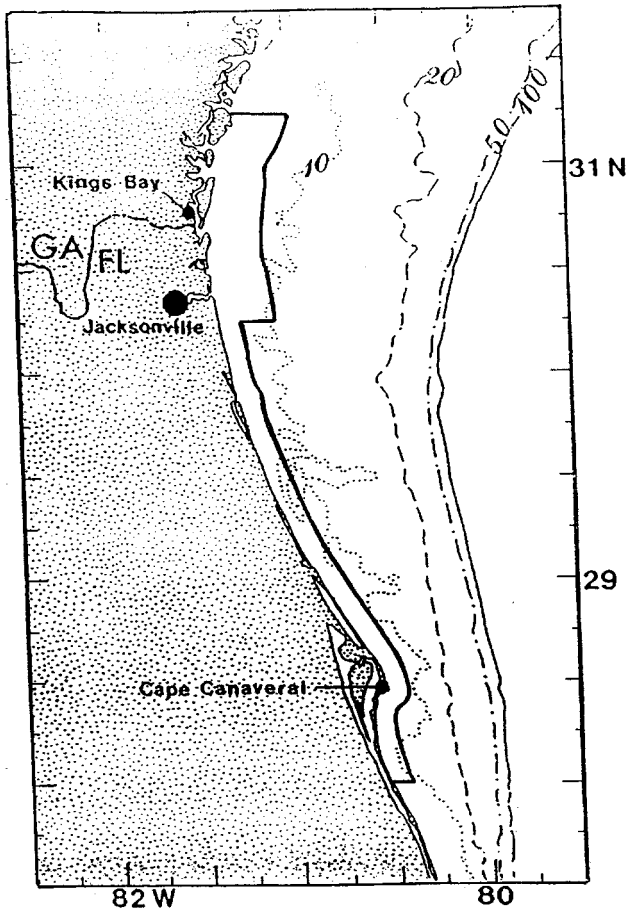


Figure 8. The area designated as critical habitat in the Southeastern United States includes waters between 31°15'N (approximately located at the mouth of the Altamaha River, GA) and 30°15'N (approximately Jacksonville, FL) from the shoreline out to 15 nautical miles offshore, and the waters between 30°15'N and 28°00'N (approximately Sebastian Inlet, FL) from the shoreline out to 5 nautical miles.

[59 FR 28805, June 3, 1994]

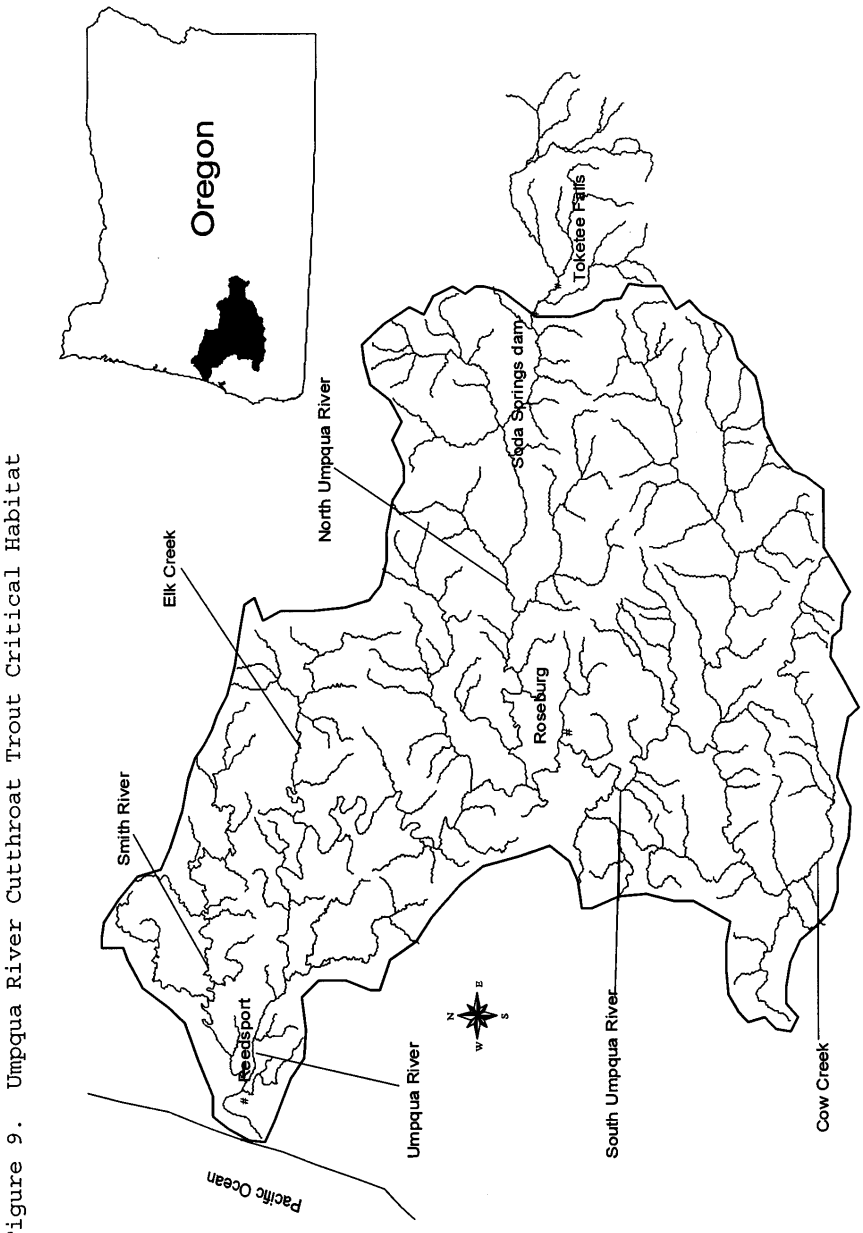


Figure 9. Umpqua River Cutthroat Trout Critical Habitat

[63 FR 1394, Jan. 9, 1998]