Wildlife and Fisheries

Containing a Codification of documents of general applicability and future effect

As of October 1, 2000

With Ancillaries

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National Archives and Records Administration

As a Special Edition of the Federal Register
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title 50:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter I—United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finding Aids:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Approved for Incorporation by Reference</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of CFR Titles and Chapters</td>
<td>913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR</td>
<td>931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of CFR Sections Affected</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cite this Code: CFR

To cite the regulations in this volume use title, part and section number. Thus, 50 CFR 1.1 refers to title 50, part 1, section 1.
Explanation

The Code of Federal Regulations is a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas.

Each volume of the Code is revised at least once each calendar year and issued on a quarterly basis approximately as follows:

Title 1 through Title 16 .............................................................. as of January 1
Title 17 through Title 27 ................................................................. as of April 1
Title 28 through Title 41 ............................................................... as of July 1
Title 42 through Title 50 .............................................................. as of October 1

The appropriate revision date is printed on the cover of each volume.

LEGAL STATUS

The contents of the Federal Register are required to be judicially noticed (44 U.S.C. 1507). The Code of Federal Regulations is prima facie evidence of the text of the original documents (44 U.S.C. 1510).

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The Code of Federal Regulations is kept up to date by the individual issues of the Federal Register. These two publications must be used together to determine the latest version of any given rule.

To determine whether a Code volume has been amended since its revision date (in this case, October 1, 2000), consult the “List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA),” which is issued monthly, and the “Cumulative List of Parts Affected,” which appears in the Reader Aids section of the daily Federal Register. These two lists will identify the Federal Register page number of the latest amendment of any given rule.

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Each volume of the Code contains amendments published in the Federal Register since the last revision of that volume of the Code. Source citations for the regulations are referred to by volume number and page number of the Federal Register and date of publication. Publication dates and effective dates are usually not the same and care must be exercised by the user in determining the actual effective date. In instances where the effective date is beyond the cutoff date for the Code a note has been inserted to reflect the future effective date. In those instances where a regulation published in the Federal Register states a date certain for expiration, an appropriate note will be inserted following the text.

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The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-511) requires Federal agencies to display an OMB control number with their information collection request.
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Provisions that become obsolete before the revision date stated on the cover of each volume are not carried. Code users may find the text of provisions in effect on a given date in the past by using the appropriate numerical list of sections affected. For the period before January 1, 1986, consult either the List of CFR Sections Affected, 1949-1963, 1964-1972, or 1973-1985, published in seven separate volumes. For the period beginning January 1, 1986, a “List of CFR Sections Affected” is published at the end of each CFR volume.

**INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE**

What is incorporation by reference? Incorporation by reference was established by statute and allows Federal agencies to meet the requirement to publish regulations in the Federal Register by referring to materials already published elsewhere. For an incorporation to be valid, the Director of the Federal Register must approve it. The legal effect of incorporation by reference is that the material is treated as if it were published in full in the Federal Register (5 U.S.C. 552(a)). This material, like any other properly issued regulation, has the force of law.

What is a proper incorporation by reference? The Director of the Federal Register will approve an incorporation by reference only when the requirements of 1 CFR part 51 are met. Some of the elements on which approval is based are:

(a) The incorporation will substantially reduce the volume of material published in the Federal Register.

(b) The matter incorporated is in fact available to the extent necessary to afford fairness and uniformity in the administrative process.

(c) The incorporating document is drafted and submitted for publication in accordance with 1 CFR part 51.

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An index to the text of “Title 3—The President” is carried within that volume.

The Federal Register Index is issued monthly in cumulative form. This index is based on a consolidation of the “Contents” entries in the daily Federal Register.

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There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the Code of Federal Regulations.

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For a legal interpretation or explanation of any regulation in this volume, contact the issuing agency. The issuing agency's name appears at the top of odd-numbered pages.

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RAYMOND A. MOSLEY,
Director,
Office of the Federal Register.

October 1, 2000.
Title 50—Fish and Wildlife is composed of three volumes. The parts in these volumes are arranged in the following order: Parts 1-199, parts 200-599 and part 600 to end. The first volume (parts 1-199) contains the current regulations issued under chapter I—United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. The second volume (parts 200-599) contains the current regulations issued under chapter II—National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; chapter III—International Fishing and Related Activities, chapter IV—Joint Regulations (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior and National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce); Endangered Species Committee regulations; and chapter V—Marine Mammal Commission. The third volume (part 600 to end) contains the current regulations issued under chapter VI—Fishery Conservation and Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The contents of these volumes represent all current regulations codified under this title of the CFR as of October 1, 2000.

Alphabetical listings of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants appear in part 17.


For this volume, Bonnie J. Fritts was Chief Editor. The Code of Federal Regulations publication program is under the direction of Frances D. McDonald, assisted by Alomha S. Morris.
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Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

(This book contains parts 1 to 199)

CHAPTER I—United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior ........................................................... 1

CROSS REFERENCES: Commercial fishing on Red Lake Indian Reservation, Bureau of Indian Affairs: 25 CFR part 242.
Disposal of certain wild animals in national parks, National Park Service: 36 CFR part 10.
Exchanges of land for migratory bird or other wildlife refuges, Bureau of Land Management: 43 CFR 2200.0-1—2272.1.
Fishing in coastal waters, lakes, rivers, bays, etc., Corps of Engineers: 33 CFR part 209.
Fishing, hunting, trapping, and protection of wildlife in national parks, memorials, recreation areas, etc., National Park Service: 36 CFR parts 7, 20.
Fishing and hunting in reservoir areas, Corps of Engineers: 36 CFR 327.8.
Free entry of animals, birds and products of American fisheries under specified conditions, Customs Service: 19 CFR 10.70—10.83.
Grazing areas for wildlife maintenance, Bureau of Land Management: 43 CFR Subpart 4110.
Making pictures, television production, or sound tracks on areas administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Park Service: 43 CFR 5.1.
CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>599</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUBCHAPTER C—THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

29 Land use management ............................................ 621
30 Range and feral animal management ...................... 632
31 Wildlife species management ............................... 632
32 Hunting and fishing ............................................. 633
34 Refuge revenue sharing with counties .................... 719
35 Wilderness preservation and management .............. 722
36 Alaska National Wildlife Refuges ......................... 725
37 Geological and geophysical exploration of the coastal plain, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska ................................................................. 750
38 Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge .................. 772

SUBCHAPTER D [RESERVED]

SUBCHAPTER E—MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES CONSERVATION AREAS

70 National fish hatcheries .......................................... 776
71 Hunting and fishing on national fish hatchery areas ..................................................................... 777

SUBCHAPTER F—FEDERAL AID TO STATES IN FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION

80 Administrative requirements, Federal Aid in Fish and Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Acts ......... 779
81 Conservation of endangered and threatened species of fish, wildlife, and plants—cooperation with the States ................................................................................. 787
82 Administrative procedures for grants-in-aid (Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972) ....................... 791
83 Rules implementing the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 ............................................. 795
85 Clean Vessel Act Grant Program ............................ 801

SUBCHAPTER G—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

90 Feeding depredating migratory waterfowl .............. 811
91 Migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp contest ................................................................. 813

SUBCHAPTER H—NATIONAL WILDLIFE MONUMENTS

96–99 [Reserved]
100 Subsistence management regulations for public lands in Alaska ..................................................... 818
101–199 [Reserved]

APPENDIX A TO CHAPTER I—CODES FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF NAMES OF COUNTRIES (ESTABLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION) ................ 906
SUBCHAPTER A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART 1—DEFINITIONS

Sec.
1.1 Meaning of terms.
1.2 Authorized representative.
1.3 Service.
1.4 Director.
1.5 Officer in Charge.
1.6 Person.
1.7 Regional director.
1.8 Secretary.

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.

§ 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.

§ 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.

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

PART 2—FIELD ORGANIZATION

Sec.
2.1 Regional offices.
2.2 Locations of regional offices.

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.

§ 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, and Washington; the Commonwealth of the
Northern Mariana Islands; and American Samoa, Guam and other Pacific possessions), Eastside Federal Complex, 911 N.E. 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232.

(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), One Federal Drive, Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building, Fort Snelling, MN 55111.

(d) Atlanta Regional Office (Region 4—comprising the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and the Virgin Islands and Caribbean possessions), 1875 Century Center Boulevard, Suite 200, 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 Westgate 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.


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.


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, 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 modificiations 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
§ 3.3

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.
§ 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.
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668a-d.
Tariff Classification Act of 1962, 19 U.S.C. 1202, Schedule 1, Part 15D, Headnote 2(d), T.S.U.S.

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 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,
§ 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 and Game Mammals, February 7, 1936, United States-Mexico, 50 Stat. 1311, T.S. No. 912; 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 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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<td>Accentor, Siberian, Prunella montanella</td>
<td>Prunella montanella</td>
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<td>Albatross</td>
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<td>Black-footed, Diomedea nigripes</td>
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<td>Short-tailed, Diomedea albatrus</td>
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<td>Yellow-nosed, Diomedea chlororhynchos</td>
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<td>Auklet</td>
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<td>Cassin’s, Ptychoramphus aleuticus</td>
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<td>Chickadee (see Tit)</td>
<td>Poecile atricapillus</td>
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<td>Carolina, Parus carolinensis</td>
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§ 10.13

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*

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 carbo*
Northwestern, *Corvus caurinus*
White-necked, *Corvus leucognaphalus*

Cuckoo: Black-billed, *Coccyzus erythropthalmus*
Common, *Cuculus canorus*
Harlequin Duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus*


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*

Goldeneye: Barrow’s, *Bucephala islandica*
Common, *Bucephala clangula*
Harlequin Duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus*

Harlequin Duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus*


Duck: Northern, *Anas acuta*
White-cheeked, *Anas bahamensis*

Hooded, *Mergellus albellus*


Eagle: Bald, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Golden, *Aquila chrysaetos*


Whistling-Duck: Black-bellied, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*
Fulvous, *Dendrocygna bicolor*


Whistling-Duck: Black-bellied, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*
Fulvous, *Dendrocygna bicolor*


Wigeon: American, *Anas americana*


Wood Duck, *Aix sponsa*


END OF DUCKS
§ 10.13

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, Nesochoen sandvicensis
Ross’, Chen rossii
Snow, Chen caerulescens

Goshawk, Northern, Accipiter gentilis

Grackle:


Boat-tailed, Quiscalus major
Common, Quiscalus quiscula
Greater-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

Groso-beak:
Black-headed, Pheucticus melanocephalus
Blue, Guiraca caerulea
Crimson-collared, Rhodotraupis calaeo
Evening, Coccothraustes vespertinus

Pine, Pinicola enucleator
Rose-breasted, Pheucticus ludovicianus
Yellow, Pheucticus chrysopoeplus

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 glaucocephus

Ivy, 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
§ 10.13

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<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<td>Slaty-backed, Larus schistisagus</td>
<td>Cyanocitta stelleri</td>
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<td>Thayer’s, Larus thyageri</td>
<td>Cyanocitta carolinensis</td>
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<td>Western, Larus occidentalis</td>
<td>Plegadis falcinellus</td>
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<td>Yellow-footed, Larus livens</td>
<td>Erythrohierax flavipes</td>
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<td>Gyrfalcon, Falco rusticolus</td>
<td>Buteo lagopus</td>
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<td>Harrier, Northern, Circus cyaneus</td>
<td>Circus cyaneus</td>
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<td>Hawfinch, Coccothraustes coccothraustes</td>
<td>Spinus spinus</td>
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| Hawk: | |}

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<td>Broad-winged, Buteo platypterus</td>
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<td>Harris’, Parabuteo unicinctus</td>
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<td>Hawaiian, Buteo solitarius</td>
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<td>Red-shouldered, Buteo lineatus</td>
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<td>Zone-tailed, Buteo albonotatus</td>
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<td>Hawk-Cuckoo, Hodgson’s, Cuculus fugar</td>
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<td>Hawk-Owl, Northern, Surnia ulula</td>
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| Heron: | |}

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<td>Pomarine, Stercorarius pomarinus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue, Cyanocitta cristata</td>
<td>Cyanocitta cristata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Cyanocorax morio</td>
<td>Cyanocorax morio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, Perisoreus canadensis</td>
<td>Perisoreus canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray-breasted, Aphelocoma ultramarina</td>
<td>Aphelocoma ultramarina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, Cyanocorax yncas</td>
<td>Cyanocorax yncas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinyon, Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</td>
<td>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrub, Aphelocoma coerulescens</td>
<td>Aphelocoma coerulescens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steller’s, Cyanocitta stelleri</td>
<td>Cyanocitta stelleri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Junco: | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dark-eyed, Junco hyemalis</td>
<td>Junco hyemalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-eyed, Junco phaeonotus</td>
<td>Junco phaeonotus</td>
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| Kestrel: | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American, Falco sparverius</td>
<td>Falco sparverius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eurasian, Falco tinnunculus</td>
<td>Falco tinnunculus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killdeer, Charadrius vociferus</td>
<td>Charadrius vociferus</td>
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| Kingbird: | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cassin’s, Tyrannus vociferans</td>
<td>Tyrannus vociferans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couch’s, Tyrannus couchii</td>
<td>Tyrannus couchii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern, Tyrannus tyrannus</td>
<td>Tyrannus tyrannus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, Tyrannus dominicensis</td>
<td>Tyrannus dominicensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loggerhead, Tyrannus caudifasciatus</td>
<td>Tyrannus caudifasciatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thick-billed, Tyrannus crassirostris</td>
<td>Tyrannus crassirostris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical, Tyrannus melancholicus</td>
<td>Tyrannus melancholicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western, Tyrannus verticalis</td>
<td>Tyrannus verticalis</td>
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| Kingfisher: | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belted, Ceryle alcyon</td>
<td>Ceryle alcyon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green, Chloroceryle americana</td>
<td>Chloroceryle americana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ringed, Ceryle torquata</td>
<td>Ceryle torquata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiskadee, Great, Pitangus sulphuratus</td>
<td>Pitangus sulphuratus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Kite: | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American, Swallow-tailed, Elanoides forficatus</td>
<td>Elanoides forficatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Milvus migrans</td>
<td>Milvus migrans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-shouldered, Eanus caeruleus</td>
<td>Eanus caeruleus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hook-billed, Chondroherax uncinatus</td>
<td>Chondroherax uncinatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi, Ictinia mississippiensis</td>
<td>Ictinia mississippiensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snail, Rostrhamus sociabilis</td>
<td>Rostrhamus sociabilis</td>
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| Kittiwake: | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black-legged, Larus tridactyla</td>
<td>Larus tridactyla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-legged, Larus brevirostris</td>
<td>Larus brevirostris</td>
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| Knot: | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great, Calidris tenuirostris</td>
<td>Calidris tenuirostris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red, Calidris canutus</td>
<td>Calidris canutus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapwing, Northern, Vanellus vanellus</td>
<td>Vanellus vanellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lark, Horned, Eremophila alpestris</td>
<td>Eremophila alpestris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpkin, Aramus guarauna</td>
<td>Aramus guarauna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard-Cuckoo, Puerto Rican, Saurothera vieilloti</td>
<td>Saurothera vieilloti</td>
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| Longspur: | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-colared, Calpurnilla lasiura</td>
<td>Calpurnilla lasiura</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lapland, Calpurnilla calandra</td>
<td>Calpurnilla calandra</td>
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<tr>
<td>McCown’s, Calpurnilla colliei</td>
<td>Calpurnilla colliei</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith’s, Calpurnilla blanfordi</td>
<td>Calpurnilla blanfordi</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Loon: | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arctic, Gavia arctica</td>
<td>Gavia arctica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common, Gavia immer</td>
<td>Gavia immer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-throated, Gavia stellata</td>
<td>Gavia stellata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed, Gavia adamsii</td>
<td>Gavia adamsii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Magpie: | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black-billed, Pica pica</td>
<td>Pica pica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed, Pica nuttalli</td>
<td>Pica nuttalli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallard (see DUCKS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Mango: | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antillean, Anthracothorax dominicus</td>
<td>Anthracothorax dominicus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green, Anthracothorax viridis</td>
<td>Anthracothorax viridis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:
  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 nighthawker

Noddy:
  Black, Anous minutus
  Blue-gray, Procelsterna cerulea
  Brown, Anous stolidus
  Lesser, Anous tenuirostris

Nutcracker, Clark’s, Sittula colombiana

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-winged, 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

Paua (see Common, Nyctidromus albicollis)

Pelican:
  American White, Pelecanus erythrorhynchos
  Brown, Pelecanus occidentalis

Petrel:
  Black-capped, Pterodroma hasitata
  Bonin, Pterodroma hypotheica
  Bulwer’s, Bulweria bulwerii
  Cook’s, Pterodroma cookii
  Dark-rumped, Pterodroma phaeopygia
  Hador, Pterodroma armandinana
  Kermadec, Pterodroma neglecta
  Mottled, Pterodroma inexpectata
  Murphy’s, Pterodroma ultima

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 squamosa
  White-crowned, Columba leucocephala

Pintail (see DUCKS)

Pipit:
  Pechora, Anthus gustavi
  Red-throated, Anthus cervinus
  Sprague’s, Anthus spraguei
  Tree (see Tree-Pipit)
  Water, Anthus spinolletta

Plover:
  Black-bellied, Pluvialis squatarola
  Common Ringed, Charadrius hiaticula
  Golden (see Golden-Plover)
  Great Sand, Charadrius leuceneautii
  Little Ringed, Charadrius dubius
  Mountain, Charadrius montanus

15
§ 10.13

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
Qual-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
   Redstart:
   American, Setophaga ruticilla
   Slaty-throated, Myioborus minimus
   Reed-Bunting:
   Common, Emberiza schoeniclus
   Pallas’, Emberiza pallasi
   Roadrunner, Greater, Geococcyx californianus
   Robin:
   American, Turdus migratorius
   Clay-colored, Turdus greyi
   Rufous-backed, Turdus rufipalustris
   Rough-winged
   Rubythroat, Calidris alba
   Sanderling, Calidris pusilla
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, Euryorhynchus 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
Scap (see DUCKS)
Scoter (see DUCKS)
Screech-Owl:
   Eastern, Otus asio
   Puerto Rican, Otus nubicps
   Western, Otus kennicotti
   Whiskered, Otus trichopsis
Sea-Eagle, Steller’s, Haliaeetus pelagicus
Seedeeater, White-collared, Sporophila torquela
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 grumpeus
   Short-tailed, Puffinus tenuirostris
   Sooty, Puffinus griseus
   Townsend’s, Puffinus auricularis
   Wedge-tailed, Puffinus pacificus
Shovel (see DUCKS)
Shrike:
   Loggerhead, Lanius ludovicianus
   Northern, Lanius excubitor
   Siskin, Pine, Carduelis pinus
   Skimmer, Black, Rhynchoptera neglecta
   Skua:
   Great, Catharacta skua
   South Polar, Catharacta maccormicki
   Skylark, Alauda arvensis
   Smew (see DUCKS)
Sniipe:
   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, Ammodramus bachmani
   Baird’s, Ammodramus bairdii
   Black-chinned, Spizella atricapillus
   Black-throated, Ammodramus nuchalis
   Botteri’s, Ammodramus botterii
   Brewer’s, Spizella breweri
   Cassin’s, Ammodramus cassinii
   Chipping, Spizella passerina
   Clay-colored, Spizella caudata
   Field, Spizella pusilla

16
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

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, Arrenenops rufivirgatus
Rufous-crowned, Almipha ruficeps
Rufous-winged, Almipha carpalis
Sage, Amphisipiza bellii
Savannah, Passerellus sandwichensis
Seaside, Ammodramus maritimus
Sharp-tailed, Ammodramus caudacutus
Song, Melospiza melodia
Swamp, Melospiza georgiana
Vesper, Poecetes gramineus
White-crowned, Zonotrichia leucophrys
White-throated, Zonotrichia albicollis
Worthen's, Spizella worthenii
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 melanura
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 cyanoeoviridis
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 phoenicopta
Black, Cyphonomus niger
Chimney, Chaetura pelagica
Common, Apus apus
Fork-tailed, Apus pacificus
Needle-tailed (see Needletail)

§ 10.13

Vaux's, Chaetura vauxi
White-collared, Streptoprocne zonaris
White-throated, Aernonotes saxatalis
Tanager:
Hepatic, Piranga flava
Puerto Rican, Neospingus specularus
Scarlet, Piranga olvacea
Stripe-headed, Spindalis zena
Summer, Piranga rubra
Western, Piranga ludoviciana
Tattler:
Gray-tailed, Heteroscelurus brevipes
Wandering, Heteroscelus incanus
Tel (see DUCKS)
Tern:
Aleutian, Sterna aleutica
Arctic, Sterna paradisaea
Black, Chlidonias niger
Black-naped, Sterna sumatrana
Bridled, Sterna anaethetus
Caspi, Sterna caspia
Common, Sterna hirundo
Elegant, Sterna elegans
Forster's, Sterna forsteri
Gray-backed, Sterna lunata
Gull-billed, Sterna nilotica
Least, Sterna aliafron
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, O_Neospingus montanus
Thrush:
Aztec, Ridgwayia pinicola
Blue Rock, Monticola solitarius
Dusky, Turdus naumannii
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
Tittmouse:
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
§ 10.13

Tree-Pipit, Olive, Anthus hodgsoni
Trogon:
   Eared, Euptilotus noexenus
   Elegant, Trogon elegans
Tropicbird:
   Red-billed, Phaethon aethereus
   Red-tailed, Phaethon rubricauda
Turnstone:
   Black, Arenaria melanopephala
   Ruddy, Arenaria interpres
Veery, Catharus fuscenscens
Verdin, Auriparus flaviceps
Violet-Ear, Green, Colibri thalassinus
Vireo:
   Bell’s Vireo bellii
   Black-capped, Vireo atricapillus
   Black-whiskered, Vireo altifrons
   Gray, Vireo vicinior
   Hutton’s, Vireo huttoni
   Philadelphia, Vireo philadelphia
   Puerto Rican, Vireo latimeri
   Red-eyed, Vireo olivaceus
   Solitary, Vireo solitarius
   Warbling, Vireo gilvus
   White-eyed, Vireo griseus
   Yellow-throated, Vireo flavifrons
   Black, Audubon’s, Vireo flavirostris
   Black, Cassin’s, Vireo ignobilis
   Smith’s, Vireo philadelphicus
   Yellow, Vireo cassinii
Warbler:
   Adelaide’s, Dendroica adelaidae
   Arctic, Phylloscopus borealis
   Bachman’s, Vermivora bachmani
   Bay-breasted, Dendroica castanea
   Black-and-white, Mniotilta varia
   Black-throated Blue, Dendroica caerulescens
   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 colima
   Connecticut, Oporornis agilis
   Elfin Woods, Dendroica angelae
   Golden-cheeked, Dendroica ruficapilla
   Golden-crowned, Basileuterus villosus
   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 olmiae
   Magnolia, Dendroica magnolia
   Mourning, Oporornis melanocephala
   Nashville, Vermivora ruficapilla
   Olive, Peucedramus taeniatus
   Orange-crowned, Vermivora celata
   Palm, Dendroica palmorum
   Parula (see Parula)
   Pine, Dendroica pinus
   Prairie, Dendroica discolor
   Prothonotary, Protonotaria citrea
   Red-faced, Cardellina rubrifrons
   Rufous-capped, Basileuterus rubrifrons
   Swainson’s, Limmothlypis swainsonii
   Tennessee, Vermivora peregrina
   Townsend’s, Dendroica townsendi
   Virginia’s, Vermivora virginiae
   Willow, Phylloscopus trochilus
   Wilson’s, Wilsonia pusilla
   Worm-eating, Helmithos vermivorus
   Yellow, Dendroica petechia
   Yellow-rumped, Dendroica coronata
   Yellow-throated, Dendroica dominica
Waterthrush:
   Louisiana, Seirus motacilla
   Northern, Seirus noveboracensis
Waxwing:
   Bohemian, Bombycilla garrulus
   Cedar, Bombycilla cedrorum
   Whimbrel, Numenius phaeopus
   Whip-poor-will, Caprimulgus vociferus
   Whistling-Duck (see DUCKS)
   Wigeon (see DUCKS)
   Willet, Catoptronomis semipalmatus
   Wood-Pewee:
   Eastern, Contopus virens
   Western, Contopus sordidus
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 nuttalli
   Pileated, Dryocopus pileatus
   Puerto Rican, Melanerpes portoricensis
   Red-bellied, Melanerpes carolinus
   Red-cockaded, Picoides borealis
   Red-headed, Melanerpes erythrocephalus
   Strickland’s, Picoides stricklandii
   Three-toed, Picoides tridactylus
   White-headed, Picoides albolarvatus
Woodstar, Bahama, Calliphiphia evelynae
Wren:
   Bewick’s, Thryomanes bewickii
   Cactus, Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus
   Canyon, Cathorpes mexicanus
   Carolina, Thryothorus ludovicanus
   House, Troglydotes aedon
   Marsh, Cathorpes palustris
   Rock, Salpinctes obsoletus
   Sedge, Cathorpes platensis
### 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 PODICIPIDAE**
- *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-faced Storm-Petrel
- *Pterodroma inexpectata*, Mottled Petrel
- *Pterodroma ultima*, Murphy's Petrel
- *Pterodroma neglecta*, Kermadec Petrel
- *Pterodroma arminjoniana*, Herald Petrel
- *Pterodroma cookii*, Cook's Petrel
- *Puffinus pacificus*, Wedge-tailed Shearwater
- *Puffinus bulleri*, Buller’s Shearwater
- *Puffinus griseus*, Sooty Shearwater
- *Puffinus tenuirostris*, Short-tailed Shearwater
- *Puffinus carneipes*, Flesh-footed Shearwater
- *Puffinus gravis*, Greater Shearwater
- *Puffinus auricularis*, Townsend’s Shearwater
- *Puffinus assimilis*, Little Shearwater
- *Puffinus lherminieri*, Audubon’s Shearwater

### 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 intermedia*, Plumed Egret
- *Egretta thula*, Snowy Egret
- *Egretta sacra*, Pacific Reef Heron
- *Egretta tricolor*, Tricolored Heron
- *Egretta rufescens*, Reddish Egret

### § 10.13

Winter, *Troglohytes troglodytes*

Yellowlegs:
- Greater, *Tringa melanoleuca*
- Lesser, *Tringa flavipes*

Yellowthroat:
- Common, *Geothlypis trichas*
- Gray-crowned, *Geothlypis poliocephala*
§ 10.13

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

Bubulcus ibis, Cattle Egret
Butorides striatus, Green-backed Heron
Nycticorax
nycticorax,
Black-crowned
Night-Heron
Nycticorax melanolophus, Malay NightHeron
Nycticorax goisagi, Japanese Night-Heron
Nycticorax violaceus, Yellow-crowned NightHeron
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 WhistlingDuck
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
FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE
Pandion haliaetus, Osprey
Chondrohierax uncinatus, Hook-billed Kite
Elanoides forficatus, American Swallowtailed 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 BlackHawk
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

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ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES

FAMILY GRUIIDAE

Grytvagn garnettii, Pintail
Grus grus, Common Crane
Grus canadensis, Sandhill Crane

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE

Charadrius alexandrinus, Curlew Sandpiper
Charadrius hiaticula, Ruff
Charadrius polidrus, Little Stint
Charadrius vociferus, Killdeer
Charadrius melodus, Piping Plover
Charadrius mongus, Golden Plover
Charadrius alexandrinus, Curlew Sandpiper
Charadrius hiaticula, Ruff
Charadrius semipalmatus, Semipalmated Plover
Charadrius melodus, Piping Plover
Charadrius dubius, Little Ringed Plover
Charadrius vociferus, Killdeer
Charadrius mongus, Golden Plover
Charadrius hiaticula, Ruff
Charadrius semipalmatus, Semipalmated Plover

FAMILY SCOPOLACIDAE

Tringa brevipes, Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa semipalmata, Willet
Tringa melanoleuca, Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa brevipes, 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

§ 10.13

Actitis hypoleucos, Common Sandpiper
Actitis macularia, Spotted Sandpiper
Xenus cinereus, Terek Sandpiper
Bartramia longicauda, Upland Sandpiper
Numenius minitus, 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-billed 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 minutilla, Long-toed Stint
Calidris minutiella, Least Sandpiper
Calidris fuscocollaris, 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
Euryrhornynchus 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, J ack Snipe
Gallinago gallinago, Common Snipe
Gallinago stenura, Pin-tailed Snipe
Gallinago mega, Swinhoe's Snipe
Scolopax rusticola, Eurasian Woodcock
Scolopax latar, American Woodcock
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 macormicki, South Polar Skua
Larus atricilla, Laughing Gull
Larus pipixcan, Franklin's Gull
Larus minutus, Little Gull
FAMILY ALCIDAE
Rynchops niger,
Gygis alba,
Procellsterna cerulea,
Anous tenuirostris,
Anous stolidus,
Chlidonias leucopterus,
Sterna fuscata,
Sterna anaethetus,
Sterna lunata,
Sterna sumatrana,
Sterna albifrons,
Sterna forsteri,
Sterna paradisaea,
Sterna maxima,
Sterna elegans,
Sterna sandvicensis,
Sterna dougallii,
Sterna caspia,
Sterna maxima,
Sterna aethiops,
Sterna grylle,
Alca torda,
Uria lomvia,
Uria aalge,
Alle alle,
Aethia pusilla,
Cassinn's Auklet
Cyclorrhynchus psitaculus,
Parakeet Auklet
Aethia pygmea,
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 talpacinotis,
Ruddy Ground-Dove
Leptotila verreauxi,
White-tipped Dove
Geotrygon chrysia,
Key West Quail-Dove
Geotrygon mystacea,
Brindle 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 flammulatus,
Flammulated Owl
Otus asio,
Eastern Screech-Owl
Otus kentuckyi,
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 gnomus,
Northern Pygmy-Owl
Glaucidium blackiae,
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl
Microtheris whitneyi,
Elfin Owl
Athena cuculina,
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
Caprimulgus vociferus, Caprimulgus ridgwayi, Caprimulgus circinus, Caprimulgus carolinensis, Nyctidromus albicollis, Common Poorwill, Phalaenoptilus nuttallii, Common Poorwill
ORDER TROGONIFORMES
FAMILY TROGONIDAE
Trogon elegans, T. e. mcdoualdi, T. e. unicolor, T. e. castanea, T. e. rufus, T. e. ouachitae, T. e. spectabilis, T. e. diversicolor, T. e. mexicanus, T. e. nigrescens, T. e. maculatus, T. e. purpurescens, T. e. olivaceus, T. e. flavivertex, T. e. nigricollis, T. e. atriceps, T. e. ornatus, T. e. leucurus
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-bellied Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus thyroideus, Williamson's Sapsucker
Picoidea scalaris, Ladder-Backed Woodpecker
Picoidea nuttalli, Nuttall's Woodpecker
Picoidea pubescens, Downy Woodpecker
Picoidea villosus, Hairy Woodpecker
Picoidea stricklandi, Strickland's Woodpecker
Picoidea borealis, Red-cockaded Woodpecker
Picoidea albolarvatus, White-headed Woodpecker
Picoidea tridactylus, Three-toed Woodpecker
Picoidea arcticus, Black-backed Woodpecker
Colaptes auratus, Northern Flicker
Dryocopus pileatus, Pileated Woodpecker
Campephilus principalis, Ivory-billed Woodpecker
ORDER PASSERIFORMES
FAMILY TYRANNIDAE
Camptostoma imberbe, Eastern Wood-Pewee
Camptostoma praelucens, Western Wood-Pewee
Camptostoma latirostris, Least Flycatcher
Acadian Flycatcher
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Empidonax minimus, Least Flycatcher
Empidonax hyperboreus, Dusky Flycatcher
Empidonax wrightii, Gray Flycatcher
§ 10.13
"23"
§ 10.13

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 nuttingii, Nutting’s Flycatcher
Myiarchus cinerius, 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 Bee Eater

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 serripes, 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
Gymnorhina cyanopeplus, Pine Jay
Nucifraga columbiana, Clark’s Nutcracker

Pica pica, Black-billed Magpie
Pica nuttalli, Yellow-billed Magpie
Corvus brachyrhynchos, American Crow
Corvus caudinus, 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 rubescens, Red-breasted Nuthatch
Parus gambelii, Mountain Chickadee
Parus cinctus, Siberian Tit
Parus hudsonicus, Boreal Chickadee
Parus rufescens, Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Parus poliocephalus, Grey-headed Titmouse
Parus inornatus, Plain Titmouse
Parus bicolor, Tufted Titmouse

FAMILY REMIZIDAE
Auriparus flaviceps, Verdin

FAMILY AEGITHALIDAE
Psaltriparus minimus, Bush Tit

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
Salpinx nuchalis, Rock Wren
Catherpes mexicanus, Canyon Wren
Thryothorus ludovicianus, Carolina Wren
Thryomanes bewickii, Bewick’s Wren
Tregulodes adon, House Wren
Tregulodes troglodytes, Winter Wren
Cistothorus platensis, Sedge Wren
Cistothorus palustris, Marsh Wren

FAMILY CINCLIDAE
Cinclidae 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
Poliotilta caerulea, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Poliotilta melanura, Black-tailed Gnatcatcher
Poliotilta nigriceps, Black-capped Gnatcatcher

Subfamily Muscicapinae
Muscinqua griseispecta, Gray-speckled Flycatcher
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 10.13

Musciapa narcissina, Narcissus Flycatcher

Subfamily Turdinae

Luscinia calliope, Siberian Rubythroat
Luscinia svecia, Bluethroat
Monticola solitarius, Blue Rock Thrush
Oenanthe oenanthe, Northern Wheatear
Sialis sialis, Eastern Bluebird
Sialis mexicana, Western Bluebird
Sialia currucoides, Mountain Bluebird
Meadostes townsendi, Townsend’s Solitaire
Phaenornis obscurus, Hawaiian Thrush
Phaenornis palmeri, Small Kauai Thrush
Catharus fuscens, Veery
Catharus minimus, Gray-cheeked Thrush
Catharus ustulatus, Swainson’s Thrush
Catharus guttatus, Hermit Thrush
Hylorchilus 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 rufipallidus, Rufous-backed Robin
Turdus migratorius, American Robin
Ixoreus naevius, Varied Thrush
Ridgwayia pincola, Aizet 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, Crissle 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
Anthus hodgsoni, Olive Tree-Pipit
Anthus gustavi, Pechora Pipit
Anthus cervinus, Red-throated Pipit
Anthus spinolletta, Water Pipit
Anthus spraguei, 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 fatimeri, Puerto Rican Vireo
Vireo belli, 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 oolaveus, 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 graeca, Grace’s Warbler
Dendroica adelaidea, 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

25
SUBFAMILY CARDINALINAE

Porornis formosus, Kentucky Warbler
Porornis agilis, Connecticut Warbler
Porornis philadelphia, Mourning Warbler
Porornis 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 rubrinucha, Red-faced Warbler
Myioborus pictus, Painted Redstart
Myioborus minimus, Slaty-throated Redstart
Basileuterus culivorus, Golden-crowned
Warbler
Basileuterus rufifrons, Rufous-capped Warbler
Icteria virens, Yellow-breasted Chat
Pseuderanthis teniatius, Olive Warbler

SUBFAMILY THRAPINAE

Plectrophenax hyperboreus, Snow Bunting
Plectrophenax nivalis, Lapland Longspur
Calcarius ornatus, Smith's Longspur
Calcarius lapponicus, Lapland Longspur
Calcarius mccownii, McCown's Longspur
Calcarius mexicanus, Smith's Longspur
Calcarius spectabilis, Common Reed-Bunting
Calcarius melanocephalus, Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Calcarius pictus, breweri, Brewer's Sparrow
Calcarius lapponicus, Lapland Longspur
Calcarius leucophyrtis, Chestnut-collared
Longspur
Calcarius cyanneus, Indigo Bunting
Calcarius ultimus, Black-chinned Sparrow
Calcarius cyanneus, Indigo Bunting
Calcarius melanocephalus, Rose-breasted Grosbeak

SUBFAMILY EMBERIZINAE

Arremonops rufivirgatus, Olive Sparrow
Pipilo chlorurus, Green-tailed Towhee
Pipilo erythropthalmus, Rufous-sided Towhee
Pipilo fuscus, Brown Towhee
Pipilo aberti, Abert's Towhee
Pipilo densus, White-collared Seedeater
Tiaris olivacea, Yellow-faced Grassquit
Tiaris bicolor, Black-faced Grassquit
Loxigilla portoricensis, Puerto Rican Bullfinch
Aimophila axillaris, Bachman's Sparrow
Aimophila botteri, Botteri's Sparrow
Aimophila cassini, 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 warheni, Worthen's Sparrow
Spizella atrogularis, Black-throated Sparrow
Poecetes gramineus, Vesper Sparrow
Chondestes grammacus, Lark Sparrow
Amphispiza bilineata, Black-throated Sparrow
Amphispiza belli, Sage Sparrow
Amphispiza quinquestrisata, Five-striped Sparrow
Calamospiza melanochroa, Lark Bunting
Passerculus sandwichensis, Savannah Sparrow
Ammodramus bairdii, Baird's Sparrow
Ammodramus savannarum, Grasshopper Sparrow
Ammodramus henslowii, Henslow's Sparrow
Ammodramus lecontei, Le Conte's Sparrow
Ammodramus caudacutus, Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Ammodramus maritimus, Seaside Sparrow
Passerella iliaca, Fox Sparrow
Melospiza melodia, Song Sparrow
Melospiza lincolnii, Lincoln's Sparrow
Melospiza georgiana, Swamp Sparrow
Zonotrichia albicollis, White-throated Sparrow
Zonotrichia atricapilla, Golden-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys, Yellow-breasted Chat
Zonotrichia querula, Harris' Sparrow
Junco hyemalis, Dark-eyed Junco
Junco phaeonotus, Yellow-eyed Junco
Emberiza rustica, Rustic Bunting
Emberiza pallasi, Pallas' Reed-Bunting
Emberiza schoeniclus, 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 hyperboraeus, McKay's Bunting

SUBFAMILY ICTERINAE

Dolichonyx oryzivorus, Bobolink
Agelaius phoeniceus, Red-winged Blackbird
Agelaius tricolor, Tricolored Blackbird
Agelaius humeralis, Tawny-shouldered Blackbird
Agelaius xanthomus, Tawny-shouldered Blackbird
Sturnella magna, Eastern Meadowlark
Sturnella neglecta, Western Meadowlark
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus, Yellow-headed Blackbird
Euphagus carolinus, Rusty Blackbird
Euphagus cyanocephalus, Brewer's Blackbird
Oporornis speculiferus, Carolina Parakeet
Oporornis spectabilis, Chestnut-collared Sparrow
Spizella passerina, Chipping Sparrow
Spizella pallida, Clay-colored Sparrow
Spizella breweri, Brewer's Sparrow
Spizella pusilla, Field Sparrow
Spizella warheni, Worthen's Sparrow
Spizella atrogularis, Black-chinned Sparrow
Poecetes gramineus, Vesper Sparrow
Chondestes grammacus, Lark Sparrow
Amphispiza bilineata, Black-throated Sparrow
Amphispiza belli, Sage Sparrow
Amphispiza quinquestrisata, Five-striped Sparrow
Calamospiza melanochroa, Lark Bunting
Passerculus sandwichensis, Savannah Sparrow
Ammodramus bairdii, Baird's Sparrow
Ammodramus savannarum, Grasshopper Sparrow
Ammodramus henslowii, Henslow's Sparrow
Ammodramus lecontei, Le Conte's Sparrow
Ammodramus caudacutus, Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Ammodramus maritimus, Seaside Sparrow
Passerella iliaca, Fox Sparrow
Melospiza melodia, Song Sparrow
Melospiza lincolnii, Lincoln's Sparrow
Melospiza georgiana, Swamp Sparrow
Zonotrichia albicollis, White-throated Sparrow
Zonotrichia atricapilla, Golden-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys, Yellow-breasted Chat
Zonotrichia querula, Harris' Sparrow
Junco hyemalis, Dark-eyed Junco
Junco phaeonotus, Yellow-eyed Junco
Emberiza rustica, Rustic Bunting
Emberiza pallasi, Pallas' Reed-Bunting
Emberiza schoeniclus, 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 hyperboraeus, McKay's Bunting

? 10.13

50 CFR Ch. I (10±1±00 Edition)

26
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 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 pinus, Pine Siskin
Carduelis psaltria, Lesser Goldfinch
Carduelis tristis, American Goldfinch
Carduelis sinica, Oriental Greenfinch
Pyrrhula pyrrhula, Eurasian Bullfinch
Coccothraustes vespertinus, Evening Grosbeak
Coccothraustes coccothraustes, Hawfinch

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 sent to the Director regarding permits for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Fauna (CITES), injurious wildlife, Wild Bird Conservation Act species, international movement of all ESA-listed endangered or threatened species, and scientific research on, exhibition of, or interstate commerce in nonnative ESA-listed endangered and threatened species should be addressed to: Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (Attention: Office of Management Authority), 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA 22203. Address mail for the following permits to the Regional Director. In the address include one of the following: for import/export licenses and exception to designated port permits (Attention: Import/export license); for native endangered and threatened species (Attention: Endangered/threatened species permit); and for migratory birds and eagles (Attention: Migratory bird permit office). You can find addresses for regional offices at 50 CFR 2.2.

§ 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):

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):
§ 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;

§ 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
§ 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
§ 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.
§ 12.26 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

Sec.
12.1 Purpose of regulations.
12.2 Scope of regulations.
12.3 Definitions.
12.4 Filing of documents.
12.5 Seizure by other agencies.
12.6 Bonded release.

Subpart B—Preliminary Requirements

12.11 Notification of seizure.
12.12 Appraisement.

Subpart C—Forfeiture Proceedings

12.21 Criminal prosecutions.
12.22 Civil actions to obtain forfeiture.
12.23 Administrative forfeiture proceedings.
12.24 Petition for remission of forfeiture.
12.25 Transfers in settlement of civil penalty claims.

Subpart D—Disposal of Forfeited or Abandoned Property

12.30 Purpose.
12.31 Accountability.
12.32 Effect of prior illegality.
12.33 Disposal.
12.34 Return to the wild.
12.35 Use by the Service or transfer to another government agency for official use.
12.36 Donation or loan.
12.37 Sale.
12.38 Destruction.
12.39 Information on property available for disposal.

Subpart E—Restoration of Proceeds and Recovery of Storage Costs

12.41 Petition for restoration of proceeds.
12.42 Recovery of certain storage costs.

Subpart F—Return of Property

12.51 Return procedure.
§ 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 appraisal, in the same quantity or quantities as seized, and in the ordinary course of trade. If there is no market for the seized property at the place of appraisal, such value in the principal market nearest to the place of appraisal 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.


§ 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.


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
§ 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]

§ 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 shall 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 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

thereof, 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 forfeiture 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.

§ 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.; the Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.; the Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j; 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.

§ 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:
§ 12.36 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;
§ 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. 668a-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
§ 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.
§ 12.42

(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.

§ 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.

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

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
13.1 General.
13.2 Purpose of regulations.
13.3 Scope of regulations.
13.4 Emergency variation from requirements.
13.5 Information collection requirements.

Subpart B—Application for Permits

13.11 Application procedures.
13.12 General information requirements on applications for permits.

Subpart C—Permit Administration

13.21 Issuance of permits.
13.22 Renewal of permits.
13.23 Amendment of permits.
13.24 Right of succession by certain persons.
13.25 Transfer of permits and scope of permit authorization.
13.26 Discontinuance of permit activity.
13.27 Permit suspension.
13.28 Permit revocation.
13.29 Review procedures.

Subpart D—Conditions

13.41 Humane conditions.
§ 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 Office of Management and Budget approved the information collection requirements contained in this part 13 under 44 U.S.C. and assigned OMB Control Number 1018-0092. The Service may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond, to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. We are collecting this information to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications. We will use this information 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 permits. You must respond to obtain or retain a permit.

(b) We estimate the public reporting burden for these reporting requirements 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. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of these reporting requirements to the Service Information Collection Control Officer, MS-222, ARLSQ, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, or the Office of
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 specified 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).


(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, if the Service returns 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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of permit</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Import/Export License (Section 14.93)</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Mammal (Section 18.31)</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migratory Bird-Banding or Marking (21.22)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald or Golden Eagles (Part 22)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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
§ 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 12, 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.

(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of permit</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Importation at nondesignated ports:</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Scientific</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deterioration prevention</td>
<td>14.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic hardship</td>
<td>14.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marking of package or container:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol marking</td>
<td>14.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import/export license</td>
<td>14.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feather import quota: Importation or entry</td>
<td>15.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injurious wildlife: Importation or shipment</td>
<td>16.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered wildlife and plant permits:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similarity of appearance</td>
<td>17.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific, enhancement of propagation or survival, incidental taking for wildlife</td>
<td>17.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific, propagation, or survival for plants</td>
<td>17.62</td>
</tr>
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<td>Economic hardship for wildlife</td>
<td>17.23</td>
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<td>Economic hardship for plants</td>
<td>17.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Threatened wildlife and plant permits:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Similarity of appearance</td>
<td>17.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>General for wildlife</td>
<td>17.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American alligator—buyer or tanner</td>
<td>17.42(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General for plants</td>
<td>17.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine mammals permits:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific research</td>
<td>18.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public display</td>
<td>18.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migratory bird permits:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banding or marking</td>
<td>21.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific collecting</td>
<td>21.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxidermist</td>
<td>21.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterfowl sale and disposal</td>
<td>21.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special avicultural</td>
<td>21.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special purpose</td>
<td>21.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falconry</td>
<td>21.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raptor propagation permit</td>
<td>21.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depredation control</td>
<td>21.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle permits:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific or exhibition</td>
<td>22.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian religious use</td>
<td>22.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depredation control</td>
<td>22.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falconry purposes</td>
<td>22.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 13.21

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.

§ 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) The Service reserves the right to amend any permit for just cause at any time during its term, upon written finding of necessity, provided that any such amendment of a permit issued under §17.22(b) through (d) or §17.32(b) through (d) of this subchapter shall be consistent with the requirements of §17.22(b)(5), (c)(5) and (d)(5) or §17.32(b)(5), (c)(5) and (d)(5) of this subchapter, respectively.

(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.

§ 13.24 Right of succession by certain persons.

(a) Certain persons other than the permittee are authorized 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
§ 13.25 Transfer of permits and scope of permit authorization.

(a) Except as otherwise provided for in this section, permits issued under this part are not transferable or assignable.

(b) Permits issued under §17.22(b) through (d) or §17.32(b) through (d) of this subchapter B, may be transferred in whole or in part through a joint submission by the permittee and the proposed transferee, or in the case of a deceased permittee, the deceased permittee’s legal representative and the proposed transferee, provided the Service determines that:

(1) The proposed transferee meets all of the qualifications under this part for holding a permit;

(2) The proposed transferee has provided adequate written assurances that it will provide sufficient funding for the conservation plan or Agreement and will implement the relevant terms and conditions of the permit, including any outstanding minimization and mitigation requirements; and

(3) The proposed transferee has provided such other information as the Service determines is relevant to the processing of the request.

[64 FR 32711, June 17, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 52676, Sept. 30, 1999]

§ 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 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 36149, 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) Except for permits issued under §17.22(b) through (d) or §17.32(b) through (d) of this subchapter, the population(s) of the wildlife or plant that is the 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 reconsideration 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
§ 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.


§ 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 applicable 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.
Except as otherwise limited in the case of permits described in §13.25(d), any person holding a permit under this subchapter B assumes all liability and responsibility for the conduct of any activity conducted under the authority of such permit.
[64 FR 32711, June 17, 1999]
§ 14.4 What terms do I have to understand?

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.

§ 14.11 General restrictions.

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;
- Dog (domestic)—Canis familiaris;
- European rabbit—Oryctolagus cuniculus;
- Ferret (domestic)—Mustela putorius;
- Goat—Capra hircus;
- Horse—Equus caballus;
- Llama—Lama glama;
- Pig—Sus scrofa;
- Sheep—Ovis aries;
- Water buffalo—Bubalus bubalis;
- White lab mice—Mus musculus;
- White lab rat—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 domestica;
- 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.

We means Fish and Wildlife Service or Service.

You means licensee, or importer/exporter of record.

[61 FR 31868, June 21, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 23225, Apr. 29, 1999]

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.


§ 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.


§ 14.13 Emergency diversion.

Wildlife which has been imported into the United States at any port or...
§ 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.

§ 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;
7. Montana—Raymond, Sweetgrass;
8. New York—Buffalo-Niagara Falls, Champlain;
10. Ohio—Cleveland;
11. Vermont—Derby Line, Highgate Springs; and

(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

(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
§ 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 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.

§ 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...
§ 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 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
§ 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 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, 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

2. 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.

§ 14.33

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 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. At times other than regular work hours or locations other than usual for such inspections at the port.

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.
§ 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.

§ 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
§ 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.

§ 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
§ 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, clams, 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 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.

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.

§ 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]

§ 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.

§ 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.

§ 14.94 What fees apply to me?

(a) License and inspection fees. We will impose a yearly fee for a license pursuant to § 14.93. In addition, you must pay an inspection fee for each wildlife shipment imported into or exported from the United States at a designated port. If you import into or export from the United States wildlife shipments meeting the criteria outlined in paragraph (e) of this section, you are exempt from the designated port inspection fee, or nondesignated port administrative fee and hourly minimums, whichever apply. However, you must pay applicable overtime fees and permit fees.

(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 1 1/2 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 1 1/2 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 1 1/2 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Import/Export license fee</th>
<th>$50 per year.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspection fee</td>
<td>$55 per shipment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inspection Fee Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated ports: Licensees:</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inspections during normal work hours</td>
<td>$55 Inspection fee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspections beginning less than 1 hour before normal work hours</td>
<td>$55 Inspection fee plus $30.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Subpart J—Standards for the Humane and Healthful Transport of Wild Mammals and Birds to the United States**

**SOURCE:** 50 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
§ 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 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.
§ 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;
§ 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. Ambient air temperatures maintained within prescribed limits as specified in §14.109(b).

(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. Primates of different species shall not be shipped together in the same enclosure.

(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
§ 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.

§ 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;
4. 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.

§ 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
§ 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 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 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.
§ 14.171  Density Guidelines for Rodents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wt. in grams of rodent:</th>
<th>Max. No.</th>
<th>Space/Animal cm²/ in²</th>
<th>Ht. of Box cm in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>220 or less</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>194 30 15 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220–450</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>388 60 20 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450–1000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>770 120 25 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000–5,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,310 360 30 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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.

§ 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

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

Sec.
15.1 Purpose of regulations.
15.2 Scope of regulations.
15.3 Definitions.
15.4 Information collection requirements.

Subpart B—Prohibitions and Requirements

15.11 Prohibitions.
15.12 Requirements.
§ 15.21 General application procedures.
§ 15.22 Permits for scientific research.
§ 15.23 Permits for zoological breeding or display programs.
§ 15.24 Permits for cooperative breeding.
§ 15.25 Permits for personal pets.
§ 15.26 Approval of cooperative breeding programs.

Subpart C—Permits and Approval of Cooperative Breeding Programs

§ 15.21 General application procedures.
§ 15.22 Permits for scientific research.
§ 15.23 Permits for zoological breeding or display programs.
§ 15.24 Permits for cooperative breeding.
§ 15.25 Permits for personal pets.
§ 15.26 Approval of cooperative breeding programs.

Subpart D—Approved List of Species Listed in the Appendices to the Convention

§ 15.31 Criteria for including species in the approved list for captive-bred species.
§ 15.32 Criteria for including species in the approved list for non-captive-bred species.
§ 15.33 Species included in the approved list.

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]

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

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

§ 15.1 Purpose of regulations.

§ 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, 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.
§ 15.4 Information collection requirements.

(a) The Office of Management and Budget approved the information collection requirements contained in this part 15 under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned OMB Control Number 1018-0093. The Service may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond, to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. We are collecting this information to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications. We will use this information 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. You must respond to obtain or retain a permit.

(b) We estimate the public reporting burden for these reporting requirements to vary from 1 to 4 hours per response, with an average of 2 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the forms. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of these reporting requirements to the Service Information Collection Control Officer, MS-222 ARLSQ, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018-0093), Washington, DC 20603.


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.

[63 FR 52634, Oct. 1, 1998]
§ 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:

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) A person wishing to obtain a permit under this subpart or approval of cooperative breeding programs under this subpart submits an application to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Attention: Office of Management Authority), 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA 22203. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, and all of the information specified in the applicable section §§15.22 through 15.26.

§ 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 indicated on the aforementioned permit or certificate.
§ 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 exotic bird 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.
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:

(i) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported, including:

(ii) 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;

(ii) 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;

(ii) 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

(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 parent 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
§ 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 record-keeping 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.

§ 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.
§ 15.32

(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 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;

(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.
§ 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order Falconiformes:</th>
<th>Common name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buteo buteo</td>
<td>Masked lovebird.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Order Columbiformes:</td>
<td>Rock dove.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columba livia</td>
<td>Masked lovebird.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Order Psittaciformes:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agapornis personata</td>
<td>Jendaya conure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aratinga jandaya</td>
<td>Lineolated parakeet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boobohynchus lineola (blue form)</td>
<td>Lineolated parakeet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boobohynchus lineola (yellow form)</td>
<td>Lineolated parakeet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boobohynchus lineola (white form)</td>
<td>Lineolated parakeet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanoramphus auriceps</td>
<td>Yellow-fronted Parakeet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanoramphus noviceozaedae</td>
<td>Red-fronted parakeet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forpus coelestis (lutino form)</td>
<td>Pacific parrotlet (lutino form).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forpus coelestis (blue form)</td>
<td>Pacific parrotlet (blue form).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forpus coelestis (cinnamon form)</td>
<td>Pacific parrotlet (cinnamon form).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melopsittacus undulatus</td>
<td>Budgerigar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neophema bourkii</td>
<td>Bourke’s parrot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neophema chrysopterygius</td>
<td>Blue-winged Parakeet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neophema splendida</td>
<td>Scarlet-chested Parakeet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nymphicus hollandicus</td>
<td>Cockatiel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Platycercus adelaide</td>
<td>Adelaide rosella.</td>
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<td>Platycercus adscitus</td>
<td>Pale-headed rosella.</td>
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<td>Platycercus elegans</td>
<td>Crimson rosella.</td>
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<td>Platycercus eximius</td>
<td>Eastern rosella.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Platycercus icterotis</td>
<td>Western (stanley) rosella.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Platycercus venustus</td>
<td>Northern rosella.</td>
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<td>Polytelis anthopeplus</td>
<td>Regent parrot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polytelis alexandrae</td>
<td>Superb parrot.</td>
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<td>Polytelis chrysopterygius</td>
<td>Golden-shouldered parakeet.</td>
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<td>Polytelis haematodus</td>
<td>Red-rumped parakeet.</td>
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<td>Polytelis varius</td>
<td>Mulga parakeet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psittacula eupatria (blue form)</td>
<td>Alexandrine parakeet (blue form).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psittacula eupatria (lutino form)</td>
<td>Alexandrine parakeet (lutino form).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psittacula krameri manillensis</td>
<td>Indian ringneck parakeet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psittacula sp.</td>
<td>Red-capped parrot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</td>
<td>Scaly-breasted lorikeet.</td>
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Order Passeriformes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red-browed Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouldian Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Sparrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(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.


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

Sec.
16.1 Purpose of regulations.
16.2 Scope of regulations.
16.3 General restrictions.

Subpart B—Importation or Shipment of Injurious Wildlife

16.11 Importation of live wild mammals.
16.12 Importation of live wild birds or their eggs.
16.13 Importation of live or dead fish, molusks, and crustaceans, or their eggs.
16.14 Importation of live amphibians or their eggs.
16.15 Importation of live reptiles or their eggs.

Subpart C—Permits

16.22 Injurious wildlife permits.

Subpart D—Additional Exemptions

16.32 Importation by Federal agencies.
16.33 Importation of natural-history specimens.

AUTHORITY: 18 U.S.C. 42.

SOURCE: 39 FR 1169, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart E—Qualifying Facilities
Breeding Exotic Birds in Captivity
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.


§ 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 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 from such agency.

(2) The importation, transportation, or acquisition of any live fish or viable eggs of the walking catfish, family Clariidae; live mitten crabs, genus Eriocheil; or their viable eggs; and live mollusks, veligers, or viable eggs of zebra mussels, genus Dreissena, are 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;
§ 16.13

(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), do hereby certify that the fish lot(s) of origin for this shipment of _____________________________________________ (weight in kilograms) dead unevacuated salmonid fish, live salmonid fish, live salmonid fish eggs disinfectant inoculated virus (infectious pancreatic necrosis) have not been detected in virus 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, unevacuated 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 fish 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 unevacuated 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 accord 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°C 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 (µg/ml) of Gentamycin, 800 International units/milliliter (IU/ml) of penicillin, or 800 µg/ml of streptomycin. Antifungal agent concentrations should not exceed 200 IU/ml of mycostatin (Nystatin) of 20 µg/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 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 µg/ml of Gentamicin, 100 IU/ml of penicillin, or 100 µg/ml of streptomycin and antifungal agent concentrations should not exceed 25 IU/ml of...
mycostatin (Nystatin) or 2.5 µg/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 µg/ml), and antifungal agents, such as mycostatin/Nystatin (25 IU/ml) or amphotericin B/Fungizone (2.5 µg/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 identify 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.

§ 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, educational, 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) throughout the United States. 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 progeny or eggs thereof may be released into the wild except by the State wildlife conservation agency.
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. Submit applications for permits to import, transport or acquire injurious wildlife for such purposes to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (Attention: Office of Management Authority), 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA 22203. Submit applications in writing on a Federal Fish and Wildlife License/Permit application (Form 3-200) and attach 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 Office of Management and Budget approved the information collection requirements contained in this
§ 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.
§ 17.1 Purpose of regulations.


(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.

§ 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 25 of this subchapter.

§ 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);

Adequately covered means, with respect to species listed pursuant to section 4 of the ESA, that a proposed conservation plan has satisfied the permit issuance criteria under section 10(a)(2)(B) of the ESA for the species covered by the plan, and, with respect to unlisted species, that a proposed conservation plan has satisfied the permit issuance criteria under section 10(a)(2)(B) of the ESA that would otherwise apply if the unlisted species covered by the plan were actually listed. For the Services to cover a species under a conservation plan, it must be listed on the section 10(a)(1)(B) permit.

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 Metlakta 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 Alaskan 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.

Changed circumstances means changes in circumstances affecting a species or geographic area covered by a conservation plan that can reasonably be anticipated by plan developers and the Service and that can be planned for (e.g., the listing of new species, or a fire or other natural catastrophic event in areas prone to such events).

Conservation plan means the plan required by section 10(a)(2)(A) of the ESA that an applicant must submit when applying for an incidental take permit. Conservation plans also are known as "habitat conservation plans" or "HCPs."
Conserved habitat areas means areas explicitly designated for habitat restoration, acquisition, protection, or other conservation purposes under a conservation plan.


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. This definition, when applied to captive wildlife, does not include generally accepted:

(1) Animal husbandry practices that meet or exceed the minimum standards for facilities and care under the Animal Welfare Act,

(2) Breeding procedures, or

(3) Provisions of veterinary care for confining, tranquilizing, or anesthetizing, when such practices, procedures, or provisions are not likely to result in injury to the wildlife.

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;

Operating conservation program means those conservation management activities which are expressly agreed upon and described in a conservation plan or its Implementing Agreement, if any, and which are to be undertaken for the affected species when implementing an approved conservation plan, including measures to respond to changed circumstances.

Population means a group of fish or wildlife in the same taxon below the subspecific level, in common spatial arrangement that interbreed when mature;

Properly implemented conservation plan means any conservation plan, Implementing Agreement and permit whose commitments and provisions have been or are being fully implemented by the permittee.

Properly planted conservation plan means any conservation plan, Implementing Agreement and permit whose commitments and provisions have been or are being fully implemented by the permittee.

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.

Unforeseen circumstances means changes in circumstances affecting a species or geographic area covered by a conservation plan that could not reasonably have been anticipated by plan developers and the Service at the time of the conservation plan’s negotiation and development, and that result in a substantial and adverse change in the status of the covered species.

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.


§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 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:

Example 4. 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 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:

Example 4. 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.
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, it 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]

§ 17.8 Permit applications and information collection requirements.

(a) Address permit applications for activities affecting species listed under the Endangered Species Act, as amended, as follows:
   (1) Address activities affecting endangered and threatened species that are native to the United States to the Regional Director for the Region in which the activity is to take place.
   You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. Send applications for interstate commerce in native endangered and threatened species to the Regional Director with lead responsibility for the species. To determine the appropriate region, call the nearest Regional Office:
   Region 1 (Portland, OR): 503-231-6241
   Region 2 (Albuquerque, NM): 505-248-6920
   Region 3 (Twin Cities, MN): 612-713-5343
   Region 4 (Atlanta, GA): 404-679-7313
   Region 5 (Hadley, MA): 413-253-8628
   Region 6 (Denver, CO): 303-236-8155, ext 263
   Region 7 (Anchorage, AK): 907-786-3620
   Headquarters (Washington, DC): 703-358-2106

[Reserved]
§ 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 non-regulatory 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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Historic Range</th>
<th>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>When listed</th>
<th>Critical habitat</th>
<th>Special rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAMMALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoa, lowland</td>
<td>Bubalus depressicornis (=B. anoa depressicornis)</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoa, mountain</td>
<td>Bubalus quarlesi (=B. anoa quarlesi)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antelope, giant sable</td>
<td>Hippopotamus niger varians</td>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angali</td>
<td>Ovis ammon</td>
<td>Afghanistan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.</td>
<td>Entire except Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Tajikistan.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15, 475</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armadillo, giant</td>
<td>Pholidota maximus (=giganteus)</td>
<td>Venezuela and Guyana to Argentina.</td>
<td>Africa.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>15, 475</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>17.40(i)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armadillo, pink fairy</td>
<td>Pholidota maximus</td>
<td>Oryctolagus cuniculus</td>
<td>Entire except Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Tajikistan.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ass, African wild</td>
<td>Equus asinus (=africanus)</td>
<td>Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3, 22</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ass, Asian wild</td>
<td>Equus hemionus</td>
<td>Southwestern and Central Asia</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avahi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Malagasy Republic</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aye-aye</td>
<td>Daubentonia madagascariensis</td>
<td>Madagascar.</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babirusa</td>
<td>Babyrousa babyrussa</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baboon, gelada</td>
<td>Theropithecus gelada</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandicoot, barred</td>
<td>Perameles bougainvillii</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandicoot, desert</td>
<td>Perameles eremicus</td>
<td>Southwestern and Central Asia</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandicoot, lesser rabbit</td>
<td>Macrotis leucura</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandicoot, pig-footed</td>
<td>Chaeropus ecaudatus</td>
<td>Central and southeastern U.S.A.</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandicoot, rabbit</td>
<td>Macrotis lagotis</td>
<td>Western Hemisphere</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banteng</td>
<td>Bos javanicus (=banteng)</td>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Bulmer's fruit (flying fox)</td>
<td>Aproteles bulmerae</td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, bumblebee</td>
<td>Glaucomys volans</td>
<td>Central and southeastern U.S.A.</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, glaucifrons</td>
<td>Myotis grisescens</td>
<td>Eastern and Midwestern U.S.A.</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Hawaiian hoary</td>
<td>Lasiurus cinereus semotus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Indiana</td>
<td>Myotis sodalis</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17.95(a)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, lesser (=Sanborn's) long-nosed.</td>
<td>Leptonycteris curasoae</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, NM, Mexico, Central America.</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, little Mariana fruit</td>
<td>Pteropus tokudae</td>
<td>Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A.</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Mariana fruit (=Mariana flying fox)</td>
<td>Pteropus mariannus mariannus</td>
<td>Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A.</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Mexican long-nosed.</td>
<td>Leptonycteris nivalis</td>
<td>Mexico, Central America.</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Ozark big-eared</td>
<td>Corynorhinus (=Pteropus)</td>
<td>U.S.A. (MO, OK, AR)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Rodrigues fruit (flying fox)</td>
<td>Pteropus radiatus</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Rodrigues Island</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Singapore roundleaf horse-shoe</td>
<td>Hipposideros rufus</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, Virginia big-eared</td>
<td>Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendi virginianus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (KY, NC, WV, VA)</td>
<td>E 85</td>
<td>17.95(a) NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, American black</td>
<td>Ursus americanus</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>T(S/A) 456 NA 17.40(i)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, Baluchistan</td>
<td>Ursus thibetanus gedrosianus</td>
<td>Iran, Pakistan</td>
<td>E 233 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, brown</td>
<td>Ursus arctos arctos</td>
<td>Palaearctic</td>
<td>E 15, 15A NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, grizzly (=brown)</td>
<td>Ursus arctos</td>
<td>Helarctic</td>
<td>E 15 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, Louisiana black</td>
<td>Ursus americanus luteolus</td>
<td>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 SW to Rockport, Aransas County).</td>
<td>E 128E, NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, Mexican grizzly</td>
<td>Ursus arctos (=U. a. nelsoni)</td>
<td>Holarctic</td>
<td>E 3 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear, brown</td>
<td>Ursus arctos</td>
<td>Palaearctic</td>
<td>E 15 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobcat, Mexican</td>
<td>Lynx (=Felis) rufus escuinapae</td>
<td>Central Mexico</td>
<td>E 15 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bontebok (antelope)</td>
<td>Damaliscus pygargus (=dorcas) dorcas</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>E 15 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camel, Bactrian</td>
<td>Camelus bactrianus (=ferus)</td>
<td>Mongolia, China</td>
<td>E 15 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou, woodland</td>
<td>Rangifer tarandus caribou</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AK, ID, ME, MN, MT, NH, VT, WA, WI), Canada</td>
<td>E 128E, NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat, Andean</td>
<td>Felis jacobita</td>
<td>Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina</td>
<td>E 15 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat, Asian golden (=Temminck's)</td>
<td>Catopuma (=Felis) temminckii</td>
<td>Nepal, China, Southeast Asia, Indonesia (Sumatra)</td>
<td>E 15 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>F. margarita scheffeli</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>Scientific name</td>
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<td>Chimpanzee, pygmy</td>
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<td>Phocoena sinus</td>
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<td>Deer, Calamianes (=Philippine)</td>
<td>Axis (=Cervus) porcinus calamianensis</td>
<td>Philippines (Calamian Islands)</td>
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<td>Corsica, Sardinia</td>
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<td>Deer, Eld's brow-antlered</td>
<td>Cerbus eldii</td>
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<td>Deer, marsh</td>
<td>Blastocerus dichotomus</td>
<td>Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Brazil</td>
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<td>Deer, McNell's</td>
<td>Cerbus elaphus macneilli</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deer, musk</td>
<td>Moschus spp. (all species)</td>
<td>Central and eastern Asia</td>
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<td>Deer, North China sika</td>
<td>Cerbus nippon mandarinus</td>
<td>China (Shanshi and Chiihi Provinces)</td>
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<td>Deer, pampas</td>
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<td>Deer, Persian fallow</td>
<td>Dama mesopotamica (=dama m.)</td>
<td>Iraq, Iran</td>
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<td>Deer, Ryukyu sika</td>
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<td>Japan (Ryukyu Islands)</td>
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<td>Deer, swamp (=bassingsha)</td>
<td>Cerbus divaucelii</td>
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<td>Deer, Yunnan</td>
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<td>Deer, Yarkand</td>
<td>Cerbus elaphus yarkandensis</td>
<td>China (Sinkiang)</td>
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<td>Dhole (=Asiatic wild dog)</td>
<td>Cuon alpinus</td>
<td>C.I.S., Korea, China, India, Southeast Asia</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Dibbler</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dog, African wild</td>
<td>Lycaon pictus</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Dog, African wild (=white flag)</td>
<td>Lycaon pictus</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Dolphin, Indus River</td>
<td>Pinnipedia mira</td>
<td>Pakistan (Indus R. and tributaries)</td>
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<td>Dolphin</td>
<td>Mesembrin (=Papio) leucophaeus</td>
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<td>E</td>
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## § 17.11     Endangered Species

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Endangered Status</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dugong</td>
<td>Dugong dugon</td>
<td>East Asia to southern Japan, including U.S.A. (Trust Territories)</td>
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<td>Duiker, Jentink's</td>
<td>Cephalophus jentinki</td>
<td>Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eland, western giant</td>
<td>Taurotragus derbianus derbianus</td>
<td>Senegal to Ivory Coast</td>
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<td>Elephant, African</td>
<td>Loxodonta africana</td>
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<td>T 40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elephant, Asian</td>
<td>Elephas maximus</td>
<td>South-central and southeastern Asia.</td>
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<td>Ferret, black-footed</td>
<td>Mustela nigripes</td>
<td>Western U.S.A., western Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fox, northern swift</td>
<td>Vulpes velox hebes</td>
<td>U.S.A. (northern plains), Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fox, San Joaquin kit</td>
<td>Vulpes macrotis mutica</td>
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<td>Gazelle, Arabian</td>
<td>Gazella gazella</td>
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<td>Gazelle, Clark's (=Dobatag)</td>
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<td>Somalia, Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Gazelle, Mhorr</td>
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<td>Gazelle, Rio de Oro Dama</td>
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<td>Ethiopia, Somalia</td>
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<td>Sus sakamiser</td>
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<td>Horse, Przewalski's</td>
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<td>Hippocamelus antisensis</td>
<td>Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina</td>
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<td>Hippocamelus busius</td>
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<td>Huita, Cabrera's</td>
<td>Capromys angustibranchai</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
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<td>Huita, dwarf</td>
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<td>Ibex, Wallia</td>
<td>Capra wallie</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Impala, black-faced</td>
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<td>Namibia, Angola</td>
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<td>Indi</td>
<td>Indri indri (=entire genus)</td>
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<td>Dipodomys ingens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kangaroo rat, Stephens’</td>
<td>Dipodomys merriami (incl. D. cuscullatus)</td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangaroo rat, Tipton</td>
<td>Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides</td>
<td>Australia (Tasmania)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangaroo, Tasmanian forester</td>
<td>Macropus giganteus tasmaniensis</td>
<td>Australia (Tasmania)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koala</td>
<td>Phascolarctos cinereus</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kooerny</td>
<td>Bos sauveli</td>
<td>Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langur, capped</td>
<td>Trachypithecus (=Presbytis) pileatus</td>
<td>India, Burma, Bangladesh</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langur, Douc</td>
<td>Pygathrix nemaeus</td>
<td>Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langur, Francois’</td>
<td>Trachypithecus (=Presbytis) francoisi</td>
<td>China (Kwangs), Indochnia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langur, golden</td>
<td>Trachypithecus (=Presbytis) geel</td>
<td>India (Assam), Bhutan</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langur, gray (=entellus)</td>
<td>Semnopithecus (=Presbytis) entellus</td>
<td>China (Tibet), India, Pakiitan, Kashmir, Sri Lanka, Sikkim, Bangladesh</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langur, long-tailed</td>
<td>Presbytis potenziani</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langur, Pagi Island</td>
<td>Nasalis (=Simias) concolor</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langur, purple-faced</td>
<td>Presbytis senex</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lechwe, red</td>
<td>Kobus leche</td>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxon</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemurs (incl. genera Lemur, Phaner, Hapalemur, Lepilemur, Microcebus, Allocebus, Cheirogaleus, Varecia)</td>
<td>Lemuridae (=Madagascar)</td>
<td>Whenever found, except where it is listed as Threatened as set forth below. In Africa, in the wild, south of, and including, the following countries: Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya.</td>
<td>Primates</td>
<td>E 3, 15 15A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leopard</strong></td>
<td><strong>Panthera pardus</strong></td>
<td>Africa, Asia</td>
<td><strong>Carnivora</strong></td>
<td>E 3, 5 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Do</strong></td>
<td><strong>do</strong></td>
<td><strong>do</strong></td>
<td><strong>do</strong></td>
<td>T 3, 5 NA 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leopard, clouded</strong></td>
<td>Neofelis nebulosa</td>
<td>Southeastern and south-central Asia, Taiwan.</td>
<td><strong>Carnivora</strong></td>
<td>E 3, 5 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leopard, snow</strong></td>
<td>Uncia (=Panthera) uncia</td>
<td>Turkey to India</td>
<td><strong>Carnivora</strong></td>
<td>E 3 5 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Linsang, spotted</strong></td>
<td>Pholidonpardicolor</td>
<td>Nepal, Assam, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Burma.</td>
<td><strong>Carnivora</strong></td>
<td>E 3 5 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lion, Asiatic</strong></td>
<td>Panthera leo persica</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td><strong>Carnivora</strong></td>
<td>E 3 5 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loris, lesser slow</strong></td>
<td>Nycticebus pygmaeus</td>
<td>Indochina</td>
<td><strong>Carnivora</strong></td>
<td>T 16 NA 17.40(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lynx, Canada</strong></td>
<td>Lynx canadensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AK, CO, ID, ME, MI, MN, MT, NH, NY, OR, UT, VT, WA, WI, WY), Canada.</td>
<td><strong>Carnivora</strong></td>
<td>T 692 NA 17.40(h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lynx, Spanish</strong></td>
<td>Felis (=Lynx)pardina</td>
<td>Spain, Portugal</td>
<td><strong>Carnivora</strong></td>
<td>E 3 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macaque, Formosan rock</strong></td>
<td>Macaca cyclops</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>T 16 NA 17.40(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macaque, Japanese</strong></td>
<td>Macaca fuscata</td>
<td>Japan (Shikoku, Kyushu and Honshu Islands)</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>T 16 NA 17.40(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macaque, lion-tailed</strong></td>
<td>Macaca silenus</td>
<td>India</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>T 16 17.40(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macaque, stump-tailed</strong></td>
<td>Macaca arctoides</td>
<td>India (Assam to southern China)</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>T 16 17.40(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macaque, Toque</strong></td>
<td>Macaca sinica</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>T 16 17.40(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manatee, Amazonian</strong></td>
<td>Trichechus inunguis</td>
<td>South America (Amazon R. basin)</td>
<td><strong>Cetacea</strong></td>
<td>T 16 NA 17.40(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manatee, West African</strong></td>
<td>Trichechus senegalensis</td>
<td>West Coast of Africa from Senegal R. to Cuenca R.</td>
<td><strong>Cetacea</strong></td>
<td>T 52 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manatee, West Indian</strong></td>
<td>Trichechus manatus</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td><strong>Cetacea</strong></td>
<td>E 1, 3 17.95(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mandrill</strong></td>
<td>Mandrillus (=Papio) sphinx</td>
<td>Equatorial West Africa</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>E 16 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mangabey, Tana River</strong></td>
<td>Cercocebus galeritus galeritus</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>E 3 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mangabey, white-collared</strong></td>
<td>Cercocebus torquatus</td>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>E 3 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marmoset, yellow</strong></td>
<td>Callithrix flaviceps</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>E 3, 15 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marmoset, black</strong></td>
<td>Callithrix aurita</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>E 233 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marmoset, cotton-top</strong></td>
<td>Callithrix jacchus</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>E 3, 15 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marmoset, white-eared</strong></td>
<td>Callithrix jacchus a.</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td><strong>Primates</strong></td>
<td>E 3, 15 NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Historic Range</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>When listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmot, Vancouver Island</td>
<td>Canada (Vancouver Island)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsupial, eastern jerboa</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsupial-mouse, large desert</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsupial-mouse, long-tailed</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten, Formosan yellow-throated</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, black colobus</td>
<td>Colobus satanas</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, black howler</td>
<td>Abyssinia pigra</td>
<td>Mexico, Guatemala, Belize</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, Diana</td>
<td>Cercopithecus diana</td>
<td>Coastal West Africa</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, E (langur), Guizhou snub-nosed</td>
<td>Rhinopithecus (+Pygathrix) brehmi</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, L'hoest's</td>
<td>Cercopithecus lhoesti</td>
<td>Upper eastern Congo R. Basin, Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, mantled howler</td>
<td>Abyssinia palliata (+vittosa)</td>
<td>Mexico to South America</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, Preuss' red colobus</td>
<td>Procolobus (=Colobus) preussi (+badus p.)</td>
<td>Borneo</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, probus</td>
<td>Nasalis larvatus</td>
<td>Costa Rica, Panama</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, red-backed squirrel</td>
<td>Samiria oerstedii</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, red-bellied</td>
<td>Cercopithecus erythraster</td>
<td>Western Nigeria</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, red-eared nose-spotted</td>
<td>Cercopithecus erythritus</td>
<td>Nigeria, Cameroon, Fernando Po</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, (=langur), Sichuan snub-nosed</td>
<td>Rhinopithecus (+Pygathrix) roxellana.</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, spider</td>
<td>Ateles geoffroyi froniatus</td>
<td>Costa Rica, Nicaragua</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, Tana River red colobus</td>
<td>Procolobus (=Colobus) rufo-mitratus (+badus r.)</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, (=langur), Tonkin snub-nosed.</td>
<td>Rhinopithecus (+Pygathrix) avunculus.</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, woolly spider</td>
<td>Brachyteles arachnoides</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, yellow-tailed woolly</td>
<td>Lagotrichia flavicuina</td>
<td>Andes of northern Peru</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, (=langur), Yunnam snub-nosed.</td>
<td>Rhinopithecus (+Pygathrix) bieli</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey, Zanzibar red colobus</td>
<td>Procolobus (=Colobus) permamali (+arki) kirk.</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain beaver, Point Arena</td>
<td>Aplodontia rufa nigra</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Alabama beach</td>
<td>Peromyscus polionotus ammonites</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Anastasia Island beach</td>
<td>Peromyscus polionotus phasma</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Australian native</td>
<td>Notomys aquilus</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Gould's</td>
<td>Zygopogon (=Notomys) pedunculatus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Gould's</td>
<td>Peromyscus polionotus allapatiensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Gould's</td>
<td>Peromyscus polionotus allapatiensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Gould's</td>
<td>Peromyscus polionotus allapatiensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Subspecies</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Key Largo cottontail</td>
<td>Peromyscus gossypinus</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, New Holland</td>
<td>Pseudomys novaehollandiae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Pacific pocket</td>
<td>Perognathus longimembris</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Perdido Key beach</td>
<td>Peromyscus polionotus</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL, FL)</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Pringle's meadow jumping</td>
<td>Zapus hudsonius pringlei</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (CO, WY)</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, salt marsh harvest</td>
<td>Peromyscus praecox</td>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, Shoal Creek</td>
<td>Pseudomys shortridgei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, smoky</td>
<td>Pseudomys fumeus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, southeastern beach</td>
<td>Peromyscus polionotus</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouse, St. Andrew beach</td>
<td>Peromyscus polionotus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muntjac, Fea's</td>
<td>Muntiacus feae</td>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Thailand, Burma</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native cat, eastern</td>
<td>Dasyurus viverrinus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbat</td>
<td>Myrmecobius fasciatus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocelot</td>
<td>Leopardus (=Felis) pardalis</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, TX) to Central and South America</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orangutan</td>
<td>Pongo pygmaeus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Borneo, Sumatra</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter, Cameroon clawless</td>
<td>Aonyx congicus (=congica)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cameroon, Nigeria</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter, giant</td>
<td>Pteronura brasiliensis</td>
<td></td>
<td>South America</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter, long-tailed</td>
<td>Lontra (=Lutra) longicaudis (incl. platensis)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter, marine</td>
<td>Lontra (=Lutra) felina</td>
<td></td>
<td>Peru to Straits of Magellan</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter, southern river</td>
<td>Lontra (=Lutra) provocax</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chile, Argentina</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter, southern sea</td>
<td>Enhydra lutris nereis</td>
<td></td>
<td>West Coast, U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA) south to Mexico (Baja California)</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panda, giant</td>
<td>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</td>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pangolin (=scaly anteater), Temnick's ground</td>
<td>Manis temni</td>
<td></td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panther, Florida</td>
<td>Puma (=Felis) concolor</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (LA and AR east to SC and FL)</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planigale, little</td>
<td>Planigale ingrami subtilissima</td>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planigale, southern</td>
<td>Planigale tenuecora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porcupine, thin-spined</td>
<td>Chaetomys subspinosus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possum, Leadbeater's</td>
<td>Gymnobelideus leadbeateri</td>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possum, mountain pygmy</td>
<td>BunyermVICES parvus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possum, scaly-tailed</td>
<td>Wylidi aquamicaudata</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Historic Range</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie dog, Mexican</td>
<td>Cynomys mexicanus</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie dog, Utah</td>
<td>Cynomys parvidens</td>
<td>U.S. (UT)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronghorn, peninsular</td>
<td>Antilocapra americana</td>
<td>Mexico (Baja California)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronghorn, Sonoran</td>
<td>Antilocapra americana</td>
<td>U.S. (AZ)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pudu</td>
<td>Pudu pudu</td>
<td>Southern South America</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puma (+mountain lion)</td>
<td>Puma (+Felis) concolor</td>
<td>Canada to South America</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puma, Costa Rican</td>
<td>Puma (+Felis) concolor</td>
<td>Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puma (+cougar), eastern</td>
<td>Puma (+Felis) concolor</td>
<td>Eastern North America</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quokka</td>
<td>Setonix brachyrus</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit, Lower Keys</td>
<td>Sylvilagus palustris</td>
<td>U.S. (FL)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit, riparian brush</td>
<td>Sylvilagus bachmani</td>
<td>U.S. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit, Rykyu</td>
<td>Pantalagus furcifer</td>
<td>Japan (Rykyu Islands)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit, volcano</td>
<td>Romerolagus diazi</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat, false water</td>
<td>Xeromys myoides</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat, sick-nest</td>
<td>Leporillus conditor</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat-kangaroo, brush-tailed</td>
<td>Bettongia penicillata</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat-kangaroo, desert (=plains)</td>
<td>Papueymus campestris</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat-kangaroo, Gaimard's</td>
<td>Bettongia gaimardi</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat-kangaroo, Lesueur's</td>
<td>Bettongia lesueurii</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat-kangaroo, Queensland</td>
<td>Bettongia tropica</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoceros, black</td>
<td>Dicerorhinus (syn. Paraceratherium)</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoceros, great Indian</td>
<td>Rhinoceros unicornis</td>
<td>India, Nepal</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoceros, Javan</td>
<td>Rhinoceros sondaicus</td>
<td>Thailand, Sikkim, Bangladesh, Malaysia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoceroses, northern white</td>
<td>Ceratotherium simum</td>
<td>Zaire, Sudan, Uganda, Central African Republic</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoceroses, Sumatran</td>
<td>Dicerorhinus (=Dicerorhinus)</td>
<td>Bangladesh to Vietnam to Indonesia to Bhutan</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice rat (=silver rice rat)</td>
<td>Oryzomys palustris</td>
<td>U.S. (FL)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saiga, Mongolian (antelope)</td>
<td>Saiga tatarica</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saik, southern bearded</td>
<td>Orychopotes satanas</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saik, white-nosed</td>
<td>Orychopotes albinasus</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seal, Steller (+northern)</td>
<td>Eumetopias jubatus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AK, CA, OR, WA, Canada, Russia; North Pacific Ocean</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seal, Caribbean monk</td>
<td>Monachus tropicalis</td>
<td>Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxonomy</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctocephalus townsendi</td>
<td>Seal, Guadalupe fur</td>
<td>U.S. (Farallon Islands of CA) south to Mexico (Isla Rattlesnake)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>1, 20, 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monachus schauinslandi</td>
<td>Seal, Hawaiian monk</td>
<td>U.S. (HI)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monachus manus</td>
<td>Seal, Mediterranean monk</td>
<td>Mediterranean, Northwest African Coast and Black Sea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoca hispida saimensis</td>
<td>Seal, Saimaa</td>
<td>Finland (Lake Saimaa)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bos gaurus</td>
<td>Seledang (=Gaurs)</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Southeast Asia, India</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naemorhedus (=Caprini) sumatraensis</td>
<td>Serow</td>
<td>East Asia, Sumatra</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leptailurus (=Felis) serval</td>
<td>Serval, Barbary</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovis amurensis</td>
<td>Shapo</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovis canadensis</td>
<td>Sheep, bighorn</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Western conterminous states), Canada (southwestern), Mexico (northern)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervus elaphus wallidhi</td>
<td>Shou</td>
<td>Tibet, Bhutan</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symphalangus syndactylus</td>
<td>Siamang</td>
<td>Malaysia, Indonesia</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pampheles spp.</td>
<td>Stiffkey</td>
<td>Malagasy Republic</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradypus torquatus</td>
<td>Sloth, Brazilian three-toed</td>
<td>Brazil (=Madagascar)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solenodon cubanus</td>
<td>Solenodon, Cuban</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solenodon paradoxus</td>
<td>Solenodon, Haitian</td>
<td>Dominican Republic, Haiti</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus grahamensis</td>
<td>Squirrel, Mount Graham red</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamiasciurus xanthurus brunneus</td>
<td>Squirrel, northern Idaho ground</td>
<td>U.S.A. (ID)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucous sabrinus lusus</td>
<td>Squirrel, Virginia northern flying</td>
<td>U.S.A. (VA, WV)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerbus elaphus barbarus</td>
<td>Stag, Barbary</td>
<td>Tunisia, Algeria</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervus elaphus hanglu</td>
<td>Stag, Kashmir</td>
<td>Kashmir</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neotragus (Nesotragus) moschatus</td>
<td>Sure, Zanzibar</td>
<td>Zanzibar (and nearby islands)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermitus jayakari</td>
<td>Tahr, Arabian</td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubalus mindorensis</td>
<td>Tamarind (=marmoset), golden-rumped (=golden-headed), spp.</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapirus indicus</td>
<td>Tamarind, pied</td>
<td>Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapirus pinicola</td>
<td>Tamarind, white-footed</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapirus bairdii</td>
<td>Tapir, Asian</td>
<td>Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapirus bairdii</td>
<td>Tapir, Central American</td>
<td>Southern Mexico to Colombia and Ecuador</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Habitat/Range</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapir, mountain</td>
<td>Tapirus pinchaque</td>
<td>Tapirus pinchaque</td>
<td>Colombia, Ecuador and possibly Peru and Venezuela</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapir, South American (=Brazilian)</td>
<td>Tapirus terrestris</td>
<td>Tapirus terrestris</td>
<td>Colombia and Venezuela south to Paraguay and Argentina.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarsier, Philippine</td>
<td>Tarsius syrichta</td>
<td>Tarsius syrichta</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger</td>
<td>Panthera tigris</td>
<td>Panthera tigris</td>
<td>Temperate and tropical Asia</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger, Tasmanian (=Thylacine)</td>
<td>Thylacinus cynocephalus</td>
<td>Thylacinus cynocephalus</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tikai</td>
<td>Cacajao spp.</td>
<td>Cacajao spp.</td>
<td>Peru, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vial</td>
<td>Ovis musimon (=orientalis)</td>
<td>Ovis musimon (=orientalis)</td>
<td>South America (Andes)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vole, Amargosa</td>
<td>Microtus californicus sorpresis</td>
<td>Microtus californicus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vole, Florida salt marsh</td>
<td>Microtus pennsylvanicus dukecampbelli</td>
<td>Microtus pennsylvanicus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vole, Huascalapi Mexican</td>
<td>Microtus mexicanus huascalapi</td>
<td>Microtus mexicanus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallaby, banded hare</td>
<td>Lagostropius fuscatus</td>
<td>Lagostropius fuscatus</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallaby, brindled nail-tailed</td>
<td>Onychogalea frater</td>
<td>Onychogalea frater</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallaby, Parma</td>
<td>Macropus parma</td>
<td>Macropus parma</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallaby, western hare</td>
<td>Lagochilotherium hirtipes</td>
<td>Lagochilotherium hirtipes</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallaby, yellow-footed rock</td>
<td>Petrogale xanthopus</td>
<td>Petrogale xanthopus</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale, blue</td>
<td>Balaeoptera musculus</td>
<td>Balaeoptera musculus</td>
<td>Oceanic</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale, bowhead</td>
<td>Balaena mysticetus</td>
<td>Balaena mysticetus</td>
<td>Oceanic (north latitudes only)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale, finback</td>
<td>Balaeoptera physalus</td>
<td>Balaeoptera physalus</td>
<td>Oceanic</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale, gray</td>
<td>Eucnemichetus robustus</td>
<td>Eucnemichetus robustus</td>
<td>North Pacific Ocean—coastal and Bering Sea, formerly North Atlantic Ocean.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale, humpback</td>
<td>Megaptera novaeangliae</td>
<td>Megaptera novaeangliae</td>
<td>Oceanic</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale, right</td>
<td>Balaena glacialis (incl. australis)</td>
<td>Balaena glacialis</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale, Sæ</td>
<td>Balaena mysticetus borealis</td>
<td>Balaena mysticetus borealis</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whale, sperm</td>
<td>Physeter catodon (=macrocephalus).</td>
<td>Physeter catodon</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf, gray</td>
<td>Canis lupus</td>
<td>Canis lupus</td>
<td>Holarctic</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf, maned</td>
<td>Chrysocyon brachyurus</td>
<td>Chrysocyon brachyurus</td>
<td>Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf, red</td>
<td>Canis rufus</td>
<td>U.S. A. (SE U.S.A., west to central TX).</td>
<td>Entire, except where listed as experimental populations below. U.S.A. (portions of NC and TN—see 17.84(c)(9)).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wombat, Queensland hairy-nosed</td>
<td>Lasiorhinus krefftii (formerly L. barnardi and L. gillespiei)</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodrat, Key Largo</td>
<td>Neotoma floridana smalli</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>E 4, 389</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodrat, riparian (San Joaquin Valley)</td>
<td>Neotoma fusipes sparia</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>E 687</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebra, Grey's</td>
<td>Equus grevyi</td>
<td>Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebra, Hartmann's mountain</td>
<td>Equus zebra hartmannae</td>
<td>Namibia, Angola</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebra, mountain</td>
<td>Equus zebra zebra</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akepa, Hawaii (honeycreeper)</td>
<td>Loxops coccineus coccineus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>E 2, 17.95(b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akepa, Maui (honeycreeper)</td>
<td>Loxops coccineus ochraceus</td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akepa, Kauai (honeycreeper)</td>
<td>Hemignathus munroi (=wilsoni)</td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albatross, Amsterdam</td>
<td>Diomedea antarctica</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Amsterdam Island, South Africa</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albatross, short-tailed</td>
<td>Phoebastria (=Diomedea) albatrus.</td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alethe, Tholoy</td>
<td>Alethe chloroptera</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackbird, yellow-shouldered</td>
<td>Agelaius xanthomus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR)</td>
<td>E 17, 17.95(b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobwhite, masked (quail)</td>
<td>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico (Sonora)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Booby, Abbott's</td>
<td>Sula albatross</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Christmas Island</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristlebird, western</td>
<td>Dasyornis longirostris</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristlebird, western rufous</td>
<td>Dasyornis brevirostris laticauda</td>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadbill, Guam</td>
<td>Myiagra leyroliae</td>
<td>Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam).</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulbul, Mauritius olivaceous</td>
<td>Hypsipetes bolborrhous olivaceus</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Mauritius, Eastern Atlantic Ocean—Azores</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullfinch, Sao Miguel (finch)</td>
<td>Pyrrhula pyrrhula murina</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Az), CA, OR, Mexico (Baja California).</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush-shrike, Ulugura</td>
<td>Malaconotus alius</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushman, New Zealand</td>
<td>Xenicus longipes</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bustard, great Indian</td>
<td>Ardeotis (=Choriotis) nigriceps</td>
<td>India, Pakistan</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahow (=Bermuda petrel)</td>
<td>Petrelodroma cahow</td>
<td>North Atlantic Ocean—Bermuda, U.S.A. (AZ), LA, NM, TX, south to Panama; Cuba.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caracara, Audubon's crested</td>
<td>Polyborus plancus audubonii</td>
<td>South American Ocean—U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condor, Andean</td>
<td>Vultur gryphus</td>
<td>Colombia to Chile and Argentina—U.S.A. (AZ, CA, OR), Mexico (Baja California).</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condor, California</td>
<td>Gymnogyps californianus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, CA, OR), Mexico (Baja California).</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coot, Hawaiian (=`alae-keroker)</td>
<td>Fulica americana alae</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotinga, banded</td>
<td>Coeligena maculata</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Historic Range</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotinga, white-winged</td>
<td>Xipholena atripalpusa</td>
<td>G. nigricollis</td>
<td>China (Tibet)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, black-necked</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. canadensis nesiotes</td>
<td>West Indies–Cuba</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, Cuba sandhill</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. monacha</td>
<td>Japan, Russia</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, hooded</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. japonensis</td>
<td>China, Japan, Korea, Russia</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, Japanese</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. canadensis pulla</td>
<td>U.S.A. (MS)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, Mississippi sandhill</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. leucogeranus</td>
<td>U.S., Sibera to India, including Iran and China.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, Siberian white</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. vipio</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crane, whooping</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. americana</td>
<td>Canada, U.S.A. (Rocky Mountains east to Carolinas), Mexico.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeper, Hawaii</td>
<td>Oreomystis (=Loxops) manu</td>
<td>G. nigricollis</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeper, Molokai (=akakawahi)</td>
<td>Oreomystis (=Oreomystis, (=Loxops) flammata</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creeper, Oahu (=alauawahi)</td>
<td>Oreomystis (=Oreomystis, (=Loxops) maculata</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow, Hawaiian (=alaula)</td>
<td>Corvus hawaiiensis (=toepicus)</td>
<td>G. leucognaphalus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR), Dominican Republic, Haiti.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow, Hawaiian (=alaula)</td>
<td>Crow, Hawaiian (=alaula)</td>
<td>G. leucognaphalus</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtaw, Eskimo</td>
<td>Numerius borealis</td>
<td>G. kubaryi</td>
<td>Western Pacific Ocean–U.S.A. (Guam, Rota).</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow, white-necked</td>
<td>Corvus leucognaphalus</td>
<td>G. blumenbachii</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow, white-necked</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. blumenbachii</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curassow, razor-billed</td>
<td>Mitu (=Corax) mity mity</td>
<td>G. blumenbachii</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curassow, red-billed</td>
<td>Ox blumenbachii</td>
<td>G. blumenbachii</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curassow, Trinidad white-headed</td>
<td>Pipile pipile pipile</td>
<td>G. blumenbachii</td>
<td>West Indies–Trinidad</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curlew, Eskimo</td>
<td>Numerius borealis</td>
<td>G. kubaryi</td>
<td>Alaska and northern Canada to Argentina.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dove, cloven-feathered</td>
<td>Drapetalia hirsutica</td>
<td>G. kubaryi</td>
<td>southwestern Pacific Ocean–New Caledonia.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dove, Grenada gray-fronted</td>
<td>Lophotila rufafla wellsi</td>
<td>G. kubaryi</td>
<td>West Indies–Grenada</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck, Hawaiian (=koloa)</td>
<td>Anas witrackiana</td>
<td>G. nipalensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck, Layson</td>
<td>Anas ayoyamensis</td>
<td>G. nipalensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck, pink-headed</td>
<td>Photoreussa cryophiloides</td>
<td>G. nipalensis</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck, white-winged wood</td>
<td>Carina sarulata</td>
<td>G. nipalensis</td>
<td>Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle, bald</td>
<td>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</td>
<td>G. kubaryi</td>
<td>North America south to northern Mexico</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle, Greenland white-tailed</td>
<td>Haliaeetus albicilla greenlandicus</td>
<td>G. kubaryi</td>
<td>Greenland and adjacent Atlantic islands.</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle, harpy</td>
<td>Haliaeetus albicilla</td>
<td>G. kubaryi</td>
<td>Mexico south to Argentina</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle, Madagascar sea</td>
<td>Haliaeetus vociferoides</td>
<td>G. kubaryi</td>
<td>Mexico south to Argentina</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle, Madagascar serpent</td>
<td>Eudromys asiae</td>
<td>G. kubaryi</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>190202T.XXX.prm02</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eagle, Philippine (monkey-eating)</td>
<td>Phaethopomphila jefferyi</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle, Spanish imperial</td>
<td>Aquila heliaca adalberti</td>
<td>Spain, Morocco, Algeria</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egret, Chinese</td>
<td>Egretta evansi</td>
<td>China, Korea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eider, spectacled</td>
<td>Somateria (=Actornetta, Lamponetta) fischeri</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AK), Russia</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eider, Steller's</td>
<td>Polysticta stelleri</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AK), Russia</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Elepaio</em>, O'ahu</td>
<td>Chasempis sandwichensis fischeri</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AK)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falcon, Eurasian peregrine</td>
<td>Falco peregrinus peregrinus</td>
<td>Europe, Eurasia south to Africa and Middle East</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falcon, northern aplomado</td>
<td>Falco femoralis septentrionalis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, NM, TX), Mexico, Guatemala</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finch, Layson (honeycreeper)</td>
<td>Telespyca (=Psittirostra) cantans</td>
<td>South Pacific Ocean—Tahiti</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finch, Nihoa (honeycreeper)</td>
<td>Telespyca (=Psittirostra) ultima</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flycatcher, Euler's</td>
<td>Empidonax euleri johnstonei</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO, NM, TX, UT), Mexico</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flycatcher, Seychelles paradise</td>
<td>Terpsiphone conringi</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Seychelles</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flycatcher, southwestern willow</td>
<td>Empidonax traillii extimus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO, NM, TX, UT), Mexico</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flycatcher, Tahiti</td>
<td>Pomarea nigra</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Tahiti</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fody, Mauritius</td>
<td>Foudia rubra</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Mauritius</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fody, Rodrigues</td>
<td>Foudia flavicans</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Rodrigues Island (Mauritius)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fody, Seychelles (weaver-finch)</td>
<td>Foudia sechellarum</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Seychelles</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francolin, Djibouti</td>
<td>Francolinus drhoepectus</td>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasswren, Eyrean (flycatcher)</td>
<td>Amytornis goyderi</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grebe, Alatna</td>
<td>Podilymbus gigas</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grebe, Attitian</td>
<td>Podilymbus gigas</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenshank, Nordmann's</td>
<td>Tringa guttifer</td>
<td>Russia, Japan, south to Malaya, Borneo</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guan, horned</td>
<td>Oreophasis derbianus</td>
<td>Guatemala, Mexico</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guan, white-winged</td>
<td>Penelope albipennis</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guineafowl, white-breasted</td>
<td>Agelastes melaspleides</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guineafowl, white-crested</td>
<td>Agelastes melaspleides</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guila, Audouin's</td>
<td>Larus audouinii</td>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guila, rectic</td>
<td>Larus relicus</td>
<td>India, China</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawk, Galapagos</td>
<td>Buteo galapagoensis</td>
<td>Ecuador (Galapagos Island(s))</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawk, Puerto Rican broad-winged</td>
<td>Buteo platypterus brunnescens</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawk, Puerto Rican sharp-shinned</td>
<td>Accipter striatus senador</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermit (hummingbird), hook-billed</td>
<td>Ramphodon (=Glaucis) dohmi</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeycreeper, crested</td>
<td>Palmeira dolei</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Historic Range</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where en-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeyeater, helmeted</td>
<td>Lichenostomus melanops casidix (=Meliphaga c.)</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornbill, helmeted</td>
<td>Buceros (=Rhinoplax) vigil</td>
<td>Thailand, Malaysia</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibis, Japanese crested</td>
<td>Nipponia nippon</td>
<td>China, Japan, Russia, Korea</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibis, northern bald</td>
<td>Geronticus eremita</td>
<td>Southern Europe, southwestern Asia, northern Africa</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagu</td>
<td>Rhynochetos jubatus</td>
<td>South Pacific Ocean—New Caledonia</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakapo (=owl-parrot)</td>
<td>Strigops habroptilus</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kestrel, Mauritius</td>
<td>Falco punctatus</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Mauritius</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kestrel, Seychelles</td>
<td>Falco area</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Seychelles Islands</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingfisher, Guam Micronesian</td>
<td>Halcyon cinnamomina</td>
<td>West Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kite, Cuba hook-billed</td>
<td>Ornithorhynchus uncinatus wilsonii</td>
<td>West Indies—Cuba</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kite, Everglade snail</td>
<td>Rosthamus sociabilis plumbeus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL), Cuba</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kite, Grenada hook-billed</td>
<td>Ornithorhynchus uncinatus minus</td>
<td>West Indies—Grenada</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lark, Raso</td>
<td>Alauda razae</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macaw, glaucous</td>
<td>Anodorhynchus glaucus</td>
<td>Pacific Ocean—Raso Island (Cape Verde)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macaw, indigo</td>
<td>Anodorhynchus leari</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macaw, little blue</td>
<td>Cyanopitta spinii</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magpie-robin, Seychelles (thrush)</td>
<td>Copysyllus aeneus</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Seychelles Islands</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malimbe, Ibidan</td>
<td>Malimbus ibadanensis</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallards</td>
<td>Anas platyrhynchos</td>
<td>Sri Lanka (=Ceylon)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallard, Mariana</td>
<td>Anas oustaleti</td>
<td>West Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam, Mariana Islands)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Megapode, Maleo</td>
<td>Macropodidae maleo</td>
<td>Indonesia (Celebes)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Megapode, Micronesian (=La Perouse’s)</td>
<td>Megapodius latrope</td>
<td>West Pacific Ocean—Palau Islands</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Millerbird</td>
<td>Acrocephalus familiaris kingi</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monarch, Tinian (old world flycatcher)</td>
<td>Monarcha takatsukasae</td>
<td>West Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Mariana Islands)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorhen (=gallinule), Hawaiian common</td>
<td>Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moorhen (=gallinule), Mariana common</td>
<td>Gallinula chloropus guami</td>
<td>West Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam, Tinian, Saipan, Pagan)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murrelet, marbled</td>
<td>Brachyramphus marmoratus marmoratus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AK, CA, OR, WA), Canada (B.C.)</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA)</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nightjar (=whip-poor-will), Puerto Rican</td>
<td>Caprimulgus vociferus</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nukupuu (=honeycreeper)</td>
<td>Hemignathus lucidus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuthatch, Algerian</td>
<td>Sitta irrorata</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Country/Location</td>
<td>Status 17.95(a)</td>
<td>NA Status 17.95(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’o, Kauai (= o’o’o’a) (honeyeater)</td>
<td>Motacilla braccatus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrich, Arabian</td>
<td>Struthio camelus syriacus</td>
<td>Jordan, Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ostrich, West African</td>
<td>Struthio camelus spatzi</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’u (honeycreeper)</td>
<td>Psittirostra psittacea</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, Anjoan scops</td>
<td>Otus saltus capnodes</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Oro Island</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, giant scops</td>
<td>Minuuku (=Otus gurneyi)</td>
<td>Philippines—Mindanao and</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, Madagascar red</td>
<td>Tyto soumagnei</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, Mexican spotted</td>
<td>Stix occidentalis lucida</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>E 3 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, northern spotted</td>
<td>Stix occidentalis curnina</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, CO, NM, TX, UT)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, Seychelles scops</td>
<td>Otus magicus (=insularis)</td>
<td>Mediterranean Islands</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owl, Morden’s (=akokoke)</td>
<td>Otus keneae</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>E 3 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oystercatcher, Canadian black</td>
<td>Haematopus meadewaldii</td>
<td>Atlantic Ocean—Canary Islands</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psilla (honeycreeper)</td>
<td>Loxioides (=Philotreis)ballae</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakeet, blue-throated (=oathreddened)</td>
<td>Pyrrhura cuentiana</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E 3 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakeet, Forbes’</td>
<td>Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakeet, golden</td>
<td>Atrina guaraubula</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E 15 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakeet, golden-shoudered (=hooded)</td>
<td>Psophotis chrysopelia</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E 3 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakeet, Mauritius</td>
<td>Ptilacteau echo</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Mauritius</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakeet, Norfolk Island</td>
<td>Cyanoramphus cooki (=novaevallidaei c.)</td>
<td>Australia (Nordolf Island)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakeet, orange-bellied</td>
<td>Neophema chrysogaster</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E 4 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakeet, parrot (=beautiful) (=goreo)</td>
<td>Psophotis pulcherrimus</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E 4 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakeet, scarlet-breasted (=splendid)</td>
<td>Neophema pulchella</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E 4 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parakeet, turquoise</td>
<td>Neophema pulchella</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E 3 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, Bahamian or Cuban</td>
<td>Amazona fusciceps</td>
<td>West Indies—Cuba, Bahamas,</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, ground</td>
<td>Paroaria wallace</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E 6 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, imperial</td>
<td>Amazona imperialis</td>
<td>West Indies—Dominica</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, night (=Australian)</td>
<td>Geopittacus occidentalis</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E 3 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, Puerto Rican</td>
<td>Amazona vittata</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR)</td>
<td>E 1 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, red-browed</td>
<td>Amazona rhodopyrrhena</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E 3 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, red-capped</td>
<td>Pionopsitta pileata</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E 15 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, red-necked</td>
<td>Amazona aurea</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E 15 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, red-spectated</td>
<td>Amazona pretrei pretrei</td>
<td>Brazil, Argentina</td>
<td>E 401 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, red-tailed</td>
<td>Amazona brasiliensis</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E 571 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, Seychelles lesser vasa</td>
<td>Coracopsis nigris kerily</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Seychelles</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, St. Vincent</td>
<td>Amazona guldinii</td>
<td>West Indies—St. Vincent</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, St. Lucia</td>
<td>Amazona versicolor</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E 3 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, thick-billed</td>
<td>Rhynchositta pachyryncha</td>
<td>Mexico, U.S.A. (AZ, NM)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, vinaceous-breasted</td>
<td>Amazona vinacea</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>E 15 17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot, Maui (=honeycreeper)</td>
<td>Psephotis coriarius</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Historic Range</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelican, brown</td>
<td>Pelecanus occidentalis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Carolinas to TX, CA, OR, WA), West Indies, coastal Central and South America.</td>
<td>Entire, except U.S. Atlantic coast, FL, AL.</td>
<td>E 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelican, Galapagos</td>
<td>Spheniscus mendiculus</td>
<td>Ecuador (Galapagos Islands)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrel, Hawaiian dark-rumped</td>
<td>Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrel, Madeira (=crested)</td>
<td>Pterodroma madeira</td>
<td>Atlantic Ocean—Madeira Island</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrel, Mascarene black</td>
<td>Pterodroma aterrima</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Mauritius (Re- union Island)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, bar-tailed</td>
<td>Symaticus humiae</td>
<td>Burma, China</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, Blyth's tragopan</td>
<td>Tragopan blythii</td>
<td>Burma, China</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, brown-eared</td>
<td>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, Cabot's tragopan</td>
<td>Tragopan caboti</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, cheer</td>
<td>Catreus wallichii</td>
<td>India, Nepal, Pakistan</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, Chinese monal</td>
<td>Lophophorus lhuysii</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, Edward's</td>
<td>Lophura edwardsi</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, Elliot's</td>
<td>Symaticus elliot</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, Imperial</td>
<td>Lophura imperialis</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, Mikkado</td>
<td>Symaticus mikkado</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, Palawan peacock</td>
<td>Polyplectron emphanum</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, scalier's monal</td>
<td>Lophophorus scalaris</td>
<td>Burma, China, India</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, Swinhoe's</td>
<td>Lophura swinhoii</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, western tragopan</td>
<td>Tragopan melanoleucus</td>
<td>India, Pakistan</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant, white eared</td>
<td>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</td>
<td>China (Tibet), India</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon, Azores wood</td>
<td>Columba palumbus azorica</td>
<td>East Atlantic Ocean—Azores</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon, Mindoro imperial (=zone- tailed)</td>
<td>Ducula mindorensis</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon, Mindoro monal</td>
<td>Lophura palumbus mindorensis</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon, Puerto Rican plain</td>
<td>Columba inornata major</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon, white-tailed laurel</td>
<td>Lophura cyanura</td>
<td>Atlantic Ocean—Canary Islands</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping-guan, black-fronted</td>
<td>Pipile jacutinga</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pita, Koch's</td>
<td>Pita kochi</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plover, New Zealand shore</td>
<td>Thinornis novaezeelandiae</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plover, piping</td>
<td>Charadrius melodus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Great Lakes, northern Great Plains, Atlantic and Gulf coasts, PR, VI), Canada, Mexico, Bahamas, West Indies, do</td>
<td>Entire, except those areas where listed as endangered above.</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plover, western snow</td>
<td>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO, KS, NM, NV, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA), Mexico (within 50 miles of Pacific coast)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pochard, Madagascar</td>
<td>Aythya inornata</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</td>
<td>Prairie-chicken, Attwater's greater</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaudoctum brasiliense calcareum</td>
<td>Pygmy-owl, cactus renugens</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, TX), Mexico</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guynyx montezumae menoni</td>
<td>Quail, Merriam's Montezuma</td>
<td>Mexico (Vera Cruz)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoromachrus mocinno</td>
<td>Quail, Manuslook</td>
<td>Mexico to Panama</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallus pectoralis muelleri</td>
<td>Rail, Aucland Island</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallus longirostris obsolus</td>
<td>Rail, California clapper</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallus averyi</td>
<td>Rail, Guam</td>
<td>Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallus longirostris levipes</td>
<td>Rail, light-footed clapper</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA), Mexico (Baja California)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallirallus (=Tricholimnas)</td>
<td>Rail, Lord Howe wood</td>
<td>Australia (Lord Howe Island)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rallus longirostris yumanensis</td>
<td>Rail, Yuma clapper</td>
<td>Mexico, U.S.A. (AZ, CA)</td>
<td>U.S.A. only</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhea (=Pterocnemia) coronata</td>
<td>Rhea, lesser (incl. Darwin's)</td>
<td>Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroica taveisi</td>
<td>Robin, Chatham Island</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcanator (=Molulatrix) ornatus</td>
<td>Robin, dasplet mountain</td>
<td>Mozambique, Tanzania</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroica multicolor multicolor</td>
<td>Robin, scarlet-breasted (flycatcher)</td>
<td>Australia (Norfolk Island)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallirallus (=Gallirallus) sylvestris</td>
<td>Rail, Lord Howe wood</td>
<td>Australia (Lord Howe Island)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copsychus niger cebuensis</td>
<td>Scrub-bird, noisy</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphonia coeca coeca</td>
<td>Shama, Cebu black (thrush)</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puffinus auriculuris (=puffinus)</td>
<td>Shearwater, Newell's Townsend's (formerly Mani) (=a'o)</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanius ludovicianus meanasi</td>
<td>Shrike, San Clemente loggerhead</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carduellis (=Spinus) cucullata</td>
<td>Sparrow, Cape Sable seaside</td>
<td>South America</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammodramus (=Ammodramus) maritimus missibilis</td>
<td>Sparrow, Florida grasshopper</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammodramus savannatum floridanus.</td>
<td>Sparrow, Florida grasshopper</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphipala belu clementinae</td>
<td>Sparrow, San Clemente sage</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accipiter franciae pusillus</td>
<td>Sparrowhawk, Anjouan Island</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Comoro Islands</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anous pelzeli</td>
<td>Staving, Ponape mountain</td>
<td>West Pacific Ocean—Federated States of Micronesia</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucopsar rhoticardi</td>
<td>Staving, Rothchild's (myna)</td>
<td>Indonesia (Bali)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrmatopus mexicanus</td>
<td>Still, Hawaiian (=a'e'o)</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocania boydiana (=oconia b)</td>
<td>Stork, Oriental white</td>
<td>China, Japan, Korea, Russia</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycteria americana</td>
<td>Stork, wood</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA, AZ, TX, to Carolinas), Mexico, C. and S. America</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectaria prigoginii</td>
<td>Sunbird, Marungu</td>
<td>Zaire</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerodramus vanicolensis bartchi</td>
<td>Swiftlet, Maniug (=vanikoro)</td>
<td>Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam, Rota, Trinian, Salipan, Agiguan)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anas aucklandica neesiotes</td>
<td>Teal, Campbell Island flightless</td>
<td>New Zealand (Campbell Island)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where en-dangered or threatened</td>
<td>Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tern, California least</td>
<td>Sterna antillarum (=albifrons) browni.</td>
<td>Mexico, U.S.A. (CA) ...do......................</td>
<td>E 2, 3 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tern, least</td>
<td>Sterna antillarum</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Miss. R. Basin, CA), Greater and Lesser Antilles, Bahamas, Mexico; winters Central America, northern South America.</td>
<td>E 182 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tern, roseate</td>
<td>Sterna dougali dougali</td>
<td>Tropical and temperate coasts of Atlantic Basin and East Africa.</td>
<td>E 296 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T 282 17.95(b) NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrasher, white-breasted</td>
<td>Ramphocinclus brachyurus</td>
<td>West Indies—St. Lucia, Martinique.</td>
<td>E 3 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrush, large Kauai</td>
<td>Myadestes (=Phaeornis) myadestinus.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E 2 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrush, Motokai (=oloma`o)</td>
<td>Myadestes (=Phaeornis)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E 2 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrush, small Kauai (=puaoihi)</td>
<td>Myadestes (=Phaeornis) palmeri</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>E 3 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrush, Taita</td>
<td>Turdus olivaceus helleri</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>E 1 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinamou, solitary</td>
<td>Tinamus solitarius</td>
<td>Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina</td>
<td>E 15 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towhee, Iroo California (=brown)</td>
<td>Pipilo crassil (+=uscus) eermophilius.</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>E 294 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumbier, Martinique (thrasher)</td>
<td>Onciocerthia ruficauca gutturalis</td>
<td>West Indies—Martinique</td>
<td>E 3 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turaco, Bannerman's</td>
<td>Tauraco bannermani</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>E 571 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtle dove, Seychelles</td>
<td>Streptopelia picturata rostrata</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Seychelles</td>
<td>E 571 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanga, Polen's</td>
<td>Xenoïptéris poleni</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>T 571 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanga, Van Dam's</td>
<td>Xenoïptéris dami</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T 571 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vireo, black-capped</td>
<td>Vireo atricapillus</td>
<td>Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina</td>
<td>E 294 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vireo, least Bell's</td>
<td>Vireo bellii pusillus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA, Mexico)</td>
<td>E 228 17.95(b) NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanderer, plain (=collared-hemipode).</td>
<td>Pluvianus torquatus</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E 6 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanderer, plain (=collared-hemipode).</td>
<td>Pluvianus torquatus</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>E 294 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warbler (Old World), Aldabra</td>
<td>Nesillas aldabranus</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Seychelles</td>
<td>E 571 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warbler (Old World), Aldabra</td>
<td>Nesillas aldabranus</td>
<td>Aldabra Island.</td>
<td>E 571 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warbler (wood), Bachman’s</td>
<td>Vernivora bachmani</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Southeastern), Cuba</td>
<td>E 1, 3 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warbler (wood), Barbados yellow</td>
<td>Dendroica paechthia paechthia</td>
<td>West Indies—Barbados</td>
<td>E 3 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warbler (wood), golden-cheeked</td>
<td>Dendroica chrysoparia</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX, Mexico, Guatemala), Honduras, Nicaragua, Belize.</td>
<td>E 387E, 411 NN NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warbler (wood), Kirland’s</td>
<td>Dendroica kirlandi</td>
<td>U.S.A. (Kirland M), Canada, West Indies—Bahama Islands.</td>
<td>E 1, 3 NA NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Type</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Geographic Range</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warbler (Old World), nightingale</td>
<td>Acrocephalus luscinia</td>
<td>West Pacific Ocean—U.S.A.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warbler (Old World), Rodrigues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warbler (wood), Semper’s</td>
<td>Leucopeza semperi</td>
<td>West Indies—St. Lucia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warbler (Old World), Seychelles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattle-eye, banded</td>
<td>Phytosteria latirisica</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3, 517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaver, Clark’s</td>
<td>Ploceus goliath</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wren, western</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-eye, bridled</td>
<td>Zosterops conspicilatus</td>
<td>Western Pacific Ocean—U.S.A. (Guam)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-eye, Norfolk Island</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-eye, Ponape greater</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-eye, Seychelles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, imperial</td>
<td>Campephilus imperialis</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, ivory-billed</td>
<td>Campephilus principalis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (southcentral and southeastern), Cuba</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1, 3, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodpecker, red-cockaded</td>
<td>Picosini (=Dendrocolaptinae) borealis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (southcentral and southeastern), Cuba</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wren, Trinidad’s</td>
<td>Dryocopus javensis richardsoni</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wren, Guadeloupe house</td>
<td>Troglodytes aedon guadeloupensis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wren, St. Lucia house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPTORS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alligator, American</td>
<td>Alligator mississippiensis</td>
<td>Southeastern U.S.A.</td>
<td>T(S/A)</td>
<td>1, 11, 20, 51, 60, 113, 134, 186, 269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alligator, Chinese</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anole, Culebra Island giant</td>
<td>Anolis roosevelti</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR—Culebra Island)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15, 17.95(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boa, Jamaican</td>
<td>Epicrates albisignatus</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boa, Mona</td>
<td>Epicrates montesinos monensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>17.95(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boa, Puerto Rican</td>
<td>Epicrates inornatus</td>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boa, Round Island [unnamed]</td>
<td>Boliviera multicornata</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Mauritius</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boa, Virgin Islands tree</td>
<td>Epicrates montesinos grani</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR), British Virgin Islands</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caiman, Agapantes River</td>
<td>Caiman crocodilus apaparonensis</td>
<td>Amazon basin</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caiman, black</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caiman, broad-snouted</td>
<td>Caiman latistis</td>
<td>Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caiman, brown</td>
<td>Caiman crocodilus fuscus (includes Caiman crocodilus chalapaensis)</td>
<td>Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru</td>
<td>T(S/A)</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caiman, common</td>
<td>Caiman crocodilus crocodilus</td>
<td>Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru</td>
<td>T(S/A)</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caiman, yacare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caiman, yacare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caiman, yacare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Historic Range</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuckwalla, San Esteban Island</td>
<td>Sauromalus varius</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, African dwarf</td>
<td>Osteolaemus tetraspis tetraspis</td>
<td>West Africa</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 15, 15A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, African slender-snouted</td>
<td>Crocodylus cataphractus</td>
<td>Western and central Africa</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, American</td>
<td>Osteolaemus acutus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL), Mexico, Caribbean, Central and South America.</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 10, 87, 17.95(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, Ceylon mugger</td>
<td>Osteolaemus pakistatis kimbula</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, Congo dwarf</td>
<td>Osteolaemus tetraspis ceborni</td>
<td>Congo R. drainage</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, Cuban</td>
<td>Osteolaemus rhombifer</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, Morelet's</td>
<td>Osteolaemus moreleti</td>
<td>Mexico, Belize, Guatemala</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, mugger</td>
<td>Osteolaemus pakistatis palustris</td>
<td>India, Pakistan, Iran, Bangladesh, Africa, Middle East</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, Nile</td>
<td>Osteolaemus niloticus</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, Orinoco</td>
<td>Osteolaemus intermedius</td>
<td>South America—Orinoco R. basin</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, Philippine</td>
<td>Osteolaemus novoguineae minderensis</td>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, saltwater (+estuarine)</td>
<td>Osteolaemus pustus</td>
<td>Southeast Asia, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Islands of the West Pacific Ocean.</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 87, 585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocodile, Siamese</td>
<td>Osteolaemus siamensis</td>
<td>Southeast Asia, Malay Peninsula, Pakistan, Burma, Bangladesh, India, Nepal.</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gecko, day</td>
<td>Plica sphenodon</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Mauritius</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gecko, Monito</td>
<td>Sphenodonameleon microlepidotus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR—Guam)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 129, 17.95(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gecko, Round Island day</td>
<td>Plica guentheri</td>
<td>Indian Ocean—Mauritius</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gecko, Serpent Island</td>
<td>Cyrtodactylus serpensina</td>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Ackins ground</td>
<td>Cyrtodactylus niloticus</td>
<td>West Indies—Bahamas</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Allen’s Cay</td>
<td>Cyclura cychlura</td>
<td>West Indies—Bahamas</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Andros Island ground</td>
<td>Cyclura cychlura inornata</td>
<td>West Indies—British Virgin Islands (Anegada Island)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Anegada ground</td>
<td>Cyclura picta</td>
<td>West Indies—British Virgin Islands (Anegada Island)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Barrington land</td>
<td>Cyclura picta</td>
<td>West Indies—British Virgin Islands (Anegada Island)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Cayman Brac ground</td>
<td>Cyclura cychlura fiji</td>
<td>Ecuador (Galapagos Islands)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Cuban ground</td>
<td>Cyclura nubila</td>
<td>West Indies—Cayman Islands</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Exuma Island</td>
<td>Cyclura cychlura</td>
<td>West Indies—Bahamas</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Fiji banded</td>
<td>Brachylophus fasciatus</td>
<td>Pacific—Fiji</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Fiji crested</td>
<td>Brachylophus virescens</td>
<td>Pacific—Fiji</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Grand Cayman ground</td>
<td>Cyclura nubila lewis</td>
<td>West Indies—Cayman Islands</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Jamaican</td>
<td>Cyclura cychlura</td>
<td>West Indies—Jamaica</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Mayaugana</td>
<td>Cyclura cychlura</td>
<td>West Indies—Bahamas</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Mona ground</td>
<td>Cyclura cychlura</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR—Mona Island)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T 33, 17.95(c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, Turks and Caicos</td>
<td>Cyclura cychlura</td>
<td>West Indies—Turks and Caicos Islands</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Range/Location</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Section(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana, White Cay ground</td>
<td>Cyclura rileyi cristata</td>
<td>U.S. (CA)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard, blunt-nosed leopard</td>
<td>Gambelia (=Crotaphytus) silus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard, Coachella Valley fringe-toed</td>
<td>Uma inornata</td>
<td>U.S. (CA)</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard, Hierro giant</td>
<td>Gallotia simonyi simonyi</td>
<td>Spain (Canary Islands)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard, Ibiza wall</td>
<td>Podarcis pityusensis</td>
<td>Spain (Balearic Islands)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard, Island night</td>
<td>Xantusia (=Klauberina) riversiana</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard, Maria Island ground</td>
<td>Cnemidophorus vanzoi</td>
<td>West Indies (St. Lucia, Maria Islands)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard, St. Croix ground</td>
<td>Ameiva polops</td>
<td>U.S.A. (VI)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor, desert</td>
<td>Varanus griseus</td>
<td>North Africa to Aral Sea, through Central Asia to Pakistan, North-West India.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor, Indian (=Bengal)</td>
<td>Varanus bengalensis</td>
<td>Iran, Iraq, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Burma, Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Gulf States, Western Asia, Mediterranean, North Africa, Europe.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor, Komodo Island</td>
<td>Varanus komodoensis</td>
<td>Indonesia (Komodo, Rinjani, Buru, Flores, etc.)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor, yellow</td>
<td>Varanus salvator</td>
<td>West Pakistan through India to Australia and New Guinea.</td>
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<td>Rattlesnake, Aruba Island</td>
<td>Crotalus unicolor</td>
<td>Aruba Island (Netherlands Antilles)</td>
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<td>Rattlesnake, New Mexican ridge-nosed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sea turtle, green</td>
<td>Chelonia mydas</td>
<td>Circumglobal in tropical and temperate seas and oceans.</td>
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<td>Sea turtle, hawksbill (=carey)</td>
<td>Eretmochelys imbricata</td>
<td>Tropical seas</td>
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<td>Sea turtle, Kemp’s (=Atlantic) ridley</td>
<td>Lepidochelys kempii</td>
<td>Tropical and temperate seas in Atlantic Basin, including Gulf of Mexico.</td>
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Note: The table continues with similar entries for other species, but the above entries are representative of the format and content of the table.
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<th>Common name</th>
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<th>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>When listed</th>
<th>Critical habitat</th>
<th>Special rules</th>
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<td>E 600</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Salamander, Texas blind</td>
<td>Typhlonectes carolinensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>E 1</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toad, arroyo (=arroyo south-western)</td>
<td>Bufo microscaphus californicus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA), Mexico</td>
<td>E 568</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toad, Cameron</td>
<td>Bufo superiarius</td>
<td>Equatorial Africa</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E 15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Toad, Houston</td>
<td>Bufo houstonensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>E 2</td>
<td>17.995</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toad, Monte Verde golden</td>
<td>Bufo peringueyi</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>E 15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toad, Puerto Rican crested</td>
<td>Plethodon lemu</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR), British Virgin Islands</td>
<td>T 283</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Toad, Wyoming</td>
<td>Bufo hemipholis baxteri</td>
<td>U.S.A. (WY)</td>
<td>E 138</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Toads, African viviparous</td>
<td>Nectophrynoides spp.</td>
<td>Tanzania, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Liberia, Ethiopia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E 15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>FISHES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ailis Balik (trout)</td>
<td>Salmo plumosus</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ayu-modoki (loach)</td>
<td>Hynobius platymystax</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blindcat, Mexican (catfish)</td>
<td>Priopeltis phaeophthalma</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonytongue, Asian</td>
<td>Scleropages formosus</td>
<td>Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E 15</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Catfish (unnamed)</td>
<td>Pangasius sutchi</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E 3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catfish, Thailand giant</td>
<td>Pangasianodon gigas</td>
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<td>E 3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Catfish, Yaqui</td>
<td>Ictalurus pricei</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico</td>
<td>E 157</td>
<td>17.995</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Cavefish, Alabama</td>
<td>Speoplatyrhinus pousoni</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL)</td>
<td>E 28, 328</td>
<td>17.995</td>
<td>e</td>
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<td>Cavefish, Ozark</td>
<td>Ambystoma texanum</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AR, MO, OK)</td>
<td>T 164</td>
<td>17.995</td>
<td>e</td>
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<td>Chub, bonytail</td>
<td>Gila elegans</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO, NV, UT, WA, WY)</td>
<td>E 92</td>
<td>17.995</td>
<td>e</td>
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<td>Chub, Bonne Lake</td>
<td>Gila bonariensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (OR)</td>
<td>E 94E</td>
<td>17.995</td>
<td>e</td>
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<td>Species</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td>Chub, Chihuahua</td>
<td>Gila nigrescens</td>
<td>T 132</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NM, Mexico (Chihuahua))</td>
<td>17.44(g)</td>
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<td>Chub, humpback</td>
<td>Gila cypha</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, CO, UT, WY)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chub, Mohave tui</td>
<td>Gila bicolor mojavensis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chub, Oregon</td>
<td>Oregonichthys (=Hybopsis) crameri</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (OR)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chub, Owens tui</td>
<td>Gila bicolor smithi</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chub, Pahranagat roundtail (=bonytail)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chub, slender</td>
<td>Erimystax (=Hybopsis) calvus</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TN, VA)</td>
<td>17.44(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chub, Sonora</td>
<td>Gila dianae</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico</td>
<td>17.44(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chub, spotfin (=turquoise shiner)</td>
<td>Cyprinella (=Hybopsis) monacha</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL, GA, NC, TN, VA)</td>
<td>17.44(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chub, Virgin River</td>
<td>Gila robusta seminuda</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, NV, UT)</td>
<td>17.44(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chub, Yacqui</td>
<td>Gila purpurea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ), Mexico</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Cichlid (minnow)</td>
<td>Chasmistes cujus</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>17.44(c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dace, Ash Meadows speckled</td>
<td>Rhinichthys osculus nevadensis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dace, blackside</td>
<td>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (KY, TN)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dace, Clover Valley speckled</td>
<td>Rhinichthys osculus oligospermus</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dace, desert</td>
<td>Erimichthys acres</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dace, Fossick speckled</td>
<td>Rhinichthys osculus sap</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dace, Independence Valley speckled</td>
<td>Rhinichthys osculus lepothatus</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Dace, Kendall Warm Springs</td>
<td>Rhinichthys osculus thermalis</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (WY)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Dace, Moapa</td>
<td>Moapa coriacea</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, amber</td>
<td>Percina antennis</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, Bayou</td>
<td>Etheostoma rubrum</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (M)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, bluemask (=jewel)</td>
<td>Etheostoma (Dorotus) sp.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TN)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, boulder (=Elk River)</td>
<td>Etheostoma wapiti</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL, UT)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, Cherolke</td>
<td>Etheostoma acricalis</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (GA)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, duckytail</td>
<td>Etheostoma perconum</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TN, VA)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, Ethol</td>
<td>Etheostoma ehtol</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (GA)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, Fountain</td>
<td>Etheostoma fonticola</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, goldline</td>
<td>Etheostoma fonticola</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Darter, leopard</td>
<td>Percina pantherina</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AR, OK)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Darter, Maryland</td>
<td>Etheostoma saliare</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (MD)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Darter, Niangua</td>
<td>Etheostoma niangua</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (MO)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, Okabosa</td>
<td>Etheostoma okobosea</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Darter, relic</td>
<td>Etheostoma drenense</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (KY)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, blackwater</td>
<td>Etheostoma boschungi</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TN)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Darter, snail</td>
<td>Percina tanasi</td>
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<td>U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darter, watercress</td>
<td>Etheostoma nuchale</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TN)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gambusia, Big Bend</td>
<td>Gambusia gagei</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Gambusia, Clear Creek</td>
<td>Gambusia helena</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Gambusia, Pecos</td>
<td>Gambusia nobilis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NM, TX)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Gambusia, San Marcos</td>
<td>Gambusia georgei</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goby, tidewater</td>
<td>Eucypris gobioides newberryi</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>17.44(b)</td>
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<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Historic Range</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>When listed</td>
<td>Critical habitat</td>
<td>Special rules</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logperch, Conasauga</td>
<td>Percina jenkinsi</td>
<td>U.S.A. (GA, TN)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Logperch, Roanoke</td>
<td>Percina rex</td>
<td>U.S.A. (VA)</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>359</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Madtom, Neosho</td>
<td>Noturus placidus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (KS, MO, OK)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madtom, pygmy</td>
<td>Noturus stanfieldi</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TN)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Madtom, Scioto</td>
<td>Noturus trautmani</td>
<td>U.S.A. (OH)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Madtom, smoky</td>
<td>Noturus baileyi</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TN)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Madtom, yellowfin</td>
<td>Noturus flavipinnis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TN, VA)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>28, 317</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>17.44(c)</td>
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<td>Do</td>
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<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>XN</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>17.84(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnow, Devils River</td>
<td>Dora diablo</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX, Mexico)</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Minnow, loach</td>
<td>Rhinichthys (=Tiaroga) cobitis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, NM), Mexico</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>17.44(q)</td>
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<td>Minnow, Rio Grande silvery</td>
<td>Hypogobius amarus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NM, TX), Mexico</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nekogiji (catfish)</td>
<td>Coregobius ichikawai</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikeminnow (=squawfish), Colorado</td>
<td>Phrynocephalus lucius</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO, NM, NV, UT, WY), Mexico</td>
<td>Entire, except Salt and Verde R. drainages, AZ</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1, 193</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>XN</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>17.84(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poolfish (=killifish), Pahrump</td>
<td>Empereichthys latore</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupfish, Ash Meadows Amargosa</td>
<td>Gymnogobius nevadensis</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>127E</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>17.95(b)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupfish, Comanche Springs</td>
<td>Gymnogobius elegans</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupfish, desert</td>
<td>Gymnogobius macularius</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, CA), Mexico</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupfish, Devils Hole</td>
<td>Gymnogobius diabolis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupfish, Leon Springs</td>
<td>Gymnogobius bovinus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupfish, Owens</td>
<td>Gymnogobius radidus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupfish, Warm Springs</td>
<td>Gymnogobius nevadensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon, chinook</td>
<td>Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) tsawyszma</td>
<td>North America from Ventura R. in California to Point Hope, Alaska, and the Mackenzie R. area in Canada; Northeast Asia from Hokkaido, Japan, to the Anadyr R., Russia</td>
<td>Sacramento R. (U.S.A.—CA) winter run, wherever found</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>380E, 407, 534</td>
<td>226.204</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>226.205</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A. (OR, WA)</td>
<td>all naturally spawned populations from the Columbia R. and its tributaries upstream from its mouth to a point east of the Hood R. and White Salmon R. to Willamette Falls in Oregon, excluding the spring run in the Clackamas R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A. (WA)</td>
<td>all naturally spawned populations in the Columbia R. tributaries upstream of Rock Island Dam and downstream of Chief Joseph Dam, excluding the Okanogan R., and the Columbia R. from a line between the west end of Cowlitz jetty, OR, and the west end of Peacock jetty, WA, upstream to Chief Joseph Dam, including spring-run hatchery stocks (and their progeny) in Chiwawa R., Methow R., Twisp R., Chewuch R., White R. and Nason Creek.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>from Redwood Creek south to Russian R., inclusive, all naturally spawned populations in mainstems and tributaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>all naturally spawned spring-run populations from the Sacramento San Joaquin R. mainstem and its tributaries.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Historic Range</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>When listed</td>
<td>Critical habitat</td>
<td>Special rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (WA) all naturally spawned populations from rivers and streams flowing into Puget Sound, including the Straits of Juan De Fuca from the Elwha R. eastward, and Hood Canal, South Sound, North Sound and the Strait of Georgia.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>226.212</td>
<td>223.203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon, chum</td>
<td>Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) keta</td>
<td>North Pacific Rim from Korea and the Japanese Island of Honshu east to Monterey Bay California, Arctic Ocean from the Laptev Sea in Russia to Mackenzie R. in Canada.</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (OR, WA) all naturally spawned populations in the Columbia R. and its tributaries.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>226.212</td>
<td>223.203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (WA) all naturally spawned summer-run populations in Hood Canal and its tributaries and Olympic Peninsula rivers between Hood Canal and Dungeness Bay.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>226.212</td>
<td>223.203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon, coho</td>
<td>Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) kisutch</td>
<td>North Pacific Basin from U.S.A. (CA to AK) to Japan.</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA), naturally spawning populations in streams between Punta Gorda, Humboldt Co., CA and the San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz Co., CA.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (natural populations in river basins between Cape Blanco in Curry County, OR and Punta Gorda in Humboldt Co., CA).</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>226.212</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon, sockeye (=red, =blueback)</td>
<td>Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) nerka</td>
<td>North Pacific Basin from U.S.A. (CA) to Russia.</td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (Snake River, ID stock wherever found.).</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>226.205</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S.A. (WA) all naturally spawned populations in Ozette Lake and its tributary streams.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>226.212</td>
<td>223.203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sculpin, pygmy</td>
<td>Cottus pygmaeus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Entire ...</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>17.44(u)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiner, Arkansas River</td>
<td>Notropis girardi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Entire ...</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiner, beautiful</td>
<td>Gyrinella (=Notropis) formosa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Entire ...</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>17.44(h)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiner, blue</td>
<td>Gyrinella (=Notropis) caerulea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...do ...</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiner, Cahaba</td>
<td>Notropis cahaba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...do ...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiner, Cape Fear</td>
<td>Notropis mckenzii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...do ...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiner, palezone</td>
<td>Notropis alborubens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...do ...</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiner, Pecos bluntnose</td>
<td>Notropis simus parrusensis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...do ...</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>17.95(e)</td>
<td>17.44(r)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverside, Waccamaw</td>
<td>Menidia extensa</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NC)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>17.95(e) 17.44(q)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelt, delta</td>
<td>Hypomesus transpacificus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>17.95(e) NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinedace, Big Spring</td>
<td>Meda fulgida</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, NM), Mexico</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>17.95(e) 17.44(p)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinedace, Little Colorado</td>
<td>Lepidomeda montispinis pratensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>17.95(e) 17.44(i)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverside, White River</td>
<td>Lepidomeda alibarilla</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>17.95(e) NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfish, Hiko White River</td>
<td>Hypomesus macrolepidotus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfish, Railroad Valley</td>
<td>Hypomesus nevadensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>17.95(e) NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfish, White River</td>
<td>Hypomesus vittatus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>17.95(e) 17.44(n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfish, White River</td>
<td>Hypomesus albivallis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>17.95(e) 17.44(n)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steelhead</td>
<td>Oncorhynchus mykiss</td>
<td>North Pacific Ocean from the</td>
<td>All naturally spawned populations (and their progeny) in rivers from the Santa Maria R., San Luis Obispo County, CA (inclusive) to Malibu Cr., Los Angeles County, CA (inclusive), and (and their progeny) in the Upper Columbia R. Basin upstream from the Yakima R., WA, to the U.S./Canada border, and also including the Wells Hatchery stock.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>226.212 NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>All naturally spawned populations (and their progeny) in streams from the Russian R. to Aptos Cr., Santa Cruz County, CA (inclusive), and the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays eastward to the Napa R. (inclusive), Napa County, CA, excluding the Sacramento-San Joaquin R. Basin of the Central Valley of CA.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>226.212 223.203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>All naturally spawned populations (and their progeny) in streams from the Pajaro R. (inclusive) located in Santa Cruz County, CA, to (but not including) the Santa Maria R.</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>226.212 223.203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
<td>All naturally spawned populations (and their progeny) in streams in the Snake R. Basin of southeast WA, northeast OR, and ID.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>226.212 223.203</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>Historic Range</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>When listed</td>
<td>Critical habitat</td>
<td>Special rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do</td>
<td>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturgeon, Alabama</td>
<td>Scaphirhynchus sanctus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL, MS)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturgeon, Gulf</td>
<td>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL, FL, GA, LA, MS)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>17.4(v)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxon</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>IUCN Status</td>
<td>Recovery Unit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturgeon, pallid</td>
<td><em>Scaphirhynchus albus</em></td>
<td>U.S.A. (AR, IA, IL, KS, KY, LA, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, SD, TN)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>399</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturgeon, shortnose</td>
<td><em>Acipenser brevirostrum</em></td>
<td>U.S.A. and Canada (Atlantic Coast)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturgeon, white</td>
<td><em>Acipenser transmontanus</em></td>
<td>U.S.A. (ID, MT), Canada (B.C.), (Kootenai R. system)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>549</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucker, June</td>
<td><em>Chasmistes forti</em></td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucker, Lost River</td>
<td><em>Deltistes luxatus</em></td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA, OR)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>313</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucker, Modoc</td>
<td><em>Catostomus micropterus</em></td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>184</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucker, razorback</td>
<td><em>Xyrauchen texanus</em></td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO, NM, NV, UT, WY)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>447</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucker, Santa Ana</td>
<td><em>Catostomus santanensis</em></td>
<td>Los Angeles River basin, San Gabriel River basin, and Santa Ana River basin</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>694</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucker, shortnose</td>
<td><em>Chasmistes brevirostris</em></td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>313</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucker, Warner</td>
<td><em>Catostomus warneri</em></td>
<td>U.S.A. (OR)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucker, Warner (Tokyo bitterling)</td>
<td><em>Tanakia tanago</em></td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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§7.11 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior
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<tr>
<td>Pebblesnail, flat</td>
<td>Lepismium showalteri</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riversnail, Anthony's</td>
<td>Leptoxis taeniata</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL, GA, TN)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocksniail, painted</td>
<td>Leptoxis pitcata</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocksniail, round</td>
<td>Leptoxis ampla</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shagreen, Magazine Mountain</td>
<td>Mesodon magnisensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AR)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, armored</td>
<td>Triodopsis platysayoides</td>
<td>U.S.A. (WV)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, Bliss Rapids</td>
<td>Discus macrinitstoki</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, Chittenango ovate amber</td>
<td>Succinea chittenangensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NY)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, flat-spired three-toothed</td>
<td>Triodopsis platysayoides</td>
<td>U.S.A. (WV)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, Iowa Pleistocene</td>
<td>Mesodon nesodryas</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AR)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, Maui Island tree</td>
<td>Papustyla pulcherrima</td>
<td>Pacific Ocean—Admiralty Is. (Manus Is.)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, Morro shoulderband (=Banded dune)</td>
<td>Helmithygia walkeri</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, Newcomb's</td>
<td>Enina newcombi</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, nucular</td>
<td>Mesodon clarki nucularis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NC)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, painted snake coiled forest</td>
<td>Angulaphe picta</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TN)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, Snake River physa</td>
<td>Physa natricina</td>
<td>U.S.A. (ID)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, Stock Island tree</td>
<td>Orthoclistes reses (not incl. nesodryas)</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, tuilomia (=Alabama live-bearing)</td>
<td>Tuboxus magnificus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, Utah valvata</td>
<td>Valivata utahensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (WV)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snail, Virginia tilled mountain</td>
<td>Polygyrsinus virginianus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (VA)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snails, Oahu tree</td>
<td>Achatinella spp.</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springsnail, Alamosa</td>
<td>Tryonia alamosae</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NM)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springsnail, Bruneau Hot</td>
<td>Polyglyptus bruneaensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (ID)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springsnail, Idaho</td>
<td>Pentelicus alharonis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (ID)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springsnail, Socorro</td>
<td>Polyglyptus nesodryas</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NM)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSECTS</td>
<td>Niccophorus americanus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (eastern States south to FL west to SD and TX), eastern Canada.</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, Coe's Cave mold</td>
<td>Barytodes texanus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>327, 513</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, Comal Springs dryopid</td>
<td>Stygaparas comalensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NM)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, Comal Springs riffle</td>
<td>Netzelinia comalensis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NM)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, delta green ground</td>
<td>Exarthrus viridis</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, Hungerford's crawling</td>
<td>Bychius hungersfordi</td>
<td>U.S.A. (MI, Canada)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, Kretschman Cave mold</td>
<td>Texanaphora reddelli</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>327, 513</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, Mount Hermon June</td>
<td>Polyphylla barbara</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, northeastern beach tiger</td>
<td>Cicindela oblonga</td>
<td>U.S.A. (MA, MD, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA)</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>.....do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>State/Province</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, Puritan tiger</td>
<td>Gyrinella pygmaea</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, Tooth Cave ground</td>
<td>Rhyncephalus penrose</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetle, valley elderberry longhorn</td>
<td>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, bay checkerspot</td>
<td>Euphydryas editha bayensis</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Behren's silverspot</td>
<td>Speyeria zere nevadensis</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, callippe silverspot</td>
<td>Speyeria callippe callippe</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Coniscus swallowtail</td>
<td>Papilio hospiton</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, El Segundo blue</td>
<td>Euphydryas (=Stiphria) battoides alyan</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Fender's blue</td>
<td>Icaricia carioideis fenderi</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (OR)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Kamer blue</td>
<td>Lycaenides melissa samuelis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Lange's metalmark</td>
<td>Apodemia momo longe</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, lotis blue</td>
<td>Lycaenides argyrognomon lotis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Luzon peacock swallowtail</td>
<td>Papilio chilke</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Mitchell's satyr</td>
<td>Icaricia carioideis missionensis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, mission blue</td>
<td>Neonympha michelli michelli</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Myrtle's silverspot</td>
<td>Speyeria zere nevadensis</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Oregon silverspot</td>
<td>Speyeria zere nevadensis</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Palos Verdes blue</td>
<td>Glaucopteryx lygdamus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Queen Alexandra's browning</td>
<td>Troides (=Orithoptera) alexander</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Quino checkerspot</td>
<td>Euphydryas editha quino (=E. e. wright)</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Saint Franks' satyr</td>
<td>Neonympha michelli francisci</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, San Bruno elfin</td>
<td>Callipteryx (=Papilio) elphias</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Schaus swallowtail</td>
<td>Herasides (=Papilio) aristodemus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Smith's blue</td>
<td>Euphydryas (=Stiphria) sibylus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly, Uncomparthre lattilla</td>
<td>Bolora acrocerma</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragonfly, Hine's (=Ohio) emerald</td>
<td>Somatochlora hinearia</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fly, Dafni Sands flower-loving</td>
<td>Rhiphiomidas terminus</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasshopper, Zayante banded</td>
<td>Trimerotropis infantilis</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moth, Blackburn's sphinx</td>
<td>Morduca blackburni</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moth, Kield prinrose sphinx</td>
<td>Euprosperinus euterpe</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naucoria, Ash Meadows</td>
<td>Ambrysus amargosus</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skipper, Laguna Mountains</td>
<td>Pyrgus ruralis lagunae</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skipper, Parwne montane</td>
<td>Hesperia leonardus (=parvane) montana</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>99.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Scientific name</td>
<td>U.S.A. (state)</td>
<td>Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>When listed</td>
<td>Critical habitat</td>
<td>Special rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRUSTACEANS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphipod, Hay's Spring</td>
<td>Stygobromus hayi</td>
<td>U.S.A. (DC)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>. . . . . .</td>
<td>E 115</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphipod, Illinois cave</td>
<td>Gammarus acherontides</td>
<td>U.S.A. (IL)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>. . . . . .</td>
<td>E 642</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphipod, Kauai cave</td>
<td>Spelaorchestia koloana</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>. . . . . .</td>
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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:
A — Indicates a correction to the publication with the same “When listed” number.
D — Indicates FR where species was Delisted; relisting of the species is indicated by subsequent number(s).
E — Indicated Emergency rule publication (see FR document for effective dates); subsequent number(s) indicate FR final rule, if applicable, under “When listed.”
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§ 17.11

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)
§ 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

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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.
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 non-regulatory 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) 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:
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<td>U.S.A. (DE, MD, NC, NJ, PA, VA)</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<td>Agavia acuta</td>
<td>Sandplain gerardia</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CT, MA, MD, NY, RI)</td>
<td>Scrophulariaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Agave arizonica</td>
<td>Arizona agave</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>Agavaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>147</td>
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<td>Alectoris macrocarpus</td>
<td>Maho</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>Sapindaceae</td>
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<td>467</td>
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<td>Allium munzii</td>
<td>Munz's onion</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Alpocurus sepaloides var. sonomensis.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sonoma alpocurus</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Alsinidendron lycnochlothra</td>
<td>Kuawawenohu</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>Caryophyllaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Alsinidendron obovatum</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Alsinidendron trinerve</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Alsinidendron viscousum</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>590</td>
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<td>Amaurathus broweri</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>587</td>
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<td>Amaurathus pumilus</td>
<td>Seashore amaranth</td>
<td>U.S.A. (DE, MA, MD, NC, NJ, NY, RI, SC, VA)</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
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<td>Ambrosia chenstophii</td>
<td>South Texas ambrosia</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>547</td>
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<td>Amorpha crenulata</td>
<td>Crenulate lead-plant</td>
<td>U.S.A. (RI)</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>192</td>
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<td>Amphiocarpus pusillus</td>
<td>Little amphiocarpus</td>
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<td>Amsonia grandiflora</td>
<td>Large-flowered fiddlenettle</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Boraginaceae</td>
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<td>179</td>
<td>17.96(a)</td>
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<td>Kearney's blue-star</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
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<td>Androctonocactus (=Echocactus-Mammillaria) tobuschii.</td>
<td>Spiny fishhook cactus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>Cactaceae</td>
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<td>Apioles priceana</td>
<td>Price's potato-bean</td>
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<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>T</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Arabis hoffmannii</td>
<td>Hoffmann's rock-cress</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Brassicaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Arabis modravidesa</td>
<td>McDonald's rock-cress</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Brassicaceae</td>
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<td>44</td>
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<td>Arabis perstilata</td>
<td>Braun's rock-cress</td>
<td>U.S.A. (KY, TN)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>570</td>
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<td>Arabis sectina</td>
<td>Shale barren rock-cress</td>
<td>U.S.A. (VA, WV)</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>352</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Arctomecon humilel</td>
<td>Dwarf bear-poppy</td>
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<td>E</td>
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<td>Arctostaphylos conferifolia</td>
<td>Santa Rosa Island manzanita</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>623</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Arctostaphylos glandulosa sap. czerepilis</td>
<td>Del Mar manzanita</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA), Mexico</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Arctostaphylos hookeri (=purpureus) var. ravenibuck</td>
<td>Presidio (=Raven's) manzanita</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
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<td>Arctostaphylos monereensii</td>
<td>Moro manzanita</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>...do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>567</td>
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<td>Common name</td>
<td>Historic range</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>When listed</td>
<td>Critical habitat</td>
<td>Special rules</td>
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<td>Arctostaphylos myrtifolia</td>
<td>Lone manzanita</td>
<td>.................</td>
<td>do</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Arctostaphylos palida</td>
<td>Palid manzanita</td>
<td>.................</td>
<td>do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Arenaria cumberlandensis</td>
<td>Cumberland sandwort</td>
<td>U.S.A. (KY, TN)</td>
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<td>311</td>
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<td>Arenaria paludicola</td>
<td>Marsh sandwort</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA,OR,WA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Arenaria ursina</td>
<td>Bear Valley sandwort</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argemone platanifolia ssp.</td>
<td>Pimelia (blossoming)</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NM)</td>
<td>Papaverae</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Argyroxiphium sandwicense ssp. macrocephalum</td>
<td><code>Ahina</code> (=Kaua`i silversword)</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argyroxiphium sandwicense ssp.</td>
<td><code>Ahinahina</code> (=Haleakal`a silversword)</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>467</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Aristida danae</td>
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<td>U.S.A. (PR)</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>501</td>
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<td>Aristida portoricensis</td>
<td>Pelos del diablo</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asclepias meadi</td>
<td>Mead's milkweed</td>
<td>U.S.A. (IL, IN, KS, MO, WI)</td>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Asclepias wrightii</td>
<td>Welsh's milkweed</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ, UT)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>17.96(a)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Asimina tetramer</td>
<td>Four-petal pawpaw</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>Annonaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>244</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus albens</td>
<td>Cushenbury milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus aggregatella</td>
<td>Applegate's milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (OR)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus bilunatus</td>
<td>Pyne's (=:Pluie's) ground-plum</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TN)</td>
<td>Annonaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus brauntonii</td>
<td>Braunton's milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus clarianus</td>
<td>Clara Hunt's milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Astragalus crenophyllax var.</td>
<td>Serry milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus desereticus</td>
<td>Desert milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (UT)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus humilissimus</td>
<td>Mansos milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CO, NM)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus jaegeranus</td>
<td>Lane Mountain milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Astragalus lentiginosus var.</td>
<td>Coachella Valley milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Astragalus lenticulifer var.</td>
<td>Fish Slough milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Astragalus magellanensis var.</td>
<td>Peironisi's milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (UT)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Astragalus montii (=: A. limnachus var.</td>
<td>Heliotrope milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (UT)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
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<td>17.96(a)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus osterhoutii</td>
<td>Osterhout milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CO)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus phoenxic</td>
<td>Ash Meadows milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>17.96(a)</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus robbinii var. Jesupii</td>
<td>Jesup's milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NH, VT)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus tener var. Hi sift</td>
<td>Coastal dunes milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Astragalus tricarinatus</td>
<td>Triple-ribbed milk-vetch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Astrophytum (=: Echinocactus) asterias</td>
<td>Star cactus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX, Mexico)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>521</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<td>Atriplex coronata var. rotator</td>
<td>San Jacinto Valley crownscale</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Chenopodiaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Rhamnaceae</td>
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<td>Ayenia limitis</td>
<td>Texas ayenia</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX, Mexico)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Geographic Range</td>
<td>Family</td>
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<td>Notes</td>
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<td><em>Baccharis vanessae</em></td>
<td>(Coyote bush)</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>T</td>
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<td><em>Baccharis nevinsii</em></td>
<td>Nevins' barberry</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Berberidaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>623 NA NA</td>
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<td>Virginian birch</td>
<td>U.S.A. (VA)</td>
<td>Betulaceae</td>
<td>T</td>
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<td>Ko'okolau</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sonoma sunshine (=Baker's stickyseed)</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>U.S.A. (IL, MO)</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>T</td>
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<td><em>Bonamia grandiflora</em></td>
<td>Florida bonamia</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>Convolvulaceae</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td><em>Brighamia mollis</em></td>
<td>Ofuul</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR)</td>
<td>Buxaceae</td>
<td>T</td>
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<td><em>Brodiaea filifolia</em></td>
<td>Thread-leaved brodiaea</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>T</td>
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<td><em>Buxus vahlii</em></td>
<td>Vahl's boxwood</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>Buxaceae</td>
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<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>White sedge</td>
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<td>Cyperaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Cyanea recta</td>
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<td>Cyanea remyi</td>
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<td>Cyanea shupamani</td>
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<td>Cyanea (=Rollandia) stipitata</td>
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<td>Cyanea stipitata</td>
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<td>Cyanea superba</td>
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<td>Cyanea truncata</td>
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<td>Cyperus trachysanthos</td>
<td>Puu<code>upa</code>a</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
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<td>Cyrtandra crenata</td>
<td>Ha`iwale</td>
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<td>Cyrtandra cyanodendes</td>
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<td>Cyrtandra dentata</td>
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<td>Cyrtandra giffardii</td>
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<td>Cyrtandra tintinabula</td>
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<td>Cyrtandra villosa</td>
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<td>Dalea foliosa (=Petalostemum f.)</td>
<td>Leafy prairie-clover</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AL, IL, TN)</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<td>Delissea bicolor</td>
<td>Beautiful pawpaw</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>Annonaceae</td>
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<td>Delissea flava</td>
<td>Rugel's pawpaw</td>
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<td>Delissea lathyriodes</td>
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<td>Delissea lucida</td>
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<td>Delissea subcordata</td>
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<td>State of Collection</td>
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<td>Delphinium bakeri</td>
<td>Baker's larkspur</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>E 593</td>
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<td>Delphinium luteum</td>
<td>Yellow larkspur</td>
<td>San Clemente Island larkspur</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 26</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Delphinium variagatum ssp. kinkanense (=D. k.)</td>
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<td>Dicerandra christmanii</td>
<td>Garrett's mint</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>Lamiales</td>
<td>E 207, 362</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Dicerandra comutissima</td>
<td>Longspurred mint</td>
<td>...do...</td>
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<td>E 207</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Dicerandra frutescens</td>
<td>Scrub mint</td>
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<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 207, 362</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Dicerandra immutabilis</td>
<td>Lakel's mint</td>
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<td>Dodecatheon (=Centrosema) leptosepalum</td>
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<td>Dubautia herbstii</td>
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<td>E 448</td>
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<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 464</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Dubautia pasciflora</td>
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<td>...do...</td>
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<td>Dubautia plantaginea ssp. humilis</td>
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<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 666</td>
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<td>Dudleya abramsii ssp. parva</td>
<td>Coneop dudleya</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Grassulaceae</td>
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<td>Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens</td>
<td>Marescort dudleya</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T 602</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovalifolia</td>
<td>Santa Monica Mountains dudleya</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T 602</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Dudleya nesiotica</td>
<td>Santa Cruz Island dudleya</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T 623</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Dudleya setchelli</td>
<td>Santa Clara Valley dudleya</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 575</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Dudleya stolonfera</td>
<td>Laguna Beach liveforever</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 649</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Dudleya traskiae</td>
<td>Santa Barbara Island liveforever</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 39</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dudleya verticil</td>
<td>Verty's dudleya</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
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<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erechites laevigata</td>
<td>Smooth cornflower</td>
<td>U.S.A. (GA, MD, NC, PA, SC, VA)</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>E 481</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Echinacea tennesseensis</td>
<td>Tennesse purple coneflower</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TN)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 49</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echinacea tennesseensis var. richillii</td>
<td>Nicho's Turk's head cactus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>Cactaceae</td>
<td>E 71</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echinocereus chisosensis (=reichenbachii) var. chiosensis</td>
<td>Chisos Mountain hedgehog cactus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T 335</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echinocereus fenderi (=hempeli of authors, not Fobe) var. kuenzleri</td>
<td>Kuenzler hedgehog cactus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NM)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 70</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echinocereus reichenbachii var. albivigil (=E. melancentrus)</td>
<td>Black lace cactus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 68</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echinocereus triglochidiatus var. arizonicus (=E. arizonicus)</td>
<td>Arizona hedgehog cactus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (AZ)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 62</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Echinocereus viridiflorus var. davisi (=E. davisi)</td>
<td>Davis' green pitaya</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 81</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinomastus (=Echinocactus, -Sclerocactus, -Woollycost) matropensis</td>
<td>Lloyd's Mariposa cactus</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX), Mexico (Coahuila)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T 77</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encelopappus nudATUS var. corrigata</td>
<td>Ash Meadows sunray</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T 181</td>
<td>17.96(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eragrostis fosbergii</td>
<td>Fosberg's love grass</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>Poaceae</td>
<td>E 591</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Eremalche kernensis (=E. parryi ssp. k.)</td>
<td>Kern mallow</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Malvaceae</td>
<td>E 395</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctum</td>
<td>Santa Ana River woolly-star</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>E 231</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Eriastrum hoori</td>
<td>Hoover's woolly-star</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>...do...</td>
<td>T 395</td>
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<td>Common name</td>
<td>Historic range</td>
<td>Family</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erigeron decumbens var. decumbens</td>
<td>Willamette daisy</td>
<td>U.S.A. (OR)</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
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<td>Erigeron maguirei</td>
<td>Maguire daisy</td>
<td>U.S.A. (UT)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>202, 584</td>
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<td>Erigeron parishii</td>
<td>Parish's daisy</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>548</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erigeron rhexatus</td>
<td>Zuni (-Rhizome)-feabane</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NM)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
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<td>Eriogonum altissimum</td>
<td>Indian Knob mountain balm</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Hydrophyllaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>567</td>
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<td>Eriogonum capitatum</td>
<td>Lompoc yerba santa</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriogonum apicatum (incl. var. prostratum)</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>661</td>
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<td>Eriogonum gymnospermum</td>
<td>Gypsum wild-buckwheat</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NM)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>110, 112</td>
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<td>Eriogonum kennedyi var. austromontanum</td>
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<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>644</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eriogonum longifolium var. graphiiiformum</td>
<td>Scrub buckwheat</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>Eriogonum ovatifolium var. vineum</td>
<td>Cushenbury buckwheat</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>548</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eriogonum ovatifolium var. williamsiae</td>
<td>Steamboat buckwheat</td>
<td>U.S.A. (NV)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>237</td>
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<td>Eriogonum pelligrinum</td>
<td>Clay-loving wild-buckwheat</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CO)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>151</td>
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<td>Eriophyllum latifolium</td>
<td>San Mateo woolly sunflower</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Apiaceae</td>
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<td>575</td>
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<td>Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii</td>
<td>San Diego button-celery</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
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<td>Eryngium gigantea</td>
<td>Loch Lomond coyote-thistle</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>194E</td>
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<td>Eryngium curvifolium</td>
<td>Snakeroot</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>256</td>
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<td>Eryngium capitatum var. angustatum</td>
<td>Contra Costa wallflower</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Brassicaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>Erysimum menziesii</td>
<td>Menzies' wallflower</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>472</td>
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<td>Erysimum teretifolium</td>
<td>Ben Lomond wallflower</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>528</td>
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<td>Erythronium peplusanum</td>
<td>Minnesota dwarf trout lily</td>
<td>U.S.A. (MN)</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
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<td>221</td>
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<td>Erythronium californicum ssp. decumbens</td>
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<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>564</td>
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<td>Eurya koa</td>
<td>Nioi</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>Myrtaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>536</td>
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<td>Eurya woodburyana</td>
<td>Uvillo</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>551</td>
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<td>Eurya woodburyana</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>U.S.A. (PR)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>53</td>
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<td>Exocarpos k Saloniana</td>
<td>Telephus spurge</td>
<td>U.S.A. (FL)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>463</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eutrema penlandii</td>
<td>Peninsula alpine fen mustard</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CO)</td>
<td>Brassicaceae</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>509</td>
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<td>Eucauspos falcatus</td>
<td>Heau</td>
<td>U.S.A. (HI)</td>
<td>Santa.aceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>530</td>
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<td>Flueggea macrocarpa</td>
<td>Meadowfoam</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX), Mexico (Nuevo Leon)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frankenstie johnstonii</td>
<td>John's frankenia</td>
<td>U.S.A. (TX), Mexico (Nuevo Leon)</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>155</td>
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<td>Fremontodendron californicum</td>
<td>Pine Hill flannelbush</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA)</td>
<td>Sterculiaceae</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>596</td>
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<td>Fremontodendron decumbens</td>
<td>Mexican flannelbush</td>
<td>U.S.A. (CA), Mexico</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fritillaria gentienii</td>
<td>Gentien's fritillary</td>
<td>U.S.A. (OR)</td>
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§17.12 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior
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## FEHRNS AND ALLIES

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## LICHENS

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<th>State Status</th>
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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".
165
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

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.
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; export or re-import; 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 in captivity in the United States provided that the wildlife is of a taxon listed in paragraph (g)(6) of this section, or that the following conditions are met:

(i) The wildlife is of a species having a natural geographic distribution not including any part of the United States, or the wildlife is of 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 re-imported is uniquely identified by a band, tattoo or other means that was
§ 17.21

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, and with all other applicable regulations in this Subchapter B.

(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 (Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22203). Requests for registration must be submitted on an official application form (Form 3-200-41) 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, and when appropriate, in conducting research directly related to maintaining and propagating such wildlife;

(iii) Photograph(s) or other evidence clearly depicting the facilities where such wildlife will be maintained; and

(iv) 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 this decision, the Director will consider, in addition to the general criteria in §13.21(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. Public education activities may not be the sole basis to justify issuance of a registration or to otherwise establish eligibility for the exception granted in paragraph (g)(2) of this section. Each person so registered must maintain accurate written records of activities conducted under the registration, and allow reasonable access to Service agents for inspection purposes as set forth in §§13.46 and 13.47. Each person registered must submit to the Director an individual written annual report of activities, including all births, deaths and transfers of any type.

(4) Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States seeking to export or conduct foreign commerce in captive-bred endangered wildlife that 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 will 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 humans or as a result of the effectiveness of law enforcement.

(ii) The Director will follow the procedures set forth in the Act and in the regulations 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 duck (Anas laysanensis).

(6) Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States seeking to engage in any of the activities authorized by paragraph (g)(1) of this section may
do so without first registering with the Service with respect to the bar-tailed pheasant (Syrmaticus humiae), Elliot's pheasant (S. elioti), Mikado pheasant (S. mikado), brown eared pheasant (Crossoptilon manchuricum), white eared pheasant (C. crossoptilon), cheer pheasant (Catreus wallichii), Edward's pheasant (Lophura edwardsi), Swinhoe's pheasant (L. swinhoii), Chinese monal (Lophophorus lhuysii), and Palawan peacock pheasant (Polyplectron emphanum); parakeets of the species Neophema pulchella and N. splendida; the Laysan duck (Anas laysanensis); the white-winged wood duck (Cairina scutulata); and the inter-subspecific crossed or "generic" tiger (Panthera tigris) (i.e., specimens not identified or identifiable as members of the Bengal, Sumatran, Siberian or Indochinese subspecies (Panthera tigris tigris, P.t. sumatrae, P.t. altaica and P.t. corbetti, respectively) provided:

(i) The purpose of such activity is to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected exempted species;

(ii) Such activity does not involve interstate or foreign commerce, in the course of a commercial activity, with respect to non-living wildlife;

(iii) Each specimen to be re-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 of the specimen from the United States;

(iv) No specimens of the taxa in this paragraph (g)(6) of this section that were taken from the wild may be imported for breeding purposes absent a definitive showing that the need for new bloodlines can only be met by wild specimens, that suitable foreign-bred, captive individuals are unavailable, and that wild populations can sustain limited taking, and an import permit is issued under §17.22;

(v) Any permanent exports of such specimens meet the requirements of paragraph (g)(4) of this section; and

(vi) Each person claiming the benefit of the exception in paragraph (g)(1) of this section must maintain accurate written records of activities, including births, deaths and transfers of specimens, and make those records accessible to Service agents for inspection at reasonable hours as set forth in §§13.46 and 13.47.


§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. A person wishing to get a permit for an activity prohibited by §17.21 submits an application for activities under this paragraph. The Service provides Form 3-200 for the application to which all of the following must be attained:

(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
§ 17.22

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

(a) Application requirements for permits. A person seeking a permit 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) 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.

(b)(1) Application requirements for permits for incidental taking. A person wishing to get a permit for an activity prohibited by § 17.21(c) submits an application for activities under this paragraph. The Service provides Form 3–200 for the application to which all of the following must be attached:

(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;

(2) Issuance criteria. (i) 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 issuance criteria in §13.21(b) of this subchapter, except for §13.21(b)(4), and shall issue the permit if he or she finds that:

(A) The taking will be incidental;

(B) The applicant will, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize and mitigate the impacts of such takings;

(C) The applicant will ensure that adequate funding for the conservation plan and procedures to deal with unforeseen circumstances will be provided;

(D) The taking will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the species in the wild;

(E) The measures, if any, required under paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(D) of this section will be met; and

(F) He or she has received such other assurances as he or she may require that the plan will be implemented.

(ii) In making his or her 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.

(5) Assurances provided to permittee in case of changed or unforeseen circumstances. The assurances in this paragraph (b)(5) apply only to incidental take permits issued in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section where the conservation plan is being properly implemented, and apply only with respect to species adequately covered by the conservation plan. These assurances cannot be provided to Federal agencies. This rule does not apply to incidental take permits issued prior to March 25, 1998. The assurances provided in incidental take permits issued prior to March 25, 1998 remain in effect, and those permits will not be revised as a result of this rulemaking.

(i) Changed circumstances provided for in the plan. If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to changed circumstances and were provided for in the plan's operating conservation program, the permittee will implement the measures specified in the plan.

(ii) Changed circumstances not provided for in the plan. If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to changed circumstances and were not provided for in the plan's operating conservation program, the Director will not require any conservation and mitigation measures in addition to those provided for in the plan without the consent of the permittee, provided the plan is being properly implemented.

(iii) Unforeseen circumstances. (A) In negotiating unforeseen circumstances,
§ 17.22

the Director will not require the commitment of additional land, water, or financial compensation or additional restrictions on the use of land, water, or other natural resources beyond the level otherwise agreed upon for the species covered by the conservation plan without the consent of the permittee.

(B) If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to unforeseen circumstances, the Director may require additional measures of the permittee where the conservation plan is being properly implemented, but only if such measures are limited to modifications within conserved habitat areas, if any, or to the conservation plan's operating conservation program for the affected species, and maintain the original terms of the conservation plan to the maximum extent possible. Additional conservation and mitigation measures will not involve the commitment of additional land, water or financial compensation or additional restrictions on the use of land, water, or other natural resources otherwise available for development or use under the original terms of the conservation plan without the consent of the permittee.

(C) The Director will have the burden of demonstrating that unforeseen circumstances exist, using the best scientific and commercial data available. These findings must be clearly documented and based upon reliable technical information regarding the status and habitat requirements of the affected species. The Director will consider, but not be limited to, the following factors:

1. Size of the current range of the affected species;
2. Percentage of range adversely affected by the conservation plan;
3. Percentage of range conserved by the conservation plan;
4. Ecological significance of that portion of the range affected by the conservation plan;
5. Level of knowledge about the affected species and the degree of specificity of the species' conservation program under the conservation plan; and
6. Whether failure to adopt additional conservation measures would appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of the affected species in the wild.

(6) Nothing in this rule will be construed to limit or constrain the Director, any Federal, State, local, or Tribal government agency, or a private entity, from taking additional actions at its own expense to protect or conserve a species included in a conservation plan.

(7) Discontinuance of permit activity. Notwithstanding the provisions of §13.26 of this subchapter, a permittee under this paragraph (b) remains responsible for any outstanding minimization and mitigation measures required under the terms of the permit for take that occurs prior to surrender of the permit and such minimization and mitigation measures as may be required pursuant to the termination provisions of an implementing agreement, habitat conservation plan, or permit even after surrendering the permit to the Service pursuant to §13.26 of this subchapter. The permit shall be deemed canceled only upon a determination by the Service that such minimization and mitigation measures have been implemented. Upon surrender of the permit, no further take shall be authorized under the terms of the surrendered permit.

(8) Criteria for Revocation. A permit issued under this paragraph (b) may not be revoked for any reason except those set forth in §13.28(a)(1) through (4) of this subchapter or unless continuation of the permitted activity would be inconsistent with the criterion set forth in 16 U.S.C. 1539(a)(2)(B)(iv) and the inconsistency has not been remedied in a timely fashion.

(c)(1) Application requirements for permits for the enhancement of survival through Safe Harbor Agreements. The applicant must submit an application for a permit under this paragraph (c) to the appropriate Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for the Region where the applicant resides or where the proposed activity is to occur (for appropriate addresses, see 50 CFR 10.22), if the applicant wishes to engage in any activity prohibited by §17.21. The applicant must submit an official Service application form (3-200.54) that includes the following information:
(i) The common and scientific names of the listed species for which the applicant requests incidental take authorization;

(ii) A description of the land use or water management activity for which the applicant requests incidental take authorization; and

(iii) A Safe Harbor Agreement that complies with the requirements of the Safe Harbor policy available from the Service.

(2) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not to issue a permit. The Director shall consider the general issuance criteria in §13.21(b) of this subchapter, except for §13.21(b)(4), and may issue the permit if he or she finds:

(i) The take will be incidental to an otherwise lawful activity and will be in accordance with the terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement;

(ii) The implementation of the terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement will provide a net conservation benefit to the affected listed species by contributing to the recovery of listed species included in the permit and the Safe Harbor Agreement otherwise complies with the Safe Harbor policy available from the Service;

(iii) The probable direct and indirect effects of any authorized take will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery in the wild of any listed species;

(iv) Implementation of the terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement is consistent with applicable Federal, State, and Tribal laws and regulations;

(v) Implementation of the terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement will not be in conflict with any ongoing conservation or recovery programs for listed species covered by the permit; and

(vi) The applicant has shown capability for and commitment to implementing all of the terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement.

(3) Permit conditions. In addition to any applicable general permit conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this paragraph (c) is subject to the following special conditions:

(i) A requirement for the participating property owner to notify the Service of any transfer of lands subject to a Safe Harbor Agreement;

(ii) A requirement for the property owner to notify the Service at least 30 days in advance, but preferably as far in advance as possible, of when he or she expects to incidentally take any listed species covered under the permit. Such notification will provide the Service with an opportunity to translocate affected individuals of the species, if possible and appropriate; and

(iii) Any additional requirements or conditions the Director deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the permit and the Safe Harbor Agreement.

(4) Permit effective date. Permits issued under this paragraph (c) become effective the day of issuance for species covered by the Safe Harbor Agreement.

(5) Assurances provided to permittee. (i) The assurances in paragraph (c)(5)(ii) of this section apply only to Safe Harbor permits issued in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section where the Safe Harbor Agreement is being properly implemented, and apply only with respect to species covered by the Agreement and permit. These assurances cannot be provided to Federal agencies. The assurances provided in this section apply only to Safe Harbor permits issued after July 19, 1999.

(ii) If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary, the Director may require additional measures of the permittee, but only if such measures are limited to modifications within conserved habitat areas, if any, for the affected species and maintain the original terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement to the maximum extent possible. Additional conservation and mitigation measures will not involve the commitment of additional land, water or financial compensation or additional restrictions on the use of land, water, or other natural resources otherwise available for development or use under the original terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement without the consent of the permittee.

(6) Additional actions. Nothing in this rule will be construed to limit or constrain the Director, any Federal, State, local or Tribal government agency, or
a private entity, from taking additional actions at its own expense to protect or conserve a species included in a Safe Harbor Agreement.

(7) Criteria for revocation. A permit issued under this paragraph (c) may not be revoked for any reason except those set forth in § 13.28(a)(1) through (4) of this subchapter or unless continuation of the permitted activity would be inconsistent with the criterion set forth in § 17.22(c)(2)(iii) and the inconsistency has not been remedied in a timely fashion.

(8) Duration of permits. The duration of permits issued under this paragraph (c) must be sufficient to provide a net conservation benefit to species covered in the enhancement of survival permit. In determining the duration of a permit, the Director will consider the duration of the planned activities, as well as the positive and negative effects associated with permits of the proposed duration on covered species, including the extent to which the conservation activities included in the Safe Harbor Agreement will enhance the survival and contribute to the recovery of listed species included in the permit.

(d)(1) Application requirements for permits for the enhancement of survival through Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances. The applicant must submit an application for a permit under this paragraph (d) to the appropriate Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for the Region where the applicant resides or where the proposed activity is to occur (for appropriate addresses, see 50 CFR 10.22). When a species covered by a Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances is listed as endangered and the applicant wishes to engage in activities identified in the Agreement and otherwise prohibited by § 17.31, the applicant must apply for an enhancement of survival permit for species covered by the Agreement. The permit will become valid if and when covered proposed, candidate or other unlisted species is listed as an endangered species. The applicant must submit an official Service application form (3-200.54) that includes the following information:

(i) The common and scientific names of the species for which the applicant requests incidental take authorization;

(ii) A description of the land use or water management activity for which the applicant requests incidental take authorization; and

(iii) A Candidate Conservation Agreement that complies with the requirements of the Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances policy available from the Service.

(2) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not to issue a permit. The Director shall consider the general issuance criteria in § 13.21(b) of this subchapter, except for § 13.21(b)(4), and may issue the permit if he or she finds:

(i) The take will be incidental to an otherwise lawful activity and will be in accordance with the terms of the Candidate Conservation Agreement;

(ii) The Candidate Conservation Agreement complies with the requirements of the Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances policy available from the Service;

(iii) The probable direct and indirect effects of any authorized take will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery in the wild of any species;

(iv) Implementation of the terms of the Candidate Conservation Agreement is consistent with applicable Federal, State, and Tribal laws and regulations;

(v) Implementation of the terms of the Candidate Conservation Agreement will not be in conflict with any ongoing conservation programs for species covered by the permit; and

(vi) The applicant has shown capability for and commitment to implementing all of the terms of the Candidate Conservation Agreement.

(3) Permit conditions. In addition to any applicable general permit conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this paragraph (d) is subject to the following special conditions:

(i) A requirement for the property owner to notify the Service of any transfer of lands subject to a Candidate Conservation Agreement;
(ii) A requirement for the property owner to notify the Service at least 30 days in advance, but preferably as far in advance as possible, of when he or she expects to incidentally take any species covered under the permit. Such notification will provide the Service with an opportunity to translocate affected individuals of the species, if possible and appropriate; and

(iii) Any additional requirements or conditions the Director deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the permit and the Candidate Conservation Agreement.

(4) Permit effective date. Permits issued under this paragraph (d) become effective for a species covered by a Candidate Conservation Agreement on the effective date of a final rule that lists a covered species as endangered.

(5) Assurances provided to permittee in case of changed or unforeseen circumstances. The assurances in this paragraph (d)(5) apply only to permits issued in accordance with paragraph (d)(2) where the Candidate Conservation with Assurances Agreement is being properly implemented, and apply only with respect to species adequately covered by the Candidate Conservation with Assurances Agreement. These assurances cannot be provided to Federal agencies.

(i) Changed circumstances provided for in the Agreement. If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to changed circumstances and were provided for in the Agreement's operating conservation program, the permittee will implement the measures specified in the Agreement.

(ii) Changed circumstances not provided for in the Agreement. If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to changed circumstances and such measures were not provided for in the Agreement's operating conservation program, the Director will not require any conservation and mitigation measures in addition to those provided for in the Agreement without the consent of the permittee, provided the Agreement is being properly implemented.

(iii) Unforeseen circumstances. (A) In negotiating unforeseen circumstances, the Director will not require the commitment of additional land, water, or financial compensation or additional restrictions on the use of land, water, or other natural resources beyond the level otherwise agreed upon for the species covered by the Agreement without the consent of the permittee.

(B) If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to unforeseen circumstances, the Director may require additional measures of the permittee where the Agreement is being properly implemented, but only if such measures are limited to modifications within conserved habitat areas, if any, or to the Agreement's operating conservation program for the affected species, and maintain the original terms of the Agreement to the maximum extent possible. Additional conservation and mitigation measures will not involve the commitment of additional land, water or financial compensation or additional restrictions on the use of land, water, or other natural resources otherwise available for development or use under the original terms of the Agreement without the consent of the permittee.

(C) The Director will have the burden of demonstrating that unforeseen circumstances exist, using the best scientific and commercial data available. These findings must be clearly documented and based upon reliable technical information regarding the status and habitat requirements of the affected species. The Director will consider, but not be limited to, the following factors:

1. Size of the current range of the affected species;
2. Percentage of range adversely affected by the Agreement;
3. Percentage of range conserved by the Agreement;
4. Ecological significance of that portion of the range affected by the Agreement;
5. Level of knowledge about the affected species and the degree of specificity of the species' conservation program under the Agreement; and
6. Whether failure to adopt additional conservation measures would appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of the affected species in the wild.
§ 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) 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.

§ 17.22 Additional actions. Nothing in this rule will be construed to limit or constrain the Director, any Federal, State, local or Tribal government agency, or a private entity, from taking additional actions at its own expense to protect or conserve a species included in a Candidate Conservation with Assurances Agreement.

(7) Criteria for revocation. A permit issued under this paragraph (d) may not be revoked for any reason except those set forth in §13.28(a)(1) through (4) of this subchapter or unless continuation of the permitted activity would be inconsistent with the criterion set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(iii) of this section and the inconsistency has not been remedied in a timely fashion.

(8) Duration of the Candidate Conservation Agreement. The duration of a Candidate Conservation Agreement covered by a permit issued under this paragraph (d) must be sufficient to enable the Director to determine that the benefits of the conservation measures in the Agreement, when combined with those benefits that would be achieved if it is assumed that the conservation measures would also be implemented on other necessary properties, would preclude or remove any need to list the species covered by the Agreement.

(e) 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.

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 was published in the Federal Register, 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;
(4) 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;
(5) The economic, legal, subsistence, or other alternatives or relief available to the applicant;
(6) 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.

(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.

(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.
(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.

(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.


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.


§ 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 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)(i) Application requirements for permits 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. A person wishing to get a permit for an activity prohibited by §17.31 submits an application for activities under this paragraph. The Service provides Form 3-200 for the application to which as much of the following information relating to the purpose of the permit must be attached:

(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 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 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;

(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) Application requirements for permits for incidental taking. (i) A person wishing to get a permit for an activity prohibited by §17.31 submits an application for activities under this paragraph.

(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.

(2) Issuance criteria. (i) 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 issuance criteria in §13.21(b) of this subchapter, except for §13.21(b)(4), and shall issue the permit if he or she finds that:

(A) The taking will be incidental;
§ 17.32  

(B) The applicant will, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize and mitigate the impacts of such takings;  

(C) The applicant will ensure that adequate funding for the conservation plan and procedures to deal with unforeseen circumstances will be provided;  

(D) The taking will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the species in the wild;  

(E) The measures, if any, required under paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(D) of this section will be met; and  

(F) He or she has received such other assurances as he or she may require that the plan will be implemented.  

(ii) In making his or her 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.  

(5) Assurances provided to permittee in case of changed or unforeseen circumstances. The assurances in this paragraph (b)(5) apply only to incidental take permits issued in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section where the conservation plan is being properly implemented, and apply only with respect to species adequately covered by the conservation plan. These assurances cannot be provided to Federal agencies. This rule does not apply to incidental take permits issued prior to March 25, 1998. The assurances provided in incidental take permits issued prior to March 25, 1998 remain in effect, and those permits will not be revised as a result of this rulemaking.  

(i) Changed circumstances provided for in the plan. If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to changed circumstances and were provided for in the plan's operating conservation program, the permittee will implement the measures specified in the plan.  

(ii) Changed circumstances not provided for in the plan. If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to changed circumstances and such measures were not provided for in the plan's operating conservation program, the Director will not require any conservation and mitigation measures in addition to those provided for in the plan without the consent of the permittee, provided the plan is being properly implemented.  

(iii) Unforeseen circumstances. (A) In negotiating unforeseen circumstances, the Director will not require the commitment of additional land, water, or financial compensation or additional restrictions on the use of land, water, or other natural resources beyond the level otherwise agreed upon for the species covered by the conservation plan without the consent of the permittee.  

(B) If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to unforeseen circumstances, the Director may require additional measures of the permittee where the conservation plan is being properly implemented, but only if such measures are limited to modifications within conserved habitat areas, if any, or to the conservation plan's operating conservation program for the affected species, and maintain the original
terms of the conservation plan to the maximum extent possible. Additional conservation and mitigation measures will not involve the commitment of additional land, water or financial compensation or additional restrictions on the use of land, water, or other natural resources otherwise available for development or use under the original terms of the conservation plan without the consent of the permittee.

(C) The Director will have the burden of demonstrating that such unforeseen circumstances exist, using the best scientific and commercial data available. These findings must be clearly documented and based upon reliable technical information regarding the status and habitat requirements of the affected species. The Director will consider, but not be limited to, the following factors:

(1) Size of the current range of the affected species;
(2) Percentage of range adversely affected by the conservation plan;
(3) Percentage of range conserved by the conservation plan;
(4) Ecological significance of that portion of the range affected by the conservation plan;
(5) Level of knowledge about the affected species and the degree of specificity of the species’ conservation program under the conservation plan; and
(6) Whether failure to adopt additional conservation measures would appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of the affected species in the wild.

(6) Nothing in this rule will be construed to limit or constrain the Director, any Federal, State, local, or Tribal government agency, or a private entity, from taking additional actions at its own expense to protect or conserve a species included in a conservation plan.

(7) Discontinuance of permit activity. Notwithstanding the provisions of §13.26 of this subchapter, a permittee under this paragraph (b) remains responsible for any outstanding minimization and mitigation measures required under the terms of the permit for take that occurs prior to surrender of the permit and such minimization and mitigation measures as may be required pursuant to the termination provisions of an implementing agreement, habitat conservation plan, or permit even after surrendering the permit to the Service pursuant to §13.26 of this subchapter. The permit shall be deemed canceled only upon a determination by the Service that such minimization and mitigation measures have been implemented. Upon surrender of the permit, no further take shall be authorized under the terms of the surrendered permit.

(8) Criteria for revocation. A permit issued under this paragraph (b) may not be revoked for any reason except those set forth in §13.28(a)(1) through (4) of this subchapter or unless continuation of the permitted activity would be inconsistent with the criterion set forth in 16 U.S.C. 1539(a)(2)(B)(iv) and the inconsistency has not been remedied in a timely fashion.

(c)(1) Application requirements for permits for the enhancement of survival through Safe Harbor Agreements. The applicant must submit an application for a permit under this paragraph (c) to the appropriate Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for the Region where the applicant resides or where the proposed action is to occur (for appropriate addresses, see 50 CFR 10.22), if the applicant wishes to engage in any activity prohibited by §17.31. The applicant must submit an official Service application form (3±200.54) that includes the following information:

(i) The common and scientific names of the listed species for which the applicant requests incidental take authorization;
(ii) A description of the land use or water management activity for which the applicant requests incidental take authorization;
(iii) A Safe Harbor Agreement that complies with the requirements of the Safe Harbor policy available from the Service; and
(iv) The Director must publish notice in the Federal Register of each application for a permit that is made under this paragraph (c). Each notice must 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 procedures included in
§ 17.22(e) for permit objection apply to any notice published by the Director under this paragraph (c).

(2) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not to issue a permit. The Director shall consider the general issuance criteria in §13.21(b) of this subchapter, except for §13.21(b)(4), and may issue the permit if he or she finds:

(i) The take will be incidental to an otherwise lawful activity and will be in accordance with the terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement;

(ii) The implementation of the terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement will provide a net conservation benefit to the affected listed species by contributing to the recovery of listed species included in the permit and the Safe Harbor Agreement otherwise complies with the Safe Harbor policy available from the Service;

(iii) The probable direct and indirect effects of any authorized take will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery in the wild of any listed species;

(iv) Implementation of the terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement is consistent with applicable Federal, State, and Tribal laws and regulations;

(v) Implementation of the terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement will not be in conflict with any ongoing conservation or recovery programs for listed species covered by the permit; and

(vi) The applicant has shown capability for and commitment to implementing all of the terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement.

(3) Permit conditions. In addition to any applicable general permit conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this paragraph (c) is subject to the following special conditions:

(i) A requirement for the participating property owner to notify the Service of any transfer of lands subject to a Safe Harbor Agreement;

(ii) A requirement for the property owner to notify the Service at least 30 days in advance, but preferably as far in advance as possible, of when he or she expects to incidentally take any listed species covered under the permit. Such notification will provide the Service with an opportunity to translocate affected individuals of the species, if possible and appropriate; and

(iii) Any additional requirements or conditions the Director deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the permit and the Safe Harbor Agreement.

(4) Permit effective date. Permits issued under this paragraph (c) become effective the day of issuance for species covered by the Safe Harbor Agreement.

(5) Assurances provided to permittee. (i) The assurances in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph (c)(5) apply only to Safe Harbor permits issued in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section where the Safe Harbor Agreement is being properly implemented, and apply only with respect to species covered by the Agreement and permit. These assurances cannot be provided to Federal agencies. The assurances provided in this section apply only to Safe Harbor permits issued after July 19, 1999.

(ii) If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary, the Director may require additional measures of the permittee, but only if such measures are limited to modifications within conserved habitat areas, if any, for the affected species and maintain the original terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement to the maximum extent possible. Additional conservation and mitigation measures will not involve the commitment of additional land, water or financial compensation or additional restrictions on the use of land, water, or other natural resources otherwise available for development or use under the original terms of the Safe Harbor Agreement without the consent of the permittee.

(iii) A permit issued under this paragraph (c) may not be revoked for any reason except those set forth in §13.28(a)(1) through (4) of this subchapter or unless continuation of the permitted activity...
would be inconsistent with the criterion set forth in 17.22(c)(2)(iii) and the inconsistency has not been remedied in a timely fashion.

(8) Duration of permits. The duration of permits issued under this paragraph (c) must be sufficient to provide a net conservation benefit to species covered in the enhancement of survival permit. In determining the duration of a permit, the Director will consider the duration of the planned activities, as well as the positive and negative effects associated with permits of the proposed duration on covered species, including the extent to which the conservation activities included in the Safe Harbor Agreement will enhance the survival and contribute to the recovery of listed species included in the permit.

(d)(1) Application requirements for permits for the enhancement of survival through Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances. The applicant must submit an application for a permit under this paragraph (d) to the appropriate Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for the Region where the applicant resides or where the proposed activity is to occur (for appropriate addresses, see 50 CFR 10.22). When a species covered by a Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances is listed as threatened and the applicant wishes to engage in activities identified in the Agreement and otherwise prohibited by §17.31, the applicant must apply for an enhancement of survival permit for species covered by the Agreement. The permit will become valid if and when covered proposed, candidate or other unlisted species is listed as a threatened species. The applicant must submit an official service application form (3-200.54) that includes the following information:

(i) The common and scientific names of the species for which the applicant requests incidental take authorization; (ii) A description of the land use or water management activity for which the applicant requests incidental take authorization; and (iii) A Candidate Conservation Agreement that complies with the requirements of the Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances policy available from the Service.

(iv) The Director must publish notice in the Federal Register of each application for a permit that is made under this paragraph (d). Each notice must 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 procedures included in §17.22(e) for permit objection apply to any notice published by the Director under this paragraph (d).

(2) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not to issue a permit. The Director shall consider the general issuance criteria in §13.21(b) of this subchapter, except for §13.21(b)(4), and may issue the permit if he or she finds:

(i) The take will be incidental to an otherwise lawful activity and will be in accordance with the terms of the Candidate Conservation Agreement; (ii) The Candidate Conservation Agreement complies with the requirements of the Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances policy available from the Service; (iii) The probable direct and indirect effects of any authorized take will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery in the wild of any species; (iv) Implementation of the terms of the Candidate Conservation Agreement is consistent with applicable Federal, State, and Tribal laws and regulations; (v) Implementation of the terms of the Candidate Conservation Agreement will not be in conflict with any ongoing conservation programs for species covered by the permit; and (vi) The applicant has shown capability for and commitment to implementing all of the terms of the Candidate Conservation Agreement.

(3) Permit conditions. In addition to any applicable general permit conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this paragraph (d) is subject to the following special conditions:

(i) A requirement for the property owner to notify the Service of any transfer of lands subject to a Candidate Conservation Agreement;
(ii) A requirement for the property owner to notify the Service at least 30 days in advance, but preferably as far in advance as possible, of when he or she expects to incidentally take any species covered under the permit. Such notification will provide the Service with an opportunity to translocate affected individuals of the species, if possible and appropriate; and

(iii) Any additional requirements or conditions the Director deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the permit and the Candidate Conservation Agreement.

(4) Permit effective date. Permits issued under this paragraph (d) become effective for a species covered by a Candidate Conservation Agreement on the effective date of a final rule that lists a covered species as threatened.

(5) Assurances provided to permittee in case of changed or unforeseen circumstances. The assurances in this paragraph (d)(5) apply only to permits issued in accordance with paragraph (d)(2) where the Candidate Conservation Agreement is being properly implemented, and apply only with respect to species adequately covered by the Candidate Conservation Agreement. These assurances cannot be provided to Federal agencies.

(i) Changed circumstances provided for in the Agreement. If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to changed circumstances and were provided for in the Agreement's operating conservation program, the permittee will implement the measures specified in the Agreement.

(ii) Changed circumstances not provided for in the Agreement. If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to changed circumstances and such measures were not provided for in the Agreement's operating conservation program, the Director will not require any conservation and mitigation measures in addition to those provided for in the Agreement without the consent of the permittee, provided the Agreement is being properly implemented.

(iii) Unforeseen circumstances. (A) In negotiating unforeseen circumstances, the Director will not require the commitment of additional land, water, or financial compensation or additional restrictions on the use of land, water, or other natural resources beyond the level otherwise agreed upon for the species covered by the Agreement without the consent of the permittee.

(B) If additional conservation and mitigation measures are deemed necessary to respond to unforeseen circumstances, the Director may require additional measures of the permittee where the Agreement is being properly implemented, but only if such measures are limited to modifications within conserved habitat areas, if any, or to the Agreement's operating conservation program for the affected species, and maintain the original terms of the Agreement to the maximum extent possible. Additional conservation and mitigation measures will not involve the commitment of additional land, water or financial compensation or additional restrictions on the use of land, water, or other natural resources otherwise available for development or use under the original terms of the Agreement without the consent of the permittee.

(C) The Director will have the burden of demonstrating that unforeseen circumstances exist, using the best scientific and commercial data available. These findings must be clearly documented and based upon reliable technical information regarding the status and habitat requirements of the affected species. The Director will consider, but not be limited to, the following factors:

(1) Size of the current range of the affected species;

(2) Percentage of range adversely affected by the Agreement;

(3) Percentage of range conserved by the Agreement;

(4) Ecological significance of that portion of the range affected by the Agreement;

(5) Level of knowledge about the affected species and the degree of specificity of the species' conservation program under the Agreement; and

(6) Whether failure to adopt additional conservation measures would appreciably reduce the likelihood of survival and recovery of the affected species in the wild.
Additional actions. Nothing in this rule will be construed to limit or constrain the Director, any Federal, State, local or Tribal government agency, or a private entity, from taking additional actions at its own expense to protect or conserve a species included in a Candidate Conservation with Assurances Agreement.

Criteria for revocation. A permit issued under this paragraph (d) may not be revoked for any reason except those set forth in §13.28(a)(1) through (4) of this subchapter or unless continuation of the permitted activity would be inconsistent with the criterion set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(iii) of this section and the inconsistency has not been remedied in a timely fashion.

Duration of the Candidate Conservation Agreement. The duration of a Candidate Conservation Agreement covered by a permit issued under this paragraph (d) must be sufficient to enable the Director to determine that the benefits of the conservation measures in the Agreement, when combined with those benefits that would be achieved if it is assumed that the conservation measures would also be implemented on other necessary properties, would preclude or remove any need to list the species covered by the Agreement.

§ 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, 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 constituting a demonstrable but non immediate threat to human safety or committing significant deprivations 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 deprivation 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.
§ 17.40  50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

(ii) Unlawfully taken grizzly bears. (A) Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(1)(iii)(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
§ 17.40

beginning at the point of intersection of the 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 NE 1/4, 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 southeasterly 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 south along 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 northwesterly 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 southwesterly 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 Township Road 2815 to the junction with 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 County Route 14; thence in a northerly 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 southeasterly direction along County Route 44 to the junction with County Route 346; thence in a southeasterly direction along County Route 346 and subsequently in a westerly direction to the junction with County Route 44; thence in a northerly direction on County Road 44 to the junction with Township Road 2015; thence westerly along Township Road 2015 to Alton Lake; thence northerly along Alton 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 Dutoh, 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 191 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 Whiteface River 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 11; thence along State Highway 11 to the junction with State Highway 72; thence north along State Highway 72 to the junction with County Route 340; thence west along County Route 340 to the junction with State Highway 1; thence easterly along State Highway 1 to the junction with County Route 70; thence north along County Route 70 to the junction with SFR 95; thence westerly along SFR 95 and continuing west through the southern boundary of Sections 1 through 31, Township 155 North, Range 31 West; thence westerly along the said road for approximately seven (7) miles to the junction with SFR 63; thence westerly along SFR 63 to the junction with SFR 57; thence south along SFR 57 to the junction with SFR 63; thence north along SFR 63 to the junction with SFR 70; thence easterly along SFR 70 to the junction with County Route 100; thence easterly along County Route 100 to the junction with County Route 203; thence westerly along County Route 203 to the junction with County Route 2815; thence northerly along County Route 2815 to the junction with County Route 2015; thence westerly along Township Road 2015 to Alton Lake; thence northerly along Alton 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 Dutoh, 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
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 Trunk 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:
§ 17.40

(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/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 concolor), 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).
According to 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 (i)(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 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.

(k) Canada lynx (Lynx canadensis).

(1) What lynx does this special rule apply to? The regulations in this paragraph (k) apply to all wild and captive lynx in the contiguous United States.

(2) What activities are prohibited for wild lynx? All prohibitions and provisions of 50 CFR 17.31 and 17.32 apply to wild lynx found in the contiguous United States.

(3) What is considered a captive lynx? (i) For purposes of this paragraph (k), captive lynx means lynx, whether alive or dead, and any part or product, if the specimen was in captivity at the time of the listing, born in captivity, or lawfully imported or transported into the contiguous United States.

(ii) Lynx that were either born or held in captivity and then released into the wild are considered wild.

(4) What activities are allowed for captive lynx? (i) Take. You may take lawfully obtained captive lynx without a permit.

(ii) Import and export. You may export captive live lynx, parts or products of captive lynx provided the specimens are tagged with Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) export tags and/or accompanied by a valid CITES export permit. You may import lawfully obtained lynx that originated outside the United States when you follow the requirements of CITES.
§ 17.41 Interstate commerce. You may deliver, receive, carry, transport, ship, sell, or offer to sell, purchase, or offer to purchase in interstate commerce captive lynx and captive lynx parts and products in accordance with State or tribal laws and regulations. In addition, lynx pelts that are properly tagged with valid CITES export tags also qualify for this exemption on interstate commerce.

§ 17.41 Special rules—birds.

(a) Bald eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) wherever listed as threatened under §17.11(h).

(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 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 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 sub-regional 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.

§ 17.42 Special rules—reptiles.

(a) American alligator (Alligator mississippiensis) Ð (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.

(ii) Taking. No person may take any American alligator, except:

(A) 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.

(B) 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.
§ 17.42

(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).

(i) 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 transshipped 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 or 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:

(1) An intact, uncut tag from the country of origin meeting all the requirements of the CITES tagging resolution, or

(2) 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/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 will be allowed without permits otherwise required by 50 CFR part 17, provided the requirements of part 23 are met.

(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 countries 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 egregious 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
§ 17.2 Take.

(3) Take. Incidental take, that is, take that results from, but is not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity, does not apply to bog turtles of the southern population.

(g) Threatened caiman. This paragraph applies to the following species: Yacare caiman (Caiman yacare), the common caiman (Caiman crocodilus crocodilus), and the brown caiman (Caiman crocodilus fuscus including Caiman crocodilus chiapasius). These taxa will be collectively referred to as “caiman.”

(1) What are the definitions of terms used in this paragraph (g)? (i) Caiman skins means whole or partial skins, flanks, chalecos, and bellies (whether these are salted, crusted, tanned, partially tanned, or otherwise processed).

(2) Applicable provisions. The provisions of §§ 17.31–17.32 shall apply to any desert tortoise subject to this paragraph (e).

(f) Bog turtle (Clemmys muhlenbergii), southern population—(1) Definitions of terms. For the purposes of this paragraph (f): Bog turtle of the southern population means any member of the species Clemmys muhlenbergii, within Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, 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).

(i) Caiman parts means body parts with or without skin attached (including tails, throats, feet, and other parts, but excluding meat and skulls) and small cut skins pieces.

(2) What activities involving yacare caiman (Caiman yacare), the common caiman (Caiman crocodilus crocodilus), and the brown caiman (Caiman crocodilus fuscus) are prohibited by this rule? (i) Import, export, and re-export. Except for the activities described in paragraph (g)(3) of this section, it is unlawful to sell or offer for sale, deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship in interstate or foreign commerce any caiman or their skins, parts, and/or products. However, we will not consider intermediary countries those through which caiman skins, parts, and/or products are shipped while remaining under Customs control.


(2) What activities involving yacare caiman (Caiman yacare), the common caiman (Caiman crocodilus crocodilus), and the brown caiman (Caiman crocodilus fuscus) are prohibited by this rule? (i) Import, export, and re-export. Except for the activities described in paragraph (g)(3) of this section, it is unlawful to sell or offer for sale, deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship in interstate or foreign commerce any caiman or their skins, parts, and/or products.

(ii) Commercial activity. Except as described in paragraph (g)(3) of this section, it is unlawful to sell or offer for sale, deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship in interstate or foreign commerce any caiman or their skins, parts, and/or products.
fuscus) are allowed by this rule? The import/export/re-export of, or the interstate/foreign commerce in caiman skins, other parts, or products may be allowed without a threatened species permit (issued according to 50 CFR 17.32) only when the provisions in 50 CFR 17.32 are met and when all the requirements of the paragraph below have been met.

(i) Import, export, or re-export. The import, export, or re-export into/from the United States of caiman skins, parts, or products may be allowed provided the following conditions are met:

(A) Each caiman skin imported into or exported or re-exported from the United States after the effective date of the final rule must bear either:

(1) An intact, uncut tag from the country of origin meeting all the requirements of the CITES Universal Tagging System Resolution, or

(2) An intact, uncut replacement tag from the country of re-export where the original tags were lost or removed from raw, tanned, and/or processed skins. These replacement tags must meet all the requirements of the CITES Universal Tagging System Resolution, except showing the country of re-export instead 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 CITES Universal Tagging System Resolution. If a shipment contains more than 25 percent replacement tags, the Management Authority of the re-exporting country must consult with the U.S. Office of Management Authority before clearance of the shipment. Such shipments may be seized if we determine that the requirements of the CITES Universal Tagging System Resolution have not been met.

(B) In accordance with the CITES Universal Tagging System Resolution, all caiman parts must be placed in a transparent, sealed container. Each container imported, exported, or re-exported into/from the United States after the effective date of the rule:

(1) Must have a parts tag attached in such a way that opening of the container will prevent later reuse of such tag; and

(2) The parts tag must contain a description of the contents plus total weight of the container and its contents.

(C) The information on the export permit or re-export certificate must be the same as that on the skin and part tags, carry the same permit or certificate number, and be validated by the government authority designated as the CITES document-issuing authority.

(D) The CITES permit or certificate accompanying shipments of caiman skins, parts, or products 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.

(E) The country of origin and any intermediary country(ies) must be effectively implementing the CITES Universal Tagging System Resolution. If we receive persuasive information from the CITES Secretariat or other reliable sources that a specific country is not effectively implementing the CITES Universal Tagging System Resolution, we will prohibit or restrict imports from such country(ies) 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 must not be subject to a Schedule III Notice of Information (see paragraph (g)(4) of this section) prohibiting or restricting imports of all wildlife or any members of the Order Crocodylia. A listing of all countries subject to such a Schedule III Notice of Information is available by writing to: Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mail Stop ARLSQ-700, Washington, DC 20240, or via e-mail at r9oma@fws.gov.

(ii) Shipment of skulls, processed meat, and scientific specimens. The import, export, and re-export into/from the United States of skulls, processed meat, and scientific specimens of
caiman is allowed without permits otherwise required by 50 CFR part 17, provided the requirements of part 23 are met.

(iii) Noncommercial accompanying baggage. The conditions described in paragraphs (g)(3)(i) and (ii) for skins, skulls, meat, other parts, and products made of specimens of caiman do not apply to non-commercial personal effects in accompanying baggage or household effects.

(iv) Eggs and live specimens. This special rule does not apply to live specimens or eggs of caiman. Import of such specimens requires an import permit as described in 50 CFR 17.32.

(4) When and how will we inform you of additional restrictions in trade of yacare caiman (Caiman yacare), the common caiman (Caiman crocodilus crocodilus), and the brown caiman (Caiman crocodilus fuscus)? Except in rare cases involving extenuating circumstances that do not adversely affect the conservation of the species, the Service will issue a Notice of Information announcing additional CITES restrictions in trade of specimens of caiman dealt with in this paragraph (g) if any of the following criteria are met:

(i) The country is listed in a Notification to the Parties by the CITES Secretariat as not having designated Management and Scientific Authorities that issue CITES documents or their equivalent.

(ii) The country is identified in any action adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, the Convention’s Standing Committee, or in a Notification issued by the CITES Secretariat, whereby Parties are asked not to accept shipments of specimens of any CITES-listed species from the country in question or of any crocodilian species listed in the CITES appendices.

(iii) We determine, based on information from the CITES Secretariat or other reliable sources, that the country is not effectively implementing the CITES Universal Tagging System Resolution.

(5) What are the approved information collection requirements in this rule? The Office of Management and Budget approved the information collection requirements contained in this special rule under the Paperwork Reduction Act and assigned clearance number 1018–0093 as part of the permit requirements contained in Part 23 of Title 50. We may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The collection of information under this rule is done to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications. We will use this information 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. You must respond to obtain or retain a permit. We estimate the public reporting burden for these reporting requirements to vary from 20 minutes to 2 hours per response, with an average of 1 hour per response, including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the forms.


§ 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 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.

[40 FR 44415, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 45 FR 47363, July 14, 1980]
(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 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 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.

(i) Big Spring spinedace, Lepidomeda mollispinis pratensis. (1) All 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 the taking of these 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 these species will also be a violation of the Endangered Species Act.
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 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 nevadensis). (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 (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 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 (o) (1) through (3) of this section.

(q) Loach minnow, _Rhinichthys (=Protroctes) cobbii_. (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.

(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 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 (o) (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 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 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). (v) Gulf sturgeon (Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi). (1) No person shall take this species, except in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations for educational purposes, scientific purposes, the enhancement of propagation or survival of the species, zoological exhibition, or 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 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 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 (v)(1) through (3) of this section. (5) Taking of this species for purposes other than those described in paragraph (v)(1) of this section, including taking incidental to otherwise lawful activities, is prohibited except when permitted under 50 CFR 17.32. (w) What species are covered by this special rule? Bull trout (Salvelinus confluentus), wherever found in the co-terminous lower 48 States, except in the Jarbidge River Basin in Nevada and Idaho (see 50 CFR 17.44(x)). (1) What activities do we prohibit? Except as noted in paragraph (w)(2) of this section, all prohibitions of 50 CFR 17.31 and exemptions of 50 CFR 17.32 shall apply to the bull trout in the co-terminous United States as defined in paragraph (w) of this section. (i) No person may possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of this section or in violation of applicable State, National Park Service, and Native American Tribal fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations. (ii) It is unlawful for any person to attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense listed in this special rule. (2) What activities do we allow? In the following instances you may take this species in accordance with applicable State, National Park Service, and Native American Tribal fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations,
§ 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.

(2) [Reserved]

§ 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

as constituted in all respects relevant to protection of bull trout in effect on November 1, 1999:

(i) 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) Fishing activities authorized under State, National Park Service, or Native American Tribal laws and regulations;

(3) How does this rule relate to State protective regulations? Any violation of applicable State, National Park Service, or Native American Tribal fish and wildlife conservation laws or regulations with respect to the taking of this species is also a violation of the Endangered Species Act.

(x) Bull trout (Salvelinus confluentus), Jarbidge River population segment.

(1) Prohibitions. Except as noted in paragraph (x)(2) of this section, all prohibitions of 50 CFR 17.31 and exemptions of 50 CFR 17.32 apply to the bull trout in the Jarbidge River population segment within the United States.

(2) Exceptions. No person may take this species, except in the following instances in accordance with applicable State fish and wildlife conservation laws and regulations relevant to protection of bull trout in effect on April 8, 1999.

(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 any bull trout caught are immediately returned to the stream.

(iii) The exceptions in paragraphs (x)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section will be in effect until April 9, 2001. At that time, all take prohibitions of the Act will be reinstated for the Jarbidge River population segment unless exceptions to take prohibitions are otherwise provided through a subsequent special rule.

(3) 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.

(4) No person may possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export, any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of this section or in violation of applicable State fish and conservation laws and 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 (x)(2) through (4) of this section.

[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.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Range</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Known distribution</th>
<th>Portion of range where endangered or threatened</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>When listed</th>
<th>Special rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABC sparrow .....</td>
<td>ABCus ......</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABD sparrow .....</td>
<td>ABDus ......</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>E(S/A)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Range</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Known distribution</th>
<th>Portion of range where endangered or threatened</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>When listed</th>
<th>Special rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABC sparrow .....</td>
<td>ABCus ......</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do ..................</td>
<td>do ..........</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>E(S/A)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Range</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Known distribution</th>
<th>Portion of range where endangered or threatened</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>When listed</th>
<th>Special rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XYum ...............</td>
<td>XY cactus</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Entire</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E(S/A)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XZum ...............</td>
<td>do ..........</td>
<td>Arizona and Mexico</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>E(S/A)</td>
<td>E(S/A)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 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 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.

§ 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. A person wishing to get a permit for an activity prohibited by § 17.61 submits an application to conduct activities under this paragraph. For interstate commerce activities the seller gets the permit for plants coming from cultivated stock and the buyer gets the permit if the plants are taken from the wild. The Service provides application Form 3-200, or you may submit the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter. Application requirements differ for permits issued for plants taken from the wild (excluding seeds), seeds and cultivated plants, or herbarium specimens. You must attach the following information and any other information 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;
§ 17.62 50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

(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 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.

(4) When the activity applied for involves a species also regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, additional requirements of § 23.15(c) of this subchapter must be met. For your convenience, § 23.15(c) is repeated here.

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. Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who wishes to get such a permit or certificate submits an application under this section to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (Attention: Office of Management Authority), 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA 22203. The Service provides Form 3-200 for the application to which as much of the following information relating to the purpose of the permit or certificate must be attached.

(i) 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.).
§ 17.62 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;

(4) Whether the expertise, facilities, or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate to successfully accomplish the objectives stated in the application.

(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 § 23.19(e)(3) of this subchapter.
§ 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

§ 17.63

(d) Duration of permit. The duration of a permit issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit.

§ 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. A person wishing to get a permit for an activity prohibited by §17.71 submits an application to conduct activities under this paragraph. For interstate commerce activities the seller gets the permit for plants coming from cultivated stock and the buyer gets the permit if the plants are taken from the wild. The Service provides Form 3-200 for the application or you may submit the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter. Application requirements differ for permits issued for plants taken from the wild (excluding seeds), seeds and cultivated plants, or herbarium specimens. You must attach the following information and any other information requested by the Director.

(i) For activities involving plants obtained from the wild (excluding seeds), seeds and cultivated plants, or herbarium specimens. You must attach the following information:

   (a) The scientific names of the plants sought to be covered by the permit;
   (b) The estimated number of specimens sought to be covered by the permit;

   (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

(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.

(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.

(4) When the activity applied for involves a species also regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, additional requirements of §23.15(c) of this subchapter must be met. For your convenience, §23.15(c) is repeated here.

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. Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who wishes to get such a permit or certificate submits an application under this section to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service (Attention: Office of Management Authority), 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA 22203. The Service provides Form 3-200 for the application to which as much of the following information relating to the purpose of the permit or certificate must be attached:

(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 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 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, including 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, 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 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 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.

§§ 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. Thus, experimental status will only be recognized outside the areas 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); and
2. A finding, based solely on the best scientific and commercial data available, and the supporting factual basis,
§ 17.84 Special rules—vertebrates.

(a) Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel (Sciurus niger cinereus). (3) The Delmarva Peninsula fox squirrel population identified in paragraph (a)(6) of 

§ 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, or (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). (3) 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)(i) 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 paragraphs (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. Observations 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 Horsetooth 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 Horsetooth 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.

(iv) 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.

(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 depreations 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). (i) 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
§ 17.84 50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coordinates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33°27.8'/119°34.3'</td>
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<tr>
<td>33°20.5'/119°15.5'</td>
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<td>33°13.5'/119°11.8'</td>
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<td>33°06.5'/119°15.3'</td>
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<td>33°03.5'/119°26.8'</td>
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<td>33°00.8'/119°46.3'</td>
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<tr>
<td>33°17.2'/119°56.9'</td>
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<tr>
<td>33°18.9'/119°54.2'</td>
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</tbody>
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(ii) A map depicting the translocation zone is set forth below:

![Map of San Nicolas Island Translocation Zone and Management Zone](image)

(iii) Prohibitions. Except as provided in paragraph (d)(4)(iv), all of the provisions in §17.21 (a) through (f) shall
§ 17.84

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

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.

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(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.

(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).

(b) 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 taking 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
§ 17.84

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

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 paragraph (g)(9)(i), (g)(9)(ii), and (g)(9)(iii), and (g)(9)(iv) of this section are nonessential experimental populations. We will manage 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 area, 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 section 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 designated for such purposes, acting in the course of official duties, may take a black-footed ferret in 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 Little Snake Black-footed Ferret Management Area/Coyote Basin Primary Management Zone 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 area 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 is not considered intentional or “knowing take” for the purposes of this regulation, and the Service will not take legal action for such conduct. However, we will refer cases of knowing take to the appropriate authorities for prosecution.

(6) You must report any taking pursuant to paragraphs (g)(3), (4)(vi) and (vii), and (5) of this section to the appropriate Service Field Supervisor, who will determine the disposition of any live or dead specimens.

§ 17.84


(v) Report such taking in the northwestern Colorado/northeastern Utah experimental population area to the appropriate Field Supervisor, Ecological Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lakewood, Colorado (telephone: 303/275-2370), or Salt Lake City, Utah (telephone: 801/524-5001).

(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 commit, 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) We consider the Shirley Basin/Medicine Bow Management Area on the attached map of Wyoming to be the core recovery area for this species in southeastern Wyoming. The boundaries of the nonessential experimental population are 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 constituted 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 comprise the nonessential experimental population, thereafter.

(ii) We consider the Conata Basin/ Badlands Reintroduction Area on the attached map for South Dakota to be the core recovery area for this species in southwestern South Dakota. The boundaries of the nonessential experimental population area occur 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 is part of the nonessential experimental population after the first breeding season following the first year of releases of black-footed ferret in the Reintroduction Area. A black-footed ferret occurring outside the experimental population area in South Dakota is considered as endangered but may be captured for genetic testing. We will dispose of the captured animal in one of the following ways if necessary:

(A) We may return an animal genetically related to the experimental population to the Reintroduction Area or to a captive facility.

(B) Under an existing contingency plan, we will use up to nine black-footed ferrets genetically unrelated to the experimental population in the captive-breeding program. If a landowner outside the experimental population area wishes to retain black-footed ferrets on his property, we will develop a conservation agreement or easement with the landowner.

(iii) We consider the Northcentral Montana Reintroduction Area shown on the attached map for Montana to be the core recovery area for this species in northcentral Montana. The boundaries of the nonessential experimental population are 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 constituted 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 comprise the nonessential experimental population thereafter. A black-footed ferret occurring outside the experimental area in Montana is initially considered as endangered but may be captured for genetic testing. We will dispose of the captured animal in one of the following ways if necessary:

(A) We may return an animal genetically related to the experimental population to the reintroduction area or to a captive facility.

(B) Under an existing contingency plan, we will use up to nine black-footed ferrets genetically unrelated to the experimental population in the captive-breeding program. If a landowner outside the experimental population area wishes to retain black-footed ferrets on his property, we will develop a conservation agreement or easement with the landowner.

(iv) We consider the Aubrey Valley Experimental Population Area shown on the attached map for Arizona to be the core recovery area for this species in northwestern Arizona. The boundary of the nonessential experimental population area is that part 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 (4 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 southeast to the SE corner of section 27, Township 24 North, Range 8 West; then southeast to the SE corner of section 35, Township 24 North, Range 8 West; then southeast to the SE corner of section 16, Township 23 North, Range 7 West; then south 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 24 North, Range 7 West; then southeast 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 is 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 is initially considered as endangered but may be captured for genetic testing. We will dispose of the captured animal in one of the following ways if necessary:

(A) We may return an animal genetically related to the experimental population 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, we will develop a conservation agreement or easement with the landowner.
(B) Under an existing contingency plan, we will use up to nine black-footed ferrets genetically unrelated to the experimental population in the captive-breeding program. If a landowner outside the experimental population area wishes to retain black-footed ferrets on his property, we will develop a conservation agreement or easement with the landowner.

(v) We consider the Little Snake Black-footed Ferret Management Area in Colorado and the Coyote Basin Black-footed Ferret Primary Management Zone in Utah as the initial recovery sites for this species within the Northwestern Colorado/Northeastern Utah Experimental Population Area (see Colorado/Utah map). The boundaries of the nonessential Experimental Population Area will be all of Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties in Colorado west of Colorado State Highway 13; all of Uintah and Duchesne Counties in Utah; and in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, the line between Range 96 and 97 West (eastern edge), Range 102 and 103 West (western edge), and Township 14 and 15 North (northern edge). All marked ferrets found in the wild within these boundaries prior to the first breeding season following the first year of release 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 of ferrets into the reintroduction area will comprise the nonessential experimental population thereafter. A black-footed ferret occurring outside the Experimental Population Area is initially considered as endangered but may be captured for genetic testing. We will dispose of the captured animal in one of the following ways if necessary:

(A) We may return an animal genetically related to the experimental population to the Reintroduction Area or to a captive facility.

(B) Under an existing contingency plan, we will use up to nine black-footed ferrets genetically unrelated to the experimental population in the captive-breeding program. If a landowner outside the experimental population area wishes to retain black-footed ferrets on his property, we will develop a conservation agreement or easement with the landowner.

(10) Monitoring the reintroduced populations will occur continually during the life of the project, including the use of radio telemetry and other remote sensing devices, as appropriate. Vaccination of all released animals will occur prior to release, as appropriate, to prevent diseases prevalent in mustelids. 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 appropriate 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) We will reevaluate the status of the experimental population within the first five 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 the 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. We will propose reclassification of the black-footed ferret when we meet the appropriate recovery objectives for the species.

(12) We will not include a reevaluation of the "nonessential experimental" designation for these populations during our review of the initial five year reintroduction program. We do not foresee any likely situation justifying alteration of the nonessential experimental status of these populations. Should any such alteration prove necessary and it results in a substantial modification to black-footed ferret management on non-Federal lands, any private landowner who consented to the introduction of black-footed ferrets on their lands may rescind their consent, and at their request, we will relocate the ferrets pursuant to paragraph (g)(4)(iii) of this section.
(h) Whooping crane (Grus americana). The whooping crane populations identified in paragraphs (h)(8)(i) and (h)(8)(ii) of this section are non-essential experimental populations.

(1) 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 another purpose, or as provided in paragraphs (h)(3) and (h)(4) of this section.

Map showing the boundaries of the Black-footed Ferret Experimental Population Area and the Management Area/PMZ for Northwestern Colorado/Northeastern Utah.
§ 17.84

(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.
§ 17.84

(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 an 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 an expeditious 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 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 rule-making and other procedures.
(k) Mexican gray wolf (Canis lupus baileyi). (1) The Mexican gray wolf (Mexican wolf) populations reestablished in the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area and in the White Sands Wolf Recovery Area, if used, within the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, identified in paragraph (k)(9) of
this section, are one nonessential experimental population. This nonessential experimental population will be managed according to the following provisions.

(2) Based on the best available information, the Service finds that reintroduction of an experimental population of Mexican wolves into the subspecies' probable historic range will further the conservation of the Mexican wolf subspecies and of the gray wolf species; that the experimental population is not "essential," under 50 CFR 17.81(c)(2); that the experimental population is wholly separate geographically from any other wild gray wolf population or individual wild gray wolves; that no wild Mexican wolves are known to exist in the experimental population area or anywhere else; and that future migration of wild Mexican wolves into the experimental population area is not possible.

(3) No person, agency, or organization may "take" [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section] any wolf in the wild within the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, except as provided in this rule. The Service may investigate each take of a wolf contrary to this rule to the appropriate authorities for prosecution.

(i) Throughout the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, you will not be in violation of the Act or this rule for "unavoidable and unintentional take" [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section] of a wolf. Such take must be non-negligent and incidental to a legal activity, such as military training and testing, trapping, driving, or recreational activities. You must report the take within 24 hours to the Service's Mexican Wolf Recovery Coordinator or to a designated representative of the Service.

(ii) Throughout the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, you may "harass" [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section] wolves that are within 500 yards of people, buildings, facilities, pets, "livestock" [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section], or other domestic animals in an opportunistic, noninjurious manner [see definition of "opportunistic, noninjurious harassment" in paragraph (k)(15) of this section] at any time—provided that wolves cannot be purposely attracted, tracked, searched out, or chased and then harassed. You must report harassment of wolves within 7 days to the Service's Mexican Wolf Recovery Coordinator or to a designated representative of the Service.

(iii) Throughout the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, excluding areas within the national park system and national wildlife refuge system, no Federal agency or their contractors will be in violation of the Act or this rule for unavoidable or unintentional take of a wolf resulting from any action authorized by that Federal agency or by the Service, including, but not limited to, military training and testing. This provision does not exempt agencies and their contractors from complying with sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(4) of the Act, the latter of which requires a conference with the Service if they propose an action that is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the Mexican wolf.

(iv) In areas within the national park system and national wildlife refuge system, Federal agencies must treat Mexican wolves as a threatened species for purposes of complying with section 7 of the Act.

(v) On private land anywhere within the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, livestock owners or their agents may take (including kill or injure) any wolf actually "engaged in the act of killing, wounding, or biting livestock" [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section]; provided that evidence of livestock freshly wounded or killed by wolves is present; and further provided that the take is reported to the Service's Mexican Wolf Recovery Coordinator or a designated representative of the Service within 24 hours.

(vi) On tribal reservation land anywhere within the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, livestock owners or their agents may take (including kill or injure) any wolf actually engaged in the act of killing, wounding, or biting livestock; provided that evidence of livestock freshly wounded or killed by wolves is present; and further provided that the take is reported to the Service's Mexican Wolf Recovery Coordinator or a designated representative of the Service within 24 hours.
Recovery Coordinator or a designated representative of the Service within 24 hours.

(vii) On “public lands” [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section] allotted for grazing anywhere within the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, including within the designated “wolf recovery areas” [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section], livestock owners or their agents may be issued a permit under the Act to take wolves actually engaged in the act of killing, wounding, or biting “livestock” [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section]. Before such a permit is issued, the following conditions must be met—livestock must be legally present on the grazing allotment; six or more “breeding pairs” [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section] of Mexican wolves must be present in the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area; previous loss or injury of livestock on the grazing allotment, caused by wolves, must be documented by the Service or our authorized agent; and agency efforts to resolve the problem must be completed. Permits issued under this provision will be valid for 45 days or less and will specify the maximum number of wolves you are allowed to take. If you take a wolf under this provision, evidence of livestock freshly wounded or killed by wolves must be present. You must report the take to the Service’s Mexican Wolf Recovery Coordinator or a designated representative of the Service within 24 hours.

(viii) Throughout the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, take of Mexican wolves by livestock guarding dogs, when used in the traditional manner to protect livestock on public, tribal, and private lands, is permitted. If you become aware that such take by your guard dog has occurred, you must report the take to the Service’s Mexican Wolf Recovery Coordinator or a designated representative of the Service within 24 hours.

(ix) Personnel authorized by the Service may take any Mexican wolf in the nonessential experimental population in a manner consistent with a Service-approved management plan, special management measure, or a valid permit issued by the Service under §17.32. This may include, but is not limited to, capture and translocation of wolves that—prey on livestock; attack pets or domestic animals other than livestock on private or tribal land; “impact game populations in ways which may inhibit further wolf recovery” [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section]; prey on members of the desert bighorn sheep herd found on the White Sands Missile Range and San Andres National Wildlife Refuge so long as the State of New Mexico lists it as a species to be protected; are considered “problem wolves” [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section]; are a nuisance; endanger themselves by their presence in a military impact area; need aid or veterinary care; or are necessary for authorized scientific, research, or management purposes. Lethal methods of take may be used when reasonable attempts to capture wolves alive fail and when the Service determines that immediate removal of a particular wolf or wolves from the wild is necessary. Authorized personnel may use leg-hold traps and any other effective device or method for capturing or controlling wolves to carry out any measure that is a part of a Service-approved management plan, notwithstanding any conflicts in State or local law. The disposition of all wolves (live or dead) or their parts taken as part of a Service-authorized management activity must follow provisions in Service-approved management plans or interagency agreements or procedures approved by the Service on a case-by-case basis.

(x) As determined by the Service to be appropriate, the Service or any agent so authorized by the Service may capture, kill, subject to genetic testing, place in captivity, euthanize, or return to the wild (if found to be a pure Mexican wolf) any feral wolf-like animal, feral wolf hybrid, or feral dog found within the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area that shows physical or behavioral evidence of hybridization with other canids, such as domestic dogs or coyotes; being an animal raised in captivity, other than as part of a Service-approved wolf recovery program; or being socialized or habituated to humans.
(xi) The United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services (WS) division will discontinue use of M-44's and choking-type snares in "occupied Mexican wolf range" [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section]. The WS division may restrict or modify other predator control activities pursuant to a cooperative management agreement or conference between the Service and the WS division.

(xii) You may harass or take a Mexican wolf in self defense or defense of the lives of others, provided that you report the harassment or take within 24 hours to the Service's Mexican Wolf Recovery Coordinator or a designated representative of the Service. If the Service or an authorized agency determines that a wolf presents a threat to human life or safety, the Service or the authorized agency may kill it, capture and euthanize it, or place it in captivity.

(xiii) Intentional taking of any wolf in the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, except as described above, is prohibited. The Service encourages those authorized to take wolves to use nonlethal means when practicable and appropriate.

(4) You must not possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, ship, import, or export by any means whatsoever, any wolf or wolf part from the experimental population except as authorized in this rule or by a valid permit issued by the Service under §17.32. If you kill or injure a wolf or find a dead or injured wolf or wolf parts, you must not disturb them (unless instructed to do so by an authorized agent of the Service), you must minimize your disturbance of the area around them, and you must report the incident to the Service's Mexican Wolf Recovery Coordinator or a designated representative of the Service within 24 hours.

(5) You must not attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, any offense defined in this rule.

(6) No land use restrictions will be imposed on private lands for Mexican wolf recovery without the concurrence of the landowner.

(7) No land use restrictions will be imposed on tribal reservation lands for Mexican wolf recovery without the concurrence of the tribal government.

(8) On public lands, the Service and cooperating agencies may temporarily restrict human access and "disturbance-causing land use activities" [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section] within a 1-mile radius around release pens when wolves are in them, around active dens between March 1 and June 30, and around active wolf "rendezvous sites" [see definition in paragraph 17.84(k)(15) of this section] between June 1 and September 30, as necessary.

(9) The two designated wolf recovery areas and the experimental population area for Mexican wolves classified as a nonessential experimental population by this rule are described in the following subsections. Both designated wolf recovery areas are within the subspecies' probable historic range and are wholly separate geographically from the current range of any known Mexican wolves or other gray wolves.

(i) The Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area includes all of the Apache National Forest and all of the Gila National Forest in east-central Arizona and west-central New Mexico (Figure 1). Initial releases of captive-raised Mexican wolves will take place, generally as described in our Preferred Alternative in the FEIS on Mexican wolf reintroduction, within the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area "primary recovery zone" [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section]. This is the area within the Apache National Forest bounded on the north by the Apache-Greenlee County line; on the east by the Arizona-New Mexico state line; on the south by the San Francisco River (eastern half) and the southern boundary of the Apache National Forest (western half); and on the west by the Greenlee-Graham County line (San Carlos Apache Reservation boundary). The Service will allow the wolf population to expand into the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area "secondary recovery zone" [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section], which is the remainder of the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area not in the primary recovery zone.
(ii) The White Sands Wolf Recovery Area in south-central New Mexico includes all of the White Sands Missile Range; the White Sands National Monument; the San Andres National Wildlife Refuge; and the area adjacent and to the west of the Missile Range bounded on the south by the southerly
boundary of the USDA Jornada Experimental Range and the northern boundary of the New Mexico State University Animal Science Ranch, on the west by the New Mexico Principal Meridian, on the north by the Pedro Armendaris Grant boundary and the Sierra-Socorro County line, and on the east by the western boundary of the Missile Range (Figure 2). This is the back-up reintroduction area, to be used only if later determined to be both necessary and feasible in accordance with the Preferred Alternative as set forth in the FEIS on Mexican wolf reintroduction. If this area is used, initial releases of captive-raised wolves would take place within the White Sands Wolf Recovery Area primary recovery zone. This is the area within the White Sands Missile Range bounded on the north by the road from the former Cain Ranch Head quarters to Range Road 16, Range Road 16 to its intersection with Range Road 13, Range Road 13 to its intersection with Range Road 7; on the east by Range Road 7; on the south by Highway 70; and on the west by the Missile Range boundary. The Service would allow the wolf population to expand into the White Sands Wolf Recovery Area secondary recovery zone, which is the remainder of the White Sands Wolf Recovery Area not in the primary recovery zone.
(iii) The boundaries of the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area are the portion of Arizona lying north of Interstate Highway 10 and south of Interstate Highway 40; the portion of New Mexico lying north of Interstate Highway 10 in the west, north of the New Mexico-Texas boundary in the
The Service is not proposing wolf reestablishment throughout this area, but only within the Blue Range Wolf Recovery Area, and possibly later in the White Sands Wolf Recovery Area, respectively described in paragraphs (k)(9)(i) and (ii) of this section. If a member of the nonessential experimental population is captured inside the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, but outside the designated wolf recovery areas, it will be re-released within the recovery area, put into the captive population, or otherwise managed according to provisions of a Service-approved management plan or action. If a wolf is found in the United States outside the boundaries of the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area (and not within any other wolf experimental population area) the Service will presume it to be of wild origin with full endangered status (or threatened in Minnesota) under the Act, unless evidence, such as a radio collar, identification mark, or physical or behavioral traits (see paragraph (k)(3)(x) of this section), establishes otherwise. If such evidence exists, the Service or an authorized agency will attempt to promptly capture the wolf and re-release it within the recovery area, put it into the captive population, or carry out any other management measure authorized by this rule or a Service-approved management plan. Such a wolf is otherwise not subject to this rule outside the designated Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area.
(10) If Mexican wolves of the experimental population occur on public lands outside the designated wolf recovery area(s), but within the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, the Service or an authorized agency will attempt to capture any radio-collared lone wolf and any lone wolf or
member of an established pack causing livestock "depredations" [see definition in paragraph (k)(15) of this section]. The agencies will not routinely capture and return pack members that make occasional forays onto public land outside the designated wolf recovery area(s) and uncollared lone wolves on public land. However, the Service will capture and return to a recovery area or to captivity packs from the nonessential experimental population that establish territories on public land wholly outside the designated wolf recovery area(s).

(11) If any wolves move onto private land outside the designated recovery area(s), but within the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, the Service or an authorized agency will develop management actions in cooperation with the landowner including capture and removal of the wolf or wolves if requested by the landowner.

(12) If any wolves move onto tribal reservation land outside the designated recovery area(s), but within the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area, the Service or an authorized agency will develop management actions in cooperation with the tribal government including capture and removal of the wolf or wolves if requested by the tribal government.

(13) The Service will evaluate Mexican wolf reintroduction progress and prepare periodic progress reports, detailed annual reports, and full evaluations after 3 and 5 years that recommend continuation, modification, or termination of the reintroduction effort.

(14) The Service does not intend to change the "nonessential experimental" designation to "essential experimental," "threatened," or "endangered" and foresees no likely situation which would result in such changes. Critical habitat cannot be designated under the nonessential experimental classification, 16 U.S.C. 1539(j)(2)(C)(ii).

(15) Definitions. Key terms used in this rule have the following definitions.

Breeding pair means an adult male and an adult female wolf that have produced at least two pups during the previous breeding season that survived until December 31 of the year of their birth.

Depredation means the confirmed killing or wounding of lawfully present domestic livestock by one or more wolves. The Service, WS, or other Service-authorized agencies will confirm cases of wolf depredation on domestic livestock.

Disturbance-causing land use activity means any land use activity that the Service determines could adversely affect reproductive success, natural behavior, or survival of Mexican wolves. These activities may be temporarily restricted within a 1-mile radius of release pens, active dens, and rendezvous sites. Such activities may include, but are not limited to—timber or wood harvesting, management-ignited fire, mining or mine development, camping outside designated campgrounds, livestock drives, off-road vehicle use, hunting, and any other use or activity with the potential to disturb wolves. The following activities are specifically excluded from this definition—

(1) Legally permitted livestock grazing and use of water sources by livestock;
(2) Livestock drives if no reasonable alternative route or timing exists;
(3) Vehicle access over established roads to private property and to areas on public land where legally permitted activities are ongoing if no reasonable alternative route exists;
(4) Use of lands within the national park or national wildlife refuge systems as safety buffer zones for military activities;
(5) Prescribed natural fire except in the vicinity of release pens; and
(6) Any authorized, specific land use that was active and ongoing at the time wolves chose to locate a den or rendezvous site nearby.

Engaged in the act of killing, wounding, or biting livestock means to be engaged in the pursuit and grasping, biting, attacking, wounding, or feeding upon livestock that are alive. If wolves are observed feeding on a livestock carcass, you cannot assume that wolves killed the livestock because livestock can die from many causes and wolves will feed on carrion.

Harass means "intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to the 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” (50 CFR 17.3). This experimental population rule permits only “opportunistic, noninjurious harassment” (see definition below).

Impact on game populations in ways which may inhibit further wolf recovery. The Service encourages states and tribes to define unacceptable impacts from wolf predation on game populations in Service-approved management plans. Until such time the term will mean the following—2 consecutive years with a cumulative 35 percent decrease in population or hunter harvest estimates for a particular species of ungulate in a game management unit or distinct herd segment compared to the pre-wolf 5-year average (unit or herd must contain average of greater than 100 animals). If wolf predation is shown to be a primary cause of ungulate population declines (greater than 50 percent of documented adult or young mortality), then wolves may be moved to reduce ungulate mortality rates and assist in herd recovery, but only in conjunction with application of other common, professionally acceptable, wildlife management techniques.

Livestock means cattle, sheep, horses, mules, and burros or other domestic animals defined as livestock in State and Tribal wolf management plans approved by the Service.

Occupied Mexican wolf range means an area of confirmed presence of resident breeding packs or pairs of wolves or area consistently used by at least one resident wolf over a period of at least one month. The Service must confirm or corroborate wolf presence. Exact delineation of the area will be described by:

1. 5-mile (8 km) radius around all locations of wolves and wolf sign confirmed as described above (nonradio-monitored);
2. 5-mile (8 km) radius around radio locations of resident wolves when fewer than 20 radio locations are available (for radio-monitored wolves only); or
3. 3-mile (4.8 km) radius around the convex polygon developed from more than 20 radio locations of a pack, pair, or single wolf acquired over a period of at least 6 months (for radio-monitored wolves).

This definition applies only within the Mexican Wolf Experimental Population Area.

Opportunistic, noninjurious harassment (see “harass”) means as the wolf presents itself (for example, the wolf travels onto and is observed on private land or near livestock). This is the only type of harassment permitted by this rule. You cannot track, attract, search out, or chase a wolf and then harass it. Any harassment must not cause bodily injury or death to the wolf. The basic intent of harassment permitted by this rule is to scare wolves away from the immediate area. It is limited to approaching wolves and discharging firearms or other projectile launching devices in proximity to but not in the direction of wolves; throwing objects in the general direction of but not at wolves; or making any loud noise in proximity to wolves.

Primary recovery zone means an area where the Service—

1. Will release captive-raised Mexican wolves,
2. May return and re-release previously released Mexican wolves,
3. May release translocated wild-born Mexican wolves, and
4. Will actively support recovery of the reintroduced population.

Problem wolves means wolves that—

1. Have depredated lawfully present domestic livestock,
2. Are members of a group or pack (including adults, yearlings, and young-of-the-year) that were directly involved in livestock depredations,
3. Were fed by or are dependent upon adults involved with livestock depredations (because young animals will likely acquire the pack’s livestock predation habits),
4. Have depredated domestic animals other than livestock on private or tribal lands, two times in an area within one year, or
5. Are habituated to humans, human residences, or other facilities.

Public land means land under administration of Federal agencies including, but not limited to the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management,
§ 17.85 Special rules—mammals.

Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, Department of Energy, and Department of Defense; and State-owned lands within the boundary of a designated wolf recovery area. All State-owned lands within the boundary of the experimental population area, but outside designated wolf recovery areas, will be subject to the provisions of this rule that apply to private lands.

Rendezvous site means a gathering and activity area regularly used by a litter of young wolf pups after they have emerged from the den. Typically, the site is used for a period ranging from about one week to one month in the summer. Several sites may be used in succession.

Secondary recovery zone means an area adjacent to a primary recovery zone in which the Service allows released wolves to disperse, where wolves captured in the wild for authorized management purposes may be translocated and released, and where managers will actively support recovery of the reintroduced population.

Take means "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct" (16 U.S.C. 1532(19)). Also, see definitions of "harass", "opportunistic, noninjurious harassment", and "unavoidable and unintentional take."

Unavoidable and unintentional take means accidental, unintentional take (see definition of "Take") which occurs despite reasonable care, is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, and is not done on purpose. Examples would be striking a wolf with an automobile and catching a wolf in a trap outside of known occupied wolf range. Taking a wolf with a trap, snare, or other type of capture device within occupied wolf range (except as authorized in paragraph (k)(3)(ix) and (x) of this section) will not be considered unavoidable, accidental or unintentional take, unless due care was exercised to avoid taking a wolf. Taking a wolf by shooting will not be considered unavoidable, accidental, or unintentional take. Shooters have the responsibility to be sure of their targets.

Wolf recovery area means a designated area where managers will actively support reestablishment of Mexican wolf populations.

Subpart I—Interagency Cooperation

§ 17.84 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.

(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).

Kentucky. 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

257
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 S1/2 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 Mauis 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. 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 R2E 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 considerations 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 E¼ Sec. 35, Sec. 36, T2S R20W S¼ Sec. 31, and T3S R20W
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 17.95

W1/4 Sec. 4, N1/2 Sec. 5, and NE 1/4 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 W1/4 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:
PERDIDO KEY BEACH MOUSE (Peromyscus polionotus trissylepsis)

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:
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 ¼ 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 (Monanthochloa littoralis), and coastal dropseed (Sporobolus virginicus); and fresh water marshes containing cattails (Typha domingensis), sawgrass (Cladium jamaicense), and cordgrass (Spartina spp.).

NOTE: Map follows:

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, N1/2 and SE1/4 Sec. 9, NW1/4 Sec. 10, SW1/4SW1/4 Sec. 15, E1/2 Sec. 16, NW1/4 Sec. 22; T21N R7E S1/2 Sec. 28, S1/2 and NW1/4 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:
§ 17.95

GRAY WOLF (Canis lupus)


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 1961); T4N R20W Sec. 2, 5-10, N1/4 Sec. 11; T4N R21W Sec. 1-3, 10-12, N1/4 Sec. 13, N1/4 Sec. 14, N1/4 Sec. 15; T5N R18W Sec. 4-9, 18, 19, 30, 31, N1/2 Sec. 3, N1/2 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; T7N R20W Sec. 8-36; T7N R21W Sec. 3-36.

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 W1/2 Sec. 13-34; T6N R24W Sec. 1-3, 10-14, 24, N1/4 Sec. 23; T7N R22W Sec. 31; T7N R23W Sec. 34-36.

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, in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties, with the following components (San Bernardino Meridian): T5N R24W W1/2 Sec. 3, Sec. 4-11, 14, 15, N1/2 Sec. 16, N1/4 Sec. 17; T5N R25W E1/2 Sec. 1, NE1/4 Sec. 12; T5N R24W Sec. 31-34; T6N R24W S1/2 Sec. 32, S1/2 Sec. 33, S1/2 Sec. 34.
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, 5½ Sec. 12; T30S R17E Sec. 17-20, 29, 30; T31S R14E Sec. 1, 2, 11, 12; T31S R15E W 1/2 Sec. 6, W 1/2 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 W1/2 Sec. 5, Sec. 6; N1/2 Sec. 13, 14; T9N R21W Sec. 31, 32, W1/2 Sec. 33; T9N R22W E1/2 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, R18W T9N, R18W 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, 25E 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 T16S (all sections); R28E T17S (all sections); R28E T21S Sec. 1-18; R29E T21S Sec. 1-18; R28E T20S (all sections); R29E T21S Sec. 1-18.

NOTE: No map.

MISSISSIPPI SANDHILL CRANE (Grus canadensis palla).

Mississippi. Areas of land, water, and airspace in Jackson County, with the following components (St. Stephens Base Meridian): T6S R6W Sec. 31; T6S R7W E 1/2 of E 1/2 Sec. 34, Sec. 35-36, 5 1/4 Sec. 38; T6S R8W Sec. 27, those portions of Sec. 28-31 south of Seaman Road, Sec. 32-34; T7S R6W N 1/2 of N 1/2 Sec. 3, Sec. 6; T7S R7W Sec. 2-11, Sec. 13-16, Sec. 20-22, W 1/2 Sec. 23, W 1/2 of E 1/2 Sec. 23, NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec. 23, N 1/2 of N 1/2 Sec. 24, that portion of the SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Sec. 30 south of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, W 1/2 of W 1/2 Sec. 31, W 1/2 Sec. 37, that portion of the E 1/2 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. 9-6, those portions of Sec. 7-8 north of U.S. Interstate Highway 10, Sec. 10-12, W 1/2 of W 1/2 Sec. 14, that portion of Sec. 15 south of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, that portion of the SE 1/4 of Sec. 26 south of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and southeast of Davis Bayou, N 1/2 of NE 1/4 Sec. 35, Sec. 36.

KANSAS.

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, Kearney, and Adams Counties with the following boundaries: Platte River bottoms—a strip of river bottom with a north-south width of 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 Black-jack 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:
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.
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 39° 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 (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.
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 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.
§ 17.95

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 SW1/4 Sec. 6, W1/2 Sec. 7, Sec. 18, Sec. 39; (2) Cloud Lake Reservoir, St. Lucie County; T34S R38E S1/2 Sec. 16, N1/2 Sec. 21; (3) Strazzulla Reservoir, St. Lucie County: T34S R38E SW1/4 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-39, and L-32; (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-39; (8) Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District Water

Conservation Area 3A, Broward and Dade Counties, as bounded by Florida Highway 94, 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 R3E Sec. 20, thence eastward and southwest along the Park boundary to the southwest corner of Sec. 31 in T7S R3E; thence southwestward along a straight line to the southwest corner of Sec. 2 in T9S R3E, thence westward along the south sides of Sec. 3, 4, 5, and 6 in T9S R3E 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
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:
Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

- T.28N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: W1/2 W1/2 Section 1; Sections 2-8; NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4, N1/2 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4 Section 9; N1/2 NW1/4, NE1/4 Section 10; W1/2 NW1/4, NE1/4 NW1/4, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 11; NW1/4 NW1/4 Section 12.

- T.28N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-5; S1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 6; Sections 7-12; N1/2 NW1/4 Section 13; N1/2 N1/2 Section 14; N1/2 N1/2 Section 15; N1/2 Section 16; N1/2, N1/2 NW1/4 Section 17; N1/2 N1/2 Section 18.

- T.28N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: SW1/4 SW1/4 Section 1; SW1/4, S1/2 SE1/4 Section 2; S1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4 Section 3; N1/2 N1/2 Section 10; N1/2 Section 11; Section 12 except SW1/4 SW1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4 Section 13.

- T.29N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SW1/4 NW1/4, W1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4 SW1/4 Section 1; Section 2 except N1/2 NE1/4 Section 3 except N1/2 NE1/4; Sections 4-10; SE1/4 NW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4, E1/2 Section 6; Sections 7-24; Section 25 except SE1/4 SE1/4 Sections 26-30; NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4 Section 36.

- T.29N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SE1/4 SW1/4, SE1/4 SE1/4 NE1/4 Section 12; Section 13; N1/2 NW1/4, SE1/4 Section 14; E1/2 SE1/4 Section 18; N1/2 NE1/4 Section 22; N1/2 NE1/4 Section 23; Sections 24-27; S1/4, S1/2 NE1/4 Section 28; SE1/4 Section 29; SE1/4 SE1/4 Section 31; S1/2 SW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, SE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 32; Sections 33-36.

- T.30N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: S1/2 SW1/4 Section 18; N1/2 NW1/4 Section 19.

- T.30N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: E1/2 NW1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SW1/4, SE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4 Section 1; S1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4 Section 2; Section 3 except NW1/4, SE1/4 Section 4; E1/2 NW1/4, S1/2 SW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, E1/2 Section 5; S1/2 Section 6; Sections 7-12; Section 13 except SW1/4 SW1/4; NW1/4 NW1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 14; Section 15; NW1/4 NW1/4 Section 16; N1/2 Section 17; Section 18 except S1/2 SE1/4; NW1/4 NW1/4 Section 19; SW1/4 SW1/4 Section 35.

- T.30N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-2; Section 3 except S1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4 Section 4 except S1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4; NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 10; N1/2 NW1/4, SE1/4 Section 16; W1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 11; NW1/4 NW1/4, S1/2, E1/2 NE1/4 Section 12; Sections 13-14; S1/2, S1/2 NE1/4 Section 15; S1/2 Section 17; SE1/4 Section 18; N1/2 NW1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4 Section 20; N1/2, N1/2 SE1/4 Section 21; N1/2, N1/2 SE1/4 Section 22; NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4 Section 23; NW1/4, W1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 24.

- T.30N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: NW1/4 NW1/4 Section 1; W1/2, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 3; Section 4-5; Section 6 except W1/2 NW1/4, NW1/4, NW1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4 Section 7; Section 8 except SW1/4 SW1/4; N1/2 N1/2, SE1/4 SE1/4 Section 9; S1/2 Section 10; S1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4 Section 11; W1/2 NW1/4 Section 13; N1/2, NW1/4 Section 14; N1/2, NE1/4 SE1/4 Section 15; Section 17 except NW1/4 NW1/4, SE1/4 SE1/4.

- T.31N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Section 30 except NE1/4; Section 31; Section 32 except NE1/4, S1/2 SW1/4 Section 33.
§ 17.95

NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 13; SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4
NE 1/4 Section 14; SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4,
NW 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 15; SW 1/4, S 1/2
SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 16; S 1/2,
S 1/2 N 1/2, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 17; NW 1/4 NW 1/4,
S 1/2, E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 18; W 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4
NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 19; SW 1/4, SW 1/4
SE 1/4, E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 20; NW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4,
NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 21; SE 1/4 SW 1/4, E 1/2 E 1/2
Section 22; S 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4
SE 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 23; N 1/2,
NW 1/4 SW 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 24;
S 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 Section 25; N 1/2, NW 1/4 SE 1/4
Section 27.

T.30N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S 1/2
SW 1/4 Section 4; Section 5 except E 1/2 NE 1/4;
Section 6 except NW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 7 except
S 1/2 SW 1/4; Section 8; Section 9 except
NW 1/4 NE 1/4; SW 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 10; W 1/2
SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 11;
SW 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 S 1/2, SE 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec-
tion 12; NW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4,
SE 1/4 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 13; Section 14;
Section 15 except N 1/2 SE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 16 except
SW 1/4 SE 1/4; E 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 Section 17; NE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4
NE 1/4 Section 20; N 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4
SE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 Section 22; W 1/2, N 1/2
SE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 23; SW 1/4 NW 1/4,
NE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 S 1/2, N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 24.

T.31N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: E 1/2
SE 1/4 Section 31; W 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4,
SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 32.

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 Re-
erves described within the following areas:
T.25N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections
29-30; Section 31 except SE 1/4 SE 1/4; N 1/2
NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 32.

Critical Habitat includes only State or
County lands described within the following
areas:
T.24N., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: N 1/2
N 1/2 Section 1; N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 2;
Sections 3-8; Section 9 except SE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4
Section 10; NW 1/4 Section 16; NW 1/4, NW 1/4.

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 Re-
erves described within the following areas:
T.28N., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: S 1/2
Section 7; SW 1/4, SE 1/4 Section 8; S 1/2
SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 9; NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4,
W 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 16; Section 17 except SE 1/4
SW 1/4, SW 1/4 Section 18; Section 19 except
W 1/2 SE 1/4; W 1/2 W 1/2 Section 20; W 1/2 Section
30.

T.29N., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: S 1/2
S 1/2, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 13; Section 23 except
SW 1/4 SW 1/4; Sections 24-25; N 1/2, N 1/2 S 1/2, SE 1/4
SE 1/4 Section 26; N 1/2, N 1/2 Section 36.

Critical Habitat includes only State or
County lands described within the following
areas:
T.27N., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: W 1/2
NW 1/4, SW 1/4 Section 2; Sections 3-11; Sections
14-18; N 1/2, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 19; Sections 20-23; Sections 26-
28; N 1/2, W 1/2 SW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 29.

T.28N., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: Sections
22-23; W 1/2 NW 1/4, S 1/2, E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 26;
N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 27; SW 1/4 SW 1/4
Section 28; Sections 31-32; W 1/2 W 1/2 Section 33;
E 1/2 E 1/2, W 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 35; Section 36.

T.28N., R.14W. Willamette Meridian: E 1/2
Section 36.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 17.95

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: NW 1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4 Section 6.

T. 23N., R. 10W. Willamette Meridian: N1/2, N1/2 SW1/4, SW1/4 SW1/4, N1/2 SE1/4 Section 1; N1/2, N1/2 NE1/4 Section 2; NW1/4, N1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 3; E1/2 NW1/4, NE1/4 Section 4; N1/2, SW1/4 SW1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4 Section 15; S1/2 NW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, SE1/4, NW1/4 NE1/4, S1/2 NE1/4 Section 16; NE1/4 NW1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, NE1/4 Section 22.

T. 23N., R. 11W. Willamette Meridian: E1/2 NW1/4, N1/2 SE1/4, NE1/4 Section 1.

T. 24N., R. 9W. Willamette Meridian: S1/2, SE1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 NE1/4 Section 3; Sections 4-10; Section 15 except SE1/4 SE1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 1; Sections 16-21; Sections 28-33.

T. 24N., R. 10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-3; S1/2, NE1/4 Section 4; S1/2 Section 5; S1/2 Section 6; Sections 7-30; N1/2, N1/2 S1/2, SE1/4 SE1/4 Section 31; Sections 32-36.

T. 24N., R. 101/2W. Willamette Meridian: S1/2 SE1/4 Section 1; Section 12 except W1/2 W1/2; Section 13; Section 14 except NW1/4 NW1/4; Sections 23-28; NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4, N1/2 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4 Section 35; N1/2 NW1/4, NE1/4 Section 36.

T. 25N., R. 9W. Willamette Meridian: S1/2, SE1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 NE1/4 Section 31; NW1/4 SW1/4, S1/2 SW1/4 Section 32.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:
§ 17.95

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 NW¼, 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.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 NE¼ 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 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 SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 12; N½ NW¼, S½ SW¼, W½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, W½ SE¼ 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, NE¼ NE¼ Section 19; Section 20 except SE¼; 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
NE ¼ Section 11; W½ SW¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 12; NW¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 13; NE ¼ NW¼; N½ NE ¼ Section 14; Section 15 except E ½ SE ¼, NE ¼; Sections 16-21; Section 22 except E ½ SE ¼, NE ¼; E ½ SE ¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 24; SE ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 25; Section 27 except NE ½ E½; Sections 28-33; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SE ¼ SW¼, E ½ SE ¼, SW¼ SE ¼, W½ NE ¼ Section 30; Section 35 except NW¼ NW¼, SE ¼ SW¼, ½ SE ¼, NE ½ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 36.

T.22N., R.09N. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-5; E½, W½ Section 6; E½, E½ W½ Section 7; Sections 8-25; Section 26 except SW¼; Sections 27-33; Section 34 except S½ Section 35 except N½ NW¼, W½ SW¼.

T.22N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE ¼ Section 13; SE ¼ NW¼, SW¼, E½ SW¼, SE¼, E½ NE-¼ Section 24; SE ¼ NW¼, SW¼, E½ Section 25; W½ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 27; S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 31; SW¼ NW¼, E½ NW¼, S½, S½ NE ¼ Section 32; NW¼ NW¼, S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, NE ¼ SE¼ Section 33; N½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 34; Section 35 except SW¼ SW¼ Section 36.

T.23N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-3; S½, S½ NE¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 4; SW¼ SW¼ Section 7; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼, SE¼ NE ¼ Section 8 & Sections 9-17; Section 18 except N½ NE ¼; Sections 19-30; N½, N½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 31; Section 32-33; Section 34 except S½ SE ¼ Sections 35-36.

T.23N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼, S½ NE ¼ Section 11; Section 12 except N½ NW½; Sections 13-14; S½, NE ¼ Section 15; S½ SE¼, NE ¼ SE¼ Section 16; SE¼ SE¼ Section 20; S½, NE ¼ Section 21; Sections 22-29; W½ NW¼, SE ¼ NW¼, S½, SE¼ NE ¼ Section 30; Sections 31-34; Section 35 except E½ SE ¼; N½, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 36.

T.23N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: E½ NW¼, SW¼, SW¼ SE¼, W½ NE ¼ Section 15; S½ SE¼, NE ¼ SE¼ Section 16; SE¼ SE¼ Section 19; S½, S½ NE¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ 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 NE ¼ NE ¼ NE ¼ 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 NW¼ NE ¼ Section 3; Sections 4-8; E½, NE ¼ Section 9; N½ NW¼ Section 10.

T.22N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; S½, SW¼ NW¼, E½ NW¼, NE ¼ 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 SE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 19; Sections 20-22; Section 26 Section 28 except SW¼ SW¼; N½ NW¼, NE ¼ SE¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 29; NW¼ NW¼, S½ SW¼, NE ¼ SW¼, W½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, S½ NE ¼ Section 30; N½ NW¼, SE ¼ NW¼, N½ SE ¼, SE¼ SE¼, NE ¼ Section 31; W½, SE¼, S½ NE¼ Section 32; W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 33; NE ¼ Section 34; W½ NW¼, NE ¼ SW¼ Section 36.

T.22N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: N½, E½ SE¼ Section 1; NW¼, N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 2; N½ NE ¼ Section 3; NW¼, W½ SW¼, NE ¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼, NE ¼ NE¼ Section 5; Section 6 except S½ SE¼; N½ NW¼, S½ SE¼, NE ¼ SE¼ Section 8; S½ Section 9; S½ NW¼, NE ¼ NW¼, S½, W½ NE ¼, SE ¼ NE¼ Section 10; SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 11; NE ¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 12; Section 13; NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 14; Sections 15-16; E½ Section 17; N½ SE ¼, SE¼ SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE ¼ NE¼ Section 19; Sections 20-21; W½ NW¼, NE ¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼,
§ 17.95

E ½ SE ¼ Section 22; S ½, SW ¼ NE ¼ Section 23; NE ¼ NW ¼, W½ SW ¼, E½ SE ¼, N½ NE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 24; S½ N½, NW ¼ NW ¼, N½ S½, SE ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 25; N½, SW ¼ SW ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 26; Section 27 except NW ¼ NE ¼; Sections 28-29; E½ Section 30; Section 31 except W½ NW ¼; Sections 32-34; NW ¼ 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 SW ¼ Section 10; S½ SW ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 14; NW ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼, S½ SW ¼, S½ SE ¼ Section 15; Sections 16-22; Section 23 except SE ¼ NE ¼, N½ NE ¼; NW ¼ SW ¼, S½ SW ¼ Section 24; W½ Section 25; Sections 26-35; Section 36 except NE ¼.

T.23N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: SE ¼ NW ¼, S½, S½ NE ¼ Section 1; E½ SE ¼ Section 2; SW ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼, W½ SE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 4; Sections 5-9; NW ¼ NW ¼, S½ N½, S½ Section 10; Sections 11-32; Section 33 except SE ¼ SE ¼; Section 34 except SW ¼; Sections 35-36.

T.23N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SW ¼ SW ¼ Section 1; S½ NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 2; N½, SW ¼ NE ¼ Section 11; SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 12; Section 13 except N½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼.

T.16N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SW ¼, SE ¼ Section 1; S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 2; N½, SW ¼ NW ¼ Section 11; N½ Section 12; Section 13 except N½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼.

T.17N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Section 19; Sections 30-32; Section 33 except SE ¼ SE ¼.

T.17N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 13; E½ Section 14; S½, NE ¼ Section 23; Sections 24-25; SW ¼ NW ¼, S½, S½ Section 26; S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 27; Sections 35-36.

T.17N., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 14-36.

T.18N., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: Section 13; E½ Section 14; S½, NE ¼ Section 23; Sections 24-25; SW ¼ NW ¼, S½; S½ Section 26; S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 27; Sections 35-36.

T.18N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 14-36.

T.18N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SW ¼ SW ¼ Section 1; S½ NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 2; N½, SW ¼ NE ¼ Section 11; SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 12; Section 13 except N½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼.

T.19N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 19; Sections 30-32; Section 33 except SE ¼ SE ¼.

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.08W. Willamette Meridian: NW ¼, W½ SW ¼, W½ NE ¼ Section 4; Section 5-7; NW ¼, W½ SW ¼, W½ NE ¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 8; NW ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 16; W½, NE ¼ Section 17; Section 18; Section 19 except S½ SE ¼.

T.16N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-17; Section 18 except SW ¼; NE ¼ Section 19; Section 20 except W½ SW ¼; Sections 21-23; N½ NW ¼ Section 26; Section 27 except E½ SE ¼; N½ NW ¼, S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 28; N½ NW ¼, W½ NE ¼ Section 33.

T.17N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-17; Section 18 except SW ¼; NE ¼ Section 19; Section 20 except W½ SW ¼; Sections 21-23; N½ NW ¼ Section 26; Section 27 except E½ SE ¼; N½ NW ¼, S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 28; N½ NW ¼, W½ NE ¼ Section 33.

T.17N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-17; Section 18 except SW ¼; NE ¼ Section 19; Section 20 except W½ SW ¼; Sections 21-23; N½ NW ¼ Section 26; Section 27 except E½ SE ¼; N½ NW ¼, S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 28; N½ NW ¼, W½ NE ¼ Section 33.

T.18N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: NW ¼, W½ SW ¼, W½ NE ¼ Section 4; Section 5-7; NW ¼, W½ SW ¼, W½ NE ¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 8; NW ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 16; W½, NE ¼ Section 17; Section 18; Section 19 except S½ SE ¼.

T.18N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-17; Section 18 except SW ¼; NE ¼ Section 19; Section 20 except W½ SW ¼; Sections 21-23; N½ NW ¼ Section 26; Section 27 except E½ SE ¼; N½ NW ¼, S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 28; N½ NW ¼, W½ NE ¼ Section 33.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 17.95

T.14N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 36 except NE ¼ NE ¼.
T.14N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: S½, S¼ NE ¼ Section 25; S½ Section 26; SE ¼ Section 27; Section 34 except NW¼ NW¼, Section 35 except NW¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ 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, N¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ SW¼ Section 3; N½ NE ¼ 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, SE ¼ NW¼, NW¼ SE ¼, E½ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 13; Section 36 except E½ NE ¼.
T.12N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, E½ NE ¼ Section 34; Section 36.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.11N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: S½ NW¼, N¼ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, that portion of the SE ¼ SW¼ west of Ellsworth Creek, NW¼ SE ¼, SW¼ NE ¼ Section 35.
T.10N., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE ¼ Section 2; NE ¼ NE ¼ 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:


Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.09N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, W½ NE ¼ Section 5.
T.10N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: That portion of the S½ SW¼ 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, SE¼ 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; NW¼, SW¼ Section 30; N½ NW¼ Section 31; Section 31.

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, 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; NW¼, SW¼ Section 30; N½ NW¼ Section 31; Section 31.

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.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 17.95

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; SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 6.
- T.12N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: N½, N½ SW¼ Section 1; N½, N½ SE ¼ Section 2, NE ¼ Section 3.
- T.12N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: NE ¼ Section 1.
- T.12N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½ Section 7; NE ¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼, SE ¼ Section 8; S½ SW¼, NE ¼ SW¼ Section 9; N½ Section 10; Sections 15-21; Section 22 except SE ¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE ¼, E¼ E¼; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 27; NE ¼ Section 28; Sections 29-31; Sections 32 except W½ SW¼.
- T.13N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, W½ SW¼, NE ¼ SW¼, W¼ NW¼ Section 5; Sections 6-7; W½ NW¼ Section 8; S½ SE ¼ Section 10; S½ SW¼, SE ¼ Section 11; S½ Section 12; Sections 13-15; SE ¼ Section 16; Sections 18-20; Section 24 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 35; N½, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼, E¼ SE ¼ Section 36.
- T.13N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-2; Section 3 except N½ NW¼, N½, W½ SW¼ Section 6; W½, SW¼ SE ¼ Section 7; SE ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 9; Section 10 except NE ¼ Sections 11-16; W½ SW¼, SE ¼ SW¼, S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 17; NW¼, E¼ Section 18; S½ NW¼, S½, E¼ NE ¼ Section 19; N½, SE ¼ Section 20; Sections 21-24; Section 27; Section 29 except W½ NW¼; S½ Section 30; W½ Section 31; NW¼, NW¼ NE ¼, Section 32; Section 36.
- T.13N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 1; S½ SE ¼ Section 2; N½ NW¼, SE ¼ SW¼, E¼ Section 36.
- T.14N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 31.
- T.14N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 34; SW¼ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 35; Section 36.

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.06W. Willamette Meridian: NE ¼ Section 1; N½, N½ S½ Section 3; N½, N½ Section 6.
- T.12N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: N½, N½ SW¼ Section 1; N½, N½ SE ¼ Section 2, NE ¼ Section 3.
- T.12N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: NE ¼ Section 1.
- T.12N., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: S½ S½ Section 7; NE ¼ SW¼, S½ SW¼, SE ¼ Section 8; S½ SW¼, NE ¼ SW¼ Section 9; S½ Section 10; Sections 15-21; Section 22 except SE ¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE ¼, E¼ E¼; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 27; NE ¼ Section 28; Sections 29-31; Sections 32 except W½ SW¼.
- T.13N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: NW¼, W½ SW¼, NE ¼ SW¼, W¼ NW¼ Section 5; Sections 6-7; W½ NW¼ Section 8; S½ SE ¼ Section 10; S½ SW¼, SE ¼ Section 11; S½ Section 12; Sections 13-15; SE ¼ Section 16; Sections 18-20; Section 24 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 35; N½, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼, E¼ SE ¼ Section 36.
- T.13N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-2; Section 3 except N½ NW¼, N½, W½ SW¼ Section 6; W½, SW¼ SE ¼ Section 7; SE ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 9; Section 10 except NE ¼ Sections 11-16; W½ SW¼, SE ¼ SW¼, S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 17; NW¼, E¼ Section 18; S½ NW¼, S½, E¼ NE ¼ Section 19; N½, SE ¼ Section 20; Sections 21-24; Section 27; Section 29 except W½ NW¼; S½ Section 30; W½ Section 31; NW¼, NW¼ NE ¼, Section 32; Section 36.
- T.13N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 1; S½ SE ¼ Section 2; N½ NW¼, SE ¼ SW¼, E¼ Section 36.
- T.14N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 31.
- T.14N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 34; SW¼ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 35; Section 36.
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

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.28N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: NE ¼ Section 1; SE ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 12; S½ SW¼, NE ¼ SW¼, SE ¼, SW¼ NE ¼, E½ NE ¼ Section 13; E½ SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 23; Sections 24-25; SE ¼ SW¼, S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, E½ NE ¼ Section 26; E½ W¼, E½ Section 35; NW¼, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE ¼ Section 35.
- T.29N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: W½ NW¼, SE ¼ NW¼, S½, S½ NE ¼ Section 30; SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 31; W½ NW¼, SE ¼ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE ¼ Section 32.
- T.29N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Section 19; NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 20; SE ¼ Section 22; SE ¼ NW¼, S½, SW¼ NE ¼, E½ NE ¼ Section 23; Sections 24 except NE ¼; Section 25; N½, N½ SW¼, E½ SE ¼ Section 26; S½, SW¼ NE ¼, E½ NE ¼ Section 27; SE ¼ NW¼, SW¼ Section 28; Section 29 except NE ¼; Sections 30-34; S½, SW¼ NW¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 35; Section 36.
- T.29N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: S½, S½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE ¼ Section 19; S½ Section 20; S½ Section 21; S½ W½, SW¼ W½, W½ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 22; E½ SW¼, NW¼ SW¼, E½ NW¼ Section 23; Section 24; Section 25 except NW¼ SW¼; W½ NW¼, NE ¼ SW¼, E½ Section 26; N½, N½ NE ¼ Section 27; Sections 28-30; N½ Section 32; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE ¼ Section 33; E½ NE ¼, SW¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ SW¼ Section 34; W½ NW¼, SE ¼ NW¼, N½ SW¼, NE ¼ SW¼, N½ SE ¼, S½ NE ¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 35; Section 36 except SW¼ NE ¼.

Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

- T.29N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼, SE ¼ SW¼, SW¼ SE ¼ Section 5; SW¼ SW¼ Section 7; S½ SW¼ Section 8; N½ NW¼, NW¼ SE ¼ Section 18; NW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 20; SW¼ Section 28; W½ NE ¼ Section 29; SE ¼ SW¼, S½ SE ¼ Section 30; S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE ¼, N½ NE ¼ Section 31.
- T.29N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, SW¼ NE ¼ Section 5; SW¼ SW¼ Section 7; S½ SW¼ Section 8; N½ NW¼, NW¼ SE ¼ Section 18; NW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 20; SW¼ Section 28; W½ NE ¼ Section 29; SE ¼ SW¼, S½ SE ¼ Section 30; S½ NW¼, SW¼, W½ SE ¼, N½ NE ¼ Section 31.
- T.29N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, W½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 1; W½, SW¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 2; Sections 3-10; W½, NW¼ SE ¼, S½ SE ¼ Section 11; S½ SW¼, NE ¼ SW¼, SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 12; Sections 13-23; N½, NW¼ SW¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 24; N½ SW¼, W½ NW¼ Section 25; Sections 26-29; N½, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼, N½ SE ¼ Section 30; NE ¼ NW¼, E½ Section 32; Section 33 except S½ SW¼, SW¼ SE ¼; Section 34; Section 35 except NE ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼; Section 36.
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 SW¼ SE¼ Section 6 except SE¼ SE¼, Sections 10-12; N½ NW¼, NE¼ Section 13.

T.23N., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.24N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SE¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.24N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.25N., R.04W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.25N., R.05W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.26N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.26N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.27N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.27N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.28N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.28N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.29N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.29N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.30N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.30N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.31N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.31N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.32N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.32N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.33N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.33N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.34N., R.02W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.

T.34N., R.03W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; Section 5 except SW¼ SE¼; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 13.
Critical Habitat includes only State or County lands described within the following areas:

T.37N., R.06E. Willamette Meridian: SW1/4 Section 20, NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 28.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.37N., R.06E. Willamette Meridian: N1/2 SW1/4, SE1/4 SW1/4, SE1/4 Section 20, SW1/4 Section 29, except NE1/4; N1/2 NE1/4 Section 29, except SW1/4, SW1/4 Section 31, except E1/8.

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; E1/2 W1/2, E1/2 Section 11; Section 12; NE1/4 Section 13; NE1/4 NW1/4 Section 14.

T.36N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 2; Section 3; NE1/4 SE1/4 Section 5; Section 8 except S1/2 SE1/4; W1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 9; Section 10 except S1/2 NE1/4; W1/2 SW1/4 Section 9; N1/2 NW1/4 Section 17; N1/2 NE1/4, NW1/4 Section 18.

T.36N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: W1/2 SW1/4 Section 5; W1/2, W1/2 SE1/4 Section 17; W1/2 W1/2 Section 8; W1/2, W1/2 SE1/4 Section 17; W1/2 W1/2 Section 8; W1/2, W1/2 SE1/4 Section 17;
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 17.95

Sections 18-20; SW¼ Section 21; W¼ Section 28; Sections 29-30; N¼; 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 12; Sections 14-15; Section 16 except NW¼ NW¼; E½ SE¼ Section 17; NE¼ NE¼ Section 20; Sections 21-22; Section 28 except E½ E½; SE¼ SW¼; E½; NE¼ NW¼ Section 23; Sections 24-26.

T.37N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-3; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼ NE¼ 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 SW¼ Sections 22-23.

T.37N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 10-14; 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.07E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼ Section 9; S½; S½ NE¼ Section 10; S½; NE¼ Section 11; SW¼ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 12; Sections 14-15; Section 16 except NW¼ NW¼; E½ SE¼ Section 17; NE¼ NE¼ Section 20; Sections 21-22; Section 28 except E½ E½; SE¼ SW¼; E½; NE¼ NW¼ Section 23; Sections 24-26.

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, NE¼ 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 SW¼, NE¼ Section 8 & NW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 9.

T.35N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: N½, N½ SE¼ Section 1; N½ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 2; N½, N½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 3; Section 4.

T.35N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: W½ 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, W½ SW¼ Section 23; S½, S½ N½ Section 25; S½, S½ NW¼, 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.
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 NW½ 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 12; NE¼ NE¼ Section 13; 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 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 1-11; Section 12 except N½ NW½; 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 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 SW½; N½ Section 29; 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.33N., 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 30.
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: Section 1; W½ Section 6; Sections 11-13.

T.30N. R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-3; N½ Section 4; N½ Section 5; N½ Section 6; SE¼ Section 11; Sections 12-13; E½ Section 14; SW¼ Section 15; Sections 16-17; Section 18 except S½ NW¼, N½ SW¼; Sections 19-20; N½ Section 27; N½ Section 28; N½, SE½ Section 35.

T.30N. R.09E. 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 Section 32; NE¼; E½ NW¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ ; Section 33; Sections 34-36.

T.30N. R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; E½ E½, NW¼ NE¼ Section 2; E½, E½ NW¼ Section 3; E½ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, W½ NE¼ Section 10; NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, E½ Section 12; Section 13 except W½ NW¼; Section 14 except N½ NW¼; Sections 24-26; S½ Section 27; N½ NE¼, SE¼, E½ NE¼ Section 28; W½, SW¼ SE¼ Section 31; N½ NW¼, E½ Section 35; Section 36.

T.31N. R.08E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼ Section 24; S½ Section 25; E½ NE¼ Section 21; N½, SW¼ Section 22; Section 23 except NE¼ NE¼; W½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼; SW¼ NE¼ Section 24; W½ NW¼ Section 25; N½ N½ Section 26.

T.31N. R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; W½ NW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 2; W½, SW¼, SE¼, N½ NE¼ Section 6; Section 7; S½ NW¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ Section 8; SE¼ 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.31N. 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.
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: E ½ NW ¼, NE ¼ Section 1.

T.27N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 2; Section 3 except N ½ SW ¼; Section 4-5; W ½ SW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 6; Section 7; E ½ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 8; SE ¼ SW ¼, E ½ E ½, SW ¼ SE ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼ Section 9; Sections 10-12; N ½ N ½, NW ¼ SE ¼, S ½ NE ¼ Section 13; N ½ Section 14; Section 15; S ½ S ½, E ½ NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 16; Section 17 except NW ¼ SW ¼, NW ¼; Section 18 except SW ¼; W ½ Section 20; N ½ NW ¼ Section 21; NE ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼ Section 36.

T.28N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: S ½ Section 2; Sections 3-5; Section 6 except N ½ NW ¼, S ½ SW ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 7; NE ¼ Section 8; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except S ½ SE ¼, N ½ S ½, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 13; Sections 14-16; N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, E ½ Section 17; SW ¼, W ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ Section 20; Section 21; Section 27; Section 28 except E ½ SW ¼ Section 29 except NW ¼; N ½ NW ¼, N ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ Section 31; N ½ N ½, S ½ NW ¼ Section 32; N ½ NW ¼, S ½ Section 33; Section 34 except NE ¼ SW ¼; SW ¼ Section 35.

T.28N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1-4; S ½ Section 5; N ½, SW ¼ Section 6; W ¼, W ½ E ½ Section 7; NE ¼ Section 8; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except S ½ SE ¼; N ½ S ½, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 13; Sections 14-16; N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, E ½ Section 17; SW ¼, W ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ Section 20; Section 21; Section 27; Section 28 except E ½ SW ¼ Section 29 except NW ¼; N ½ NW ¼, S ½ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 31; N ½ N ½, S ½ NW ¼ Section 32; N ½ NW ¼, S ½ Section 33; Section 34 except NE ¼ SW ¼; SW ¼ Section 35.

T.29N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-2; Section 3 except SE ¼ SW ¼, SW ¼; SE ¼; Section 4 except SW ¼ SW ¼; Section 5; W ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼, S ½ Section 6; Section 7; E ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ Section 8; SE ¼ NW ¼, E ½ E ½, SW ¼ SE ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼ Section 9; Sections 10-12; N ½ N ½, NW ¼ SE ¼, S ½ NE ¼ Section 13; N ½ Section 14; Section 15; S ½ S ½, E ½ NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 16; Section 17 except NW ¼ SW ¼, NW ¼; Section 18 except SW ¼; W ½ Section 20; N ½ NW ¼ Section 21; NE ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼ Section 36.

T.29N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4; S ½ Section 5; N ½, SW ¼ Section 6; W ¼, W ½ E ½ Section 7; NE ¼ Section 8; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except S ½ SE ¼; N ½ S ½, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 13; Sections 14-16; N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, E ½ Section 17; SW ¼, W ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ Section 20; Section 21; Section 27; Section 28 except E ½ SW ¼ Section 29 except NW ¼; N ½ NW ¼, S ½ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 31; N ½ N ½, S ½ NW ¼ Section 32; N ½ NW ¼, S ½ Section 33; Section 34 except NE ¼ SW ¼; SW ¼ Section 35.

T.29N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1-4; S ½ Section 5; N ½, SW ¼ Section 6; W ¼, W ½ E ½ Section 7; NE ¼ Section 8; Sections 9-11; Section 12 except S ½ SE ¼; N ½ S ½, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 13; Sections 14-16; N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, E ½ Section 17; SW ¼, W ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ Section 20; Section 21; Section 27; Section 28 except E ½ SW ¼ Section 29 except NW ¼; N ½ NW ¼, S ½ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 31; N ½ N ½, S ½ NW ¼ Section 32; N ½ NW ¼, S ½ Section 33; Section 34 except NE ¼ SW ¼; SW ¼ Section 35.
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: SW 1/4 Section 3; Section 4 except N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 5; Sections 8-10; SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 11; Section 13 except E 1/2, SE 1/4 SW 1/4; Sections 14-17; NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 18; NE 1/4 Section 20; N 1/2, N 1/2 N 1/2 Section 21; N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 22; N 1/2 Section 23; NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 24.

T.30N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: SW 1/4, SE 1/4 Section 1; S 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 Section 2; Sections 11-12; N 1/2 Section 13; N 1/2 Section 14.

T.30N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: SW 1/4 Section 6; Section 7; SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 8; SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 Section 16; Sections 17-18; N 1/2 NW 1/4, E 1/2, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 19; Section 20; NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 21; Section 29 except E 1/2 NE 1/4; N 1/2 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, E 1/2 Section 32; W 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 33.

T.31N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: N 1/2 Section 1; N 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 2; Section 3; Section 4 except SE 1/4 SE 1/4; E 1/2 NW 1/4, E 1/2 Section 5; N 1/2 NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 9; E 1/2 NW 1/4, E 1/2 Section 10; W 1/2, W 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 11; W 1/2, W 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 Section 14; E 1/2 SW 1/4, E 1/2 Section 15; E 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 Section 22; N 1/2 N 1/2 Section 23.

T.31N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 4; NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 5; N 1/2, N 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 6.

T.32N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-3; Sections 10-14; N 1/2 N 1/2, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 15; Sections 23-25; N 1/2; SE 1/4 Section 26; N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 36.

T.32N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 1; Section 2; E 1/2 W 1/2, E 1/2 Section 3; Sections 5-8; W 1/2 NW 1/4, S 1/2 Section 9; Section 10 except NW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 11; W 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 12; Sections 13-30; N 1/2, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 Section 31; Section 32-36.

T.32N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: S 1/2 S 1/2, NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 7; S 1/2, S 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 8; Section 9 except N 1/2 N 1/2; S 1/2, S 1/2 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 10; S 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 13; W 1/2, S 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 14; Sections 15-16; Section 17 except SE 1/4 SE 1/4; Sections 18-19; Section 20 except NE 1/4 NE 1/4; Sections 21-22; Section 24 except NE 1/4 NE 1/4; NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 25; Sections 26-33; N 1/2, W 1/2 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 34; N 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 35.

T.33N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: S 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 15; E 1/2 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 Section 16; Sections 21-22; S 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 23; W 1/2, W 1/2 E 1/2 Section 25; Section 28 except NE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4.
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

**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; 1996.

T.26N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-20; W½ NW¼, N½ SW¼, SE¼ Section 21; Sections 22-36.

T.27N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, SW¼ Section 2; Section 3 except N½ NE¼; Sections 4-10; W½ W½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 11; N½ NE¼ Section 12; 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; S½ W½, SE¼ SW¼ 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, W½ SE¼ Section 3; SW¼ SE¼, E½ SE¼ Section 4; Section 7 except N½ W½; SW¼, W½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 8; Section 9 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 10; SW¼ SE¼ Section 11; W½, NW¼ SW¼ Section 12; N½ N½ Section 13; Section 14 except N½ NE¼ Sections 15-18; N½ NW¼, E½ Section 20; Sections 21-23; Section 24 except E½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, NW¼ NE¼ 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.29N., R.10E. 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.29N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼ Section 19; Section 30 except NW¼ NW¼ Section 31; W½, NW¼ SE¼, W½ NE¼ Section 32.

T.29N., R.12E. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except NW¼ NW ½; 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.

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, NE¼ 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
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 17.95

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: S 1/2 N 1/2, S 1/2 Section 2.

T.21N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: NE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 36.

T.22N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: S 1/2 S 1/2 Section 2; N 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 Section 11; W 1/2 NW 1/4, S 1/2, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 12.

T.22N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: S 1/2, NE 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 13; S 1/2, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 14; W 1/2, SE 1/4 Section 18; Section 20; S 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 22; Sections 23-26; SE 1/4 Section 28; NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 34; N 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 35; N 1/2 N 1/2 Section 36.

T.23N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: S 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 1; W 1/2 W 1/2, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 20.

T.24N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: S 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 2; W 1/2, S 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 10; N 1/2 W 1/2, SE 1/4 E 1/2 Section 15; Sections 16-21; Section 22 except NE 1/4 SE 1/4, E 1/2 NE 1/4; Section 27; NW 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 Section 28; S 1/2 N 1/2 Section 29.

T.25N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: Section 6 except E 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4; Section 7; SW 1/4 Section 8; W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 17; N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 18.
§ 17.95

50 CFR Ch. I (10-1-00 Edition)

T.18N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼, E¼ SE¼, W¼ NW¼ Section 36.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.18N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼, E¼ SE¼, W¼ NW¼ Section 31; Section 32 except NW¼ SE¼.

T.19N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-30; Section 31 except NW¼ NW¼; Sections 32-36.

T.19N., R.10E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-12; NW¼, E¼ SE¼, W¼ NW¼, N½ SE¼, NE¼ Section 10; Sections 12-13; N½ SW¼, E¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 14; Sections 14-15; SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, S½ S½ Section 18; Sections 18-19; NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ Section 22; Sections 22-23; SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, S½ S½ Section 26; Sections 26-27; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 30; Section 30 except SE¼ NW¼; Sections 31-36.

T.19N., R.11E. Willamette Meridian: W½ SE¼, E¼ SE¼, W¼ NW¼ Section 33; Section 34 except SE¼ NW¼; Sections 35-36.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.17N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼, E¼ NE¼ Section 10; N½ N½ Section 7; Sections 7-8; NE¼ NW¼, S½ SW¼ Section 22; Sections 22-23; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 26; Sections 26-27; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 30; Section 30 except SE¼ NW¼; Sections 31-32; SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, S½ S½ Section 18; Sections 18-19; NE¼ NW¼, SE¼ Section 22; Sections 22-23; SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, S½ S½ Section 26; Sections 26-27; SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 30; Section 30 except SE¼ NW¼; Sections 31-36; S½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 35.
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 NE¼, NE¼ Section 28.

T.13N., R.05E. 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.06E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-6; Section 8 except SE¼ Section 1; Sections 4-8 Section 16; Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.12N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Section 10; Section 12; Section 14; Section 16; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.12N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-6; Section 8 except SE¼ Section 1; Sections 4-8 Section 16; Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.12N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-6; Section 8 except SE¼ Section 1; Sections 4-8 Section 16; Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.13N., R.05E. 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.06E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-6; Section 8 except SE¼ Section 1; Sections 4-8 Section 16; Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.12N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Section 10; Section 12; Section 14; Section 16; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.12N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-6; Section 8 except SE¼ Section 1; Sections 4-8 Section 16; Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.12N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-6; Section 8 except SE¼ Section 1; Sections 4-8 Section 16; Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.13N., R.06E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-6; Section 8 except SE¼ Section 1; Sections 4-8 Section 16; Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.13N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Section 10; Section 12; Section 14; Section 16; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.13N., R.08E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-6; Section 8 except SE¼ Section 1; Sections 4-8 Section 16; Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.13N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-6; Section 8 except SE¼ Section 1; Sections 4-8 Section 16; Section 18; N½ NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ Section 22; Section 24.

T.14N., R.07E. Willamette Meridian: Section 20 except SW¼, S½ 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: SW¼, S½ Section 2; SW¼, W½ Section 6; Sections 7-36.

T.14N., R.09E. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 2; SW¼, W½ Section 6; Sections 7-36.
§ 17.95

E½ Section 20; W½ W½; SE ¼ SW¼ Section 21; S½ S½ Section 34.

T.06N., 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.06N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-3; N½ NE ¼; NE ¼ NW¼ Section 4; NW¼ NW¼ Section 5; N½ NE ¼ Section 6; E½ SE ¼ Section 9; Sections 10-15; NE ¼ NE ¼; S½ SW¼ Section 16; S½ S½ Section 17; W½ Section 18; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 19; Sections 20-22; W½ SW¼ Section 24; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 25; Sections 26-28; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 29; Section 30; NE ¼, N½ NW¼ Section 31; E½ SE ¼, N½ Section 32; Section 33; NE ¼, S½ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 34; N½ NE ¼, SW¼ NE ¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 35; E½, SW¼ SW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 36.

T.05N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: NE½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 17; Section 18 except NE ¼ NE ¼; Section 19; W½ W½ Section 20; W½ Section 28; E½ Section 29; NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 30; W½ SW¼, SE ¼ SW¼ Section 31; E½ Section 32; W½ Section 33.

T.06N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 13; E½ Section 14; Section 15 except NW¼; Section 24-26 Section 36.

T.07N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except W½ NW¼; Section 2 except NE ¼; SE ¼ Section 2; Section 3; Sections 4-9-11; 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: Sections 22 except N½ N½; Section 23 except N½ NW¼ Section 24 except NE ¼; Section 25; Section 26 except S½ SW¼; N½, N½ SW¼, SE ¼ SW¼ Section 27; NE ¼ Section 28; S½, NE ¼ NW¼ Section 35; Section 36.

T.06N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1 except N½ NE ¼; Sections 2-6; NE ¼ Section 7; Sections 8-10; S½, NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼ Section 11; W½ SW¼ Section 12; Section 13 except SW¼, NE ¼ NE ¼; Section 14 except S½ SE ¼, NW¼ SE ¼ Section 15; Section 16 except SW¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW¼; Section 17 except N½ NW¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 18; S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, S½ SW¼ Section 19; E½ NE ¼ Section 21; N½ N½ Section 22; N½ NW¼ Section 23; NE ¼ 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 NE ¼; NE ¼ NW¼ Section 4; NW¼ NW¼ Section 5; N½ NE ¼ Section 6; E½ SE ¼ Section 9; Sections 10-15; NE ¼ NE ¼; S½ SW¼ Section 16; S½ S½ Section 17; W½ Section 18; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 19; Sections 20-22; W½ SW¼ Section 24; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 25; Sections 26-28; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 29; Section 30; NE ¼, N½ NW¼ Section 31; E½ SE ¼, N½ Section 32; Section 33; NE ¼, S½ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 34; N½ NE ¼, SW¼ NE ¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 35; E½, SW¼ SW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 36.

T.05N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-3; N½ NE ¼; NE ¼ NW¼ Section 4; NW¼ NW¼ Section 5; N½ NE ¼ Section 6; E½ SE ¼ Section 9; Sections 10-15; NE ¼ NE ¼; S½ SW¼ Section 16; S½ S½ Section 17; W½ Section 18; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 19; Sections 20-22; W½ SW¼ Section 24; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 25; Sections 26-28; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 29; Section 30; NE ¼, N½ NW¼ Section 31; E½ SE ¼, N½ Section 32; Section 33; NE ¼, S½ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 34; N½ NE ¼, SW¼ NE ¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 35; E½, SW¼ SW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 36.

T.05N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-3; N½ NE ¼; NE ¼ NW¼ Section 4; NW¼ NW¼ Section 5; N½ NE ¼ Section 6; E½ SE ¼ Section 9; Sections 10-15; NE ¼ NE ¼; S½ SW¼ Section 16; S½ S½ Section 17; W½ Section 18; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 19; Sections 20-22; W½ SW¼ Section 24; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 25; Sections 26-28; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 29; Section 30; NE ¼, N½ NW¼ Section 31; E½ SE ¼, N½ Section 32; Section 33; NE ¼, S½ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 34; N½ NE ¼, SW¼ NE ¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 35; E½, SW¼ SW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 36.

T.06N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: NE½ SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 17; Section 18 except NE ¼ NE ¼; Section 19; W½ W½ Section 20; W½ Section 28; E½ Section 29; NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 30; W½ SW¼, SE ¼ SW¼ Section 31; E½ Section 32; W½ Section 33.

T.06N., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 13; E½ Section 14; Section 15 except NW¼; Section 24-26 Section 36.

T.07N., R.08W. 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 NE ¼; Section 25; Section 26 except S½ SW¼; N½, N½ SW¼, SE ¼ SW¼ Section 27; NE ¼ Section 28; S½, NE ¼ NW¼ Section 35; Section 36.

T.06N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1 except N½ NE ¼; Sections 2-6; NE ¼ Section 7; Sections 8-10; S½, NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼ Section 11; W½ SW¼ Section 12; Section 13 except SW¼, NE ¼ NE ¼; Section 14 except S½ SE ¼, NW¼ SE ¼ Section 15; Section 16 except SW¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW¼; Section 17 except N½ NW¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 18; S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, S½ SW¼ Section 19; E½ NE ¼ Section 21; N½ N½ Section 22; N½ NW¼ Section 23; NE ¼ 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 NE ¼; NE ¼ NW¼ Section 4; NW¼ NW¼ Section 5; N½ NE ¼ Section 6; E½ SE ¼ Section 9; Sections 10-15; NE ¼ NE ¼; S½ SW¼ Section 16; S½ S½ Section 17; W½ Section 18; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 19; Sections 20-22; W½ SW¼ Section 24; W½ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 25; Sections 26-28; S½, W½ NW¼ Section 29; Section 30; NE ¼, N½ NW¼ Section 31; E½ SE ¼, N½ Section 32; Section 33; NE ¼, S½ SW¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 34; N½ NE ¼, SW¼ NE ¼, E½ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 35; E½, SW¼ SW¼, E½ SW¼ Section 36.
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

- Section 1 except E 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) E 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); E 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) E 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), NW 1\(\frac{1}{4}\), SE 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) Section 1; Section 2 except NW 1\(\frac{1}{4}\); SW 1\(\frac{1}{4}\), N 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) NE 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), SE 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) NE 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), SE 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) NE 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), NW 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) Section 1; Section 3 except W 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); W 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), S 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) SE 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), SE 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) SW 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) Section 3; Section 4 except N 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); NE 1\(\frac{1}{4}\); SE 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) SW 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) Section 35.
- Section 5; S 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) NE 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), NW 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) SW 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) Section 31; Sections 32-34.
- Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:
- Section 1 except E 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) E 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); E 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) E 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), NW 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) NE 1\(\frac{1}{4}\), SE 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) Section 3; E 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) E 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), NW 1\(\frac{1}{4}\), SE 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) Section 1; Section 3 except N 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); NE 1\(\frac{1}{4}\); SE 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) SW 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) Section 35.
- Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

Map and description of OR-01c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Nehalem River and Yamhill River, Oregon; 1995.
§ 17.95

Critical Habitat includes only State owned and State managed lands described within the following areas:

NE\(\frac{1}{4}\), N\(\frac{3}{4}\) SE\(\frac{1}{4}\), NW\(\frac{3}{4}\) SE\(\frac{1}{4}\), Section 13.

Critical Habitat includes only County lands described within the following areas:

T.04N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: W\(\frac{1}{2}\), NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), Section 2; except NE\(\frac{1}{4}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), Section 30 except NE\(\frac{1}{4}\), N\(\frac{3}{4}\) NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), NW\(\frac{3}{4}\) NE\(\frac{1}{4}\), Section 31.

T.04N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S\(\frac{1}{2}\), NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) Section 25; SE\(\frac{1}{4}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) Section 26.

T.05N., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: S\(\frac{1}{2}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), Section 23; except SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), SE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 30 except SE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 31 except NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 13 except NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 14 except NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 15; Section 16 except E\(\frac{1}{2}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) SE\(\frac{1}{4}\), Sections 21-22; Section 23 except S\(\frac{1}{2}\) SE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 24 except E\(\frac{1}{2}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\), E\(\frac{1}{2}\) SE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 25.

T.05N., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except NE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Sections 2-3; SE\(\frac{1}{4}\), S\(\frac{1}{2}\) SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), S\(\frac{1}{2}\) NE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 7; Sections 8-18; Section 19 except E\(\frac{1}{2}\) NE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 20 except N\(\frac{3}{4}\) NW\(\frac{1}{4}\); Sections 21-22; Section 23 except SE\(\frac{1}{4}\) SE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 24; E\(\frac{1}{2}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\), NW\(\frac{3}{4}\) NE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 25; Sections 27-30; Section 31 except W\(\frac{1}{2}\), W\(\frac{1}{4}\); Sections 32-33; Section 34 except E\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Map and description of OR-01-d 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 SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), S\(\frac{1}{2}\) NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), S\(\frac{1}{2}\) NE\(\frac{1}{4}\); SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), SE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Sections 23-25; N\(\frac{3}{4}\) Section 26; E\(\frac{1}{2}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\), SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), NE\(\frac{1}{4}\); Section 27.

T.02S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), Section 19; N\(\frac{3}{4}\) SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) 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 described as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.03S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 3; N 1/2, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 4; E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 5; Section 6 except W 1/2; SW 1/4 Section 7 except W 1/2 NW 1/4; Sections 8-9; SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 10; NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 13; N 1/2, SE 1/4 Section 16; N 1/2 Section 17; N 1/2 Section 18.

T.03S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 10; SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 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 State lands described within the following areas:

T.05S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 2; W 1/2 W 1/2, E 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 3; Section 4; N 1/2 S 1/2, N 1/2 Section 5; W 1/2 W 1/2, E 1/2 SW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except N 1/2 NE 1/4; Section 9 except NW 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 10; Section 11 except NE 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4; Section 12; S 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 14; W 1/2, SE 1/4 Section 15; Section 16 except N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 17-18; NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, W 1/2 E 1/2 Section 19; W 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 20; Sections 21-22; W 1/2, W 1/2 E 1/2 Section 23; S 1/2 NW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 24; W 1/2 W 1/2, NW 1/4 Section 25; Section 26 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 27; Section 28 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 30.

T.06S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1-2; Section 11; Section 12; Section 13 except SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4; N 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 14; Section 24 except SE 1/4 SE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.05S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1-2; Section 11; Section 12; Section 13 except SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4; N 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 14; Section 24 except SE 1/4 SE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4.

Section 2; W 1/2 W 1/2, E 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 3; Section 4; N 1/2 S 1/2, N 1/2 Section 5; W 1/2 W 1/2, E 1/2 SW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except NW 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 10; Section 11 except NE 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4; Section 12; S 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 14; W 1/2, SE 1/4 Section 15; Section 16 except N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 17-18; NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, W 1/2 E 1/2 Section 19; W 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 20; Sections 21-22; W 1/2, W 1/2 E 1/2 Section 23; S 1/2 NW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 24; W 1/2 W 1/2, NW 1/4 Section 25; Section 26 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 27; Section 28 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 30.

T.06S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1-2; Section 11; Section 12; Section 13 except SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4; N 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 14; Section 24 except SE 1/4 SE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4.
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.06S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE 1/4 Section 32.

T.07S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SW 1/4, W1/2 NW1/4, SE 1/4 NW1/4, SW1/4 SE 1/4 Section 3; SE 1/4, E1/2 NE 1/4, SW1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW1/4 Section 4; W1/2 NW1/4 Section 5; Section 8 except S1/2 SW1/4 SW1/4 SE 1/4; Section 9 except N1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW1/4, SW1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SW1/4 Section 16 except E1/2 E 1/4, NE 1/4 NW1/4; S1/2 E NE 1/4 Section 17; Section 18 except NE 1/4 NE 1/4; SW1/4, S1/2 NW1/4 Section 19; NE 1/4, NW1/4 SE 1/4 Section 20; W1/2 NW1/4, NE 1/4 NW1/4, S1/2 SW1/4 Section 21; N1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4 Section 28; SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 29; N1/2 NW1/4 Section 30.

T.07S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SW 1/4, NW1/4 SE 1/4 Section 3; Section 4 except E1/2 NE 1/4 Section 5; Sections 7-9; Section 10 except E1/2 NW1/4, NE 1/4; N1/2 S1/2, E1/2 NE 1/4, SW1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 11; Section 12 except S1/2 NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4, E1/2 NE 1/4, Section 13; Section 14 except N1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4, W1/2 SW1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 15 except S1/2 S1/2; Section 16 except SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 17; N1/2 Section 18; S1/2 S1/2 Section 20; NE 1/4, SW1/4 Section 21; Sections 22-23; Section 24 except NW1/4 SE 1/4, SW1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW1/4; Section 25 except NW1/4; Section 26 except NW1/4 Sections 27-29; Section 31 except N1/2 NW1/4, NW1/4 NE 1/4 Sections 32-35.

T.08S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-5; Section 6 except NW1/4 SW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4 Section 7 except NW1/4 SW1/4, S1/2 SW1/4, S1/2 SE 1/4 S1/2 NE 1/4; Section 8 except S1/2 S1/2; Sections 9-14; Section 15 except SE 1/4 SE 1/4; E1/2 E 1/4, NW1/4 NE 1/4, SW1/4 SE 1/4 Section 16; SW1/4 SE 1/4 Section 22; Sections 23 except SW1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4; Section 24 except SE 1/4 SE 1/4; NE 1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 NE 1/4 Section 25; Section 26 except SE 1/4, E1/2 NE 1/4; W1/2 NE 1/4 Section 28.

T.08S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except N1/2 NE 1/4; Sections 2-3; Section 4 except N1/2 NW1/4, NW1/4 NE 1/4; Section 5; Section 7; N1/2 Section 8; Section 9; Section 11 except SE 1/4 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE 1/4 Section 13 except NE 1/4 SE 1/4; Section 15; Section 17; N1/2 Section 18; Section 19; Section 21; Section 23; N1/2 Section 25; N1/2 Section 26; Section 27; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33; NW1/4 Section 34.

T.07S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; SE 1/4 Section 12; Section 13; S1/4, S1/2 N1/2 Section 14; Section 15 except W1/2 W1/2; Section 17; Section 18 except W1/2 W1/2; Section 19 except W1/2 W1/2; Section 20; Section 23; Section 25; Section 27; Section 28 except E1/2 SW1/4, S1/2 NW1/4 Section 29 except SE 1/4; Section 30 except W1/2 W1/2; Section 31 except W1/2 W1/2, E1/2 SE 1/4; Section 32 except NE 1/4; N1/2, N1/2 SW1/4, NW1/4 SE 1/4 Section 33; Section 35.

Map and description of OR-02-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.05S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: SW1/4 Section 4; Section 5 except N1/2 NE 1/4, NW1/4 NW1/4; Section 6 except NE 1/4, N1/2 NW1/4, NW1/4 SE 1/4; Section 7; S1/2 S1/2, NE 1/4 SW1/4, N1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 9; Section 17 except NW1/4, W1/2 NE 1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4.
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.08S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: NE ¼ Section 3; SW ¼ SE ¼, N ¼ SW ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 4; Section 5; NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 17.

T.08S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE ¼ 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: SE ¼ SW ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 4; E½ NW ¼ 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.08S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: NE ¼ Section 3; SW ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 7.

T.08S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: 5½ NW ¼ Section 25; 5½ NW ¼, NE ¼, 5½ 5½ Section 26, Section 35.

T.08S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 31 except W½ NW ¼, E½ SE ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 32; Section 33 except NW ¼ NW ¼, W½ NW ¼, NW ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 34.

T.09S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW ¼ Section 1; Section 7; SE ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 13; 5½ SW ¼ Section 16, Sections 17-20; W½, W½ E½ Section 21; SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 27; SW ¼, 5½ NW ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼ Section 28; Section 29; Section 30 except NE ¼ Section 31; W½ Section 32; Section 33 except SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 36.

T.08S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: 5½ Section 5; Section 7; SE ¼ NE ¼, W½ NW ¼, N½ SW ¼, N½ SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼, Section 8, Section 9; Section 10 except N½ NE ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 11; Section 12 except E½ E½, SW ¼ NE ¼, Sections 13-15; S½ S½ Section 16, Section 17; SW ¼, N½ NE ¼, W½ NW ¼ Section 18, Section 19; Section 20 except W½, SE ¼ SW ¼; Sections 21-25; E½ Section 26; Sections 27-29; E½ Section 30, Section 31; Section 32 except S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼; Section 33 except NW ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ SW ¼; NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 34, Section 35; W½ Section 36.

T.08S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: SW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 1; SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 2; Section 3; NW ¼, 5½ SE ¼, W½ SW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 4; Section 5 except NW ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼; N½ NW ¼, SE ¼ Section 6; Section 7 except N½ NE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼, E½ NW ¼, Section 8 except S½ SE ¼; Section 9 except NE ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ Section 10; Section 11; NE ¼, N½ NW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 14; Section 15 except SW ¼; W½ SW ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 17; Section 18 except S½ SE ¼; Section 19 except N½ NE ¼; NE ¼ Section 20; Section 21 except NW ¼, N½ NE ¼; Section 22 except SW ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼; Section 23; Section 24 except N½ NE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼; Section 25 except NE ¼ SW ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼; N½ NE ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼; Section 26 except SW ¼ NE ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼ NE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼, E½ NE ¼, Section 27 except SW ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼, S½ S½, NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 29; S½, W½ NW ¼ Section 31; Section 32 except SW ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼, W½ SE ¼ Sections 33-34; S½ Section 35; W½ NE ¼ Section 36.

T.08S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ SW ¼ NW ¼; SE ¼ Section 2; SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 10; Section 11 except NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 12 except NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 13 except W½ NW ¼, E½ NE ¼; Section 14 except SW ¼ NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 15; NE ¼ Section 16; E½ NW ¼, NE ¼ Section 24.

T.08S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 5 except E½ E½, SW ¼ SE ¼ Sections 6-7; S½ SW ¼, W½ SE ¼ Section 18.

T.08S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except NE ¼ SW ¼, N½ NE ¼ Section 2; Section 3 except NW ¼; E½ E½, NW ¼ NE ¼; NE ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 4; N½, E½ SE ¼, SW ¼ SW ¼ Section 5; Section 6 except NE ¼, W½ SE ¼; Section 7, SW ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 8; Section 9, N½ Section 10; Section 11, Section 12 except SE ¼; SW ¼ Section 13; Section 14 except NW ¼ SW ¼, S½ NE ¼, E½ SE ¼; Section 15 except SW ¼ SW ¼; E½ E½, SW ¼ NE ¼ Section 16, Section 17 except N½ SE ¼; Section 18 except NW ¼.

T.08S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ Section 1; NW ¼ NE ¼, N½ NW ¼, E½ SW ¼; SE ¼; Section 2; N½ N½, S½ S½ Section 3; Section 4 except SE ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼ Sections 5-8; Section 9 except NW ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼ Section 10; Section 11 except SE ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 12 except NE ¼ SE ¼, E½ NE ¼ Sections 13-14; Section 15 except N½ NE ¼ Section 16.
§ 17.95

Sections 17-25; Section 26 except W 1/4 SW 1/4; Section 27 except E 1/4 SE 1/4; Sections 28-35; N 1/2 Section 36.

T.04S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 1; SE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 11; Section 12 except NW 1/4; Section 13; E 1/4, E 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 14; SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 22; Section 23 except N 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Sections 24-26 SE 1/4, E 1/4 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 27; NE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 34; N 1/2 N 1/2, S 1/2 S 1/2, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 35; Section 36.

T.05S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-2; NE 1/4 NE 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 3; Section 4 except N 1/2 N 1/2, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, W 1/2, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 9; Section 10-15; Section 16 except W 1/2 W 1/2, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 21 except W 1/2 W 1/2, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 1/4 Section 22; Section 23 except SE 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 24 except NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 25; Section 26 except E 1/2 E 1/2, Section 27 except E 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 31 except N 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 32; Section 33 except E 1/2 E 1/2; Section 34 except W 1/4 Section 35.

T.06S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: N 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 Section 2; N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 3; Section 4 except SE 1/4 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, N 1/2 Section 5; N 1/2 N 1/2 Section 6; NE 1/4, E 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 9.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.06S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: N 1/2 Section 16.

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.06S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 33; SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 34.

T.10S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 2.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.06S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: E 1/2 SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 34.

T.10S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 16; N 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 17.

Critical Habitat includes only County lands described within the following areas:

T.10S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 2.

Critical Habitat includes only Private lands described within the following areas:

T.06S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: S 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 23; W 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 25; NE 1/4 Section 26; W 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 34.

T.10S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SW 1/4 Section 15.

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.08S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian: W½ SW¼ Section 30.
T.09S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: S½ Section 25; N½ Section 36.
T.10S., 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, SW¼ Section 17; SE¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ NE¼ 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 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 E¼, 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 S½, 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 12; 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 SE¼ Section 21; N½, N½ SE¼ Section 13; E½, SW¼ Section 15.
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
SE ¼, N½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼ Section 13; Sections 14 except NW ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, N½ SW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 15-16; S½ NE ¼, N½ NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ SW ¼ Section 17; N½ NW ¼, NE ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 18; S½ NW ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 19; N½ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼ Section 20; NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 21; E½, E½ NW ¼ Section 22; W½, W½ SW ¼ Section 23; W½, W½ E½ Section 24; E½ Section 25; S½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 26; S½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 27.

T.14S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except N½ SE ¼, E½ NE ¼; Section 2; Section 3 except SW ¼; Section 4; Section 5 except W½ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼; Section 6; N½ Section 7; Section 8 except SW ¼; Section 9 except S½ SW ¼; Sections 10-13; Section 14; Section 15; N½, N½ SE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 16; Section 17 except NW ¼; N½ Section 20; E½, E½ NW ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 23; Section 24 except E½ NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ NW ¼ Section 25.

T.14S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-2; SE ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼; Section 3; N½ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼, W½ NW ¼ Section 4; S½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼, S½ SW ¼ Section 5; NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼ Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except NE ¼ NE ¼; S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼, W½ SW ¼ Section 9; Section 10 except W½ W½, NE ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 11; W½, NW ¼ NE ¼ Section 12; W½ W½, NE ¼ NW ¼ Section 13; Section 14; Section 15 except NE ¼ SE ¼; Section 16 except NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 17 except SE ¼ NE ¼; Sections 18-21; Section 22 except S½ N½, N½ SW ¼, N½ NE ¼; Section 23; Section 24 except NE ¼; Section 25 except W½ NW ¼; Section 26 except NE ¼ NE ¼, S½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼; Sections 27-30; N½, NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 31; NW ¼, N½ NE ¼, N½ SW ¼ Section 32; N½ Section 33; N½, NW ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼ Section 34; N½ NW ¼ Section 35.

T.14S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: S½ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 1; Section 12 except W½ W½; Section 13 except NW ¼ NW ¼; E½ SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 14; SE ¼, E½ NE ¼, W½ SW ¼ 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: SE ¼, S½ SW ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼ Section 28; Section 29 except N½ NE ¼, S½ S½ Section 30; Section 31; Section 32; Section 33 except SE ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 34 except W½ NW ¼, W½ NE ¼, S½ S½, SW ¼ NW ¼, E½ NW ¼, N½ SW ¼ Section 35.

T.14S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE ¼, NE ¼, E½ SE ¼ Section 25; Section 29 except NE ¼ NE ¼ Sections 30-32.

T.14S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SE ¼, S½ SW ¼ Section 33; Section 36 except NW ¼, N½ NE ¼.

T.15S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: W½ W½ Section 1; Sections 2-5; Section 6 except S½ SW ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼, E½ NE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼, W½ SE ¼, W½ NW ¼ Section 7; N½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼, E½ SE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 8; Section 9 except S½ SW ¼; Section 10 except SE ¼ Section 11; N½ SW ¼, S½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 12; E½, E½ SW ¼, SW ¼ SW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼ Section 13; Section 14 except NE ¼ SE ¼; Section 15; E½ NE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼, S½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼, E½ SW ¼ Section 16; E½ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 17; Section 18 except NE ¼ NE ¼; Section 19; SW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼, S½ NE ¼ Section 20; Section 21; Section 22 except E½ SW ¼; Sections 23-26; E½, E½ SW ¼, SW ¼ SW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼ Section 27; Section 28; E½, E½ NW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 29.
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.17., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: S 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 18; NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 19.

T.17., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: N 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 25; SE 1/4 NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 26; Section 32 except N 1/2, E 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 33.

T.18S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SW 1/4 Section 4; SE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 5; N 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 9.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.17S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4; Section 2; S 1/2, E 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 3; Sections 4-5; Section 6 except SE 1/4 S 1/2; S 1/2 NE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4; Sections 8-9; NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 10; Section 11 except SE 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 Section 12; SE 1/4 NE 1/4, N 1/2 N 1/2 Section 13; NE 1/4 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 16; Section 18 except E 1/2 E 1/2; W 1/2, S 1/2 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 17; Section 19 except NW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 20; W 1/2, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 21; E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 22; NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 S 1/2 Section 23; SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 24; Section 25 except S 1/2 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 26; W 1/2 Section 27; Section 28; Section 29; S 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 N 1/2 Section 30; Section 31 except NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 32; Section 33 except NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 34; Section 35 except N 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 36.

T.17S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except W 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 3; NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 10; N 1/2 Section 11; Section 12 except S 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 13; E 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 24.

T.18S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: W 1/2 NE 1/4; E 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 1; Section 2 except S 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4; SE 1/4 NE 1/4; Section 3; Section 4 except W 1/2 SW 1/4; N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 5; N 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 7; Section 8 except S 1/2 S 1/2, N 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 S 1/2, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 9; E 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 10; NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 11.

T.18S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: N 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 4; N 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 5; Section 6 except N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 7; NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 8.

T.18S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SW 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4; N 1/2 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 3; NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 4; W 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 5; Section 6 except SW 1/4 SW 1/4.
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.22S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4 Section 1; Section 2 except SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4; Section 3; Section 4 except S 1/2 SE 1/4; Sections 5-8; Section 9 except E 1/2 NE 1/4; Section 10 except N 1/2 N 1/2, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4; Section 11 except N 1/2 N 1/2, SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 12 except E 1/4 SE 1/4; Section 13 except E 1/2 SW 1/4; Sections 14-23; Section 24 except N 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 Section 25; Sections 26-27; Section 28 except W 1/2 SW 1/4; Section 29; Section 30; E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 31; Section 32 except S 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 33-36.

T.23S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; N 1/2 N 1/2, W 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 2; Section 3 except SW 1/4 SW 1/4; Section 4; Section 9 except E 1/2 NE 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 10 except S 1/2, S 1/2 NW 1/4; Section 12 except N 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 13; E 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4; Section 14 except SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 Section 15; SE 1/4; Section 16; Section 21 except N 1/2 NW 1/4; Section 22 except E 1/4 NE 1/4; Section 23 except S 1/2 SW 1/4; Section 24; NE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4; Section 25; N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 26; N 1/2, SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 27; Section 28 except NE 1/4 SW 1/4 N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 33.

T.24S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE 1/4 SW 1/4; Section 2 except SW 1/4 SW 1/4; Section 3 except S 1/2 SE 1/4; Sections 4-6; Section 7 except W 1/2 W 1/2; Section 8; Section 9 except SE 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 10; Section 11 except NW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 12 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4; N 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 13; NE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4; Section 14.

T.25S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; N 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 5; Section 6 except NW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2, N 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 7; Section 18 except SE 1/4 SW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, W 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 19; W 1/2 Section 30.

T.26S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: Section 10 except S 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4; Sections 11-14; E 1/2 Section 15; NE 1/4 Section 22; Section 23 except SW 1/4; Section 24-25; NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 26; N 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 35; NW 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 36.
§ 17.95

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.22S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-5; E½ Section 6; Section 8 except W½ W1⁄2; 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.

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: NE¼ Section 1.

T.23S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: SE¼ NW¼ Section 6; Section 7; E½ Section 18; Section 19 except E½ E½, SW¼ SE¼.

T.24S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 3; E½, E½ SW¼ Section 9; Sections 10-11; Section 12; 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 SW¼ 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.26S., 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 22 except SE¼, W½ NW¼; Section 25; Section 30 except SW¼, W½ NW¼; Section 32 except SE¼.

T.26S., R.09W. 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.21S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian:** Section 31.

**T.21S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian:** Section 1; Section 11 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 21; Section 23; Section 25; NE 1/4 Section 3; Section 17 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33.

**T.22S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian:** W 1/2, W 1/2 Section 5; Section 11 except W 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 19; Section 21; Section 23 except W 1/4 SW 1/4; Section 25; Section 27 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33.

**T.22S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; Section 13 except N 1/2 NW 1/4; Section 15; Section 17 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 19; Section 21; Section 23; Section 25 except E 1/2 SW 1/4; Section 27 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33.

**T.23S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 3; Section 11 except SW 1/4, NE 1/4; Section 13; Section 15 except N 1/2 NW 1/4; Section 17 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 19; Section 21; Section 23 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 25; Section 27 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33.

**T.23S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; Section 13 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 15; Section 17 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 19; Section 21; Section 23 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 25; Section 27 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33.

**T.24S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; Section 13 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 15; Section 17 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 19; Section 21; Section 23 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 25; Section 27 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33.

**T.24S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; Section 13 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 15; Section 17 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 19; Section 21; Section 23 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 25; Section 27 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33.

**T.25S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; Section 13 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 15; Section 17 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 19; Section 21; Section 23 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 25; Section 27 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33.

**T.25S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; Section 13 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 15; Section 17 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 19; Section 21; Section 23 except NE 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 25; Section 27 except SW 1/4 NW 1/4; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33.

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.22S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; NE 1/4 Section 27; Section 31; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 29; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 31.

**T.22S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; NE 1/4 Section 27; Section 31; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 29; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 31.

**T.23S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; NE 1/4 Section 27; Section 31; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 29; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 31.

**T.23S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; NE 1/4 Section 27; Section 31; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 29; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 31.

**T.24S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; NE 1/4 Section 27; Section 31; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 29; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 31.

**T.24S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; NE 1/4 Section 27; Section 31; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 29; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 31.

**T.25S., R.06W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; NE 1/4 Section 27; Section 31; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 29; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 31.

**T.25S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian:** NE 1/4 Section 3; NE 1/4 Section 27; Section 31; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 29; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 31.
Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

- Section 1, except S 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4; Section 3, except NE 1/4 SW 1/4; Section 5, except S 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4; Section 7; except N 1/2, SW 1/4 Section 8; except E 1/2, W 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4; Section 9; except N 1/2, SW 1/4, NE 1/4; Section 13, except S 1/2 SW 1/4; Section 17 except SE 1/4, SW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4; Section 21 except N 1/2, SW 1/4; Section 23; except N 1/2 NE 1/4, Section 25; except NW 1/4, NE 1/4; Section 27; except SE 1/4, Section 29; except SW 1/4, W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 30; except SW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4, NE 1/4; Section 32; except SE 1/4, NE 1/4; Section 34; except NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SW 1/4; Section 35.
§ 17.95

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

NW¼, E½ NW¼, NE¼, E½ SE¼; Section 1 except W½ NW¼, NE¼ NW¼; Section 23 except SW¼ SE¼; S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 24; Section 25; Section 26 except S½ SE¼; Section 29 except NW¼ NW¼; S½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 30; Section 31 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 32 except SE¼, Section 33; S½ Section 34; N½, NW¼ SE¼ Section 35.

T.17S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 19 except N½ NW¼, 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 24; NW¼ Section 25; NW¼ Section 26; Section 27; E½ SW¼ Section 28; Section 29 except N½ N½; Section 30 except N½ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 31 except N½ S½; Section 32; Section 33 except S½; NW¼, N½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 34.

T.17S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 29; Section 31; Section 33 except NE¼, E½ SE¼, SW¼ NW¼; SE¼ SE¼ Section 34; SW¼ SW¼ Section 35.

T.17S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 3 except SW¼ SW¼; Section 4 except E½ NE¼, S½ SE¼; Sections 5–6; Section 7 except S½ SW¼, N½ SE¼; NW¼ NE¼ Section 8; Sections 18–21; Section 25 except SE¼ NE¼ Section 26; Section 27; Section 29; Section 31; Section 33 except NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, S½ NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 35.

T.17S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 3; NE¼ NE¼ Section 2; Section 4; Section 7 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 19–20; Section 21 except SW¼ NW¼; Sections 22–27; N½ Section 28; Sections 29–31; N½, W½ SW¼ Section 32; Section 33; Section 36; Section 39; Section 3; SE¼ NE¼ Section 4; SE¼ Section 5; W½ SE¼, SW¼ Section 13; Sections 17; Section 18 except SW¼ SW¼; Sections 19–21; W½, S½ SE¼ Section 24; Section 25; Section 26 except SW¼; Section 28; Section 29 except NE¼ NW¼; Section 31; Section 32 except NW¼, Section 33 except S½, W½ NE¼, Section 35 except SW¼ NW¼.
T.12S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 13; E 1/4 E 1/4 Section 24.

T.13S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: Section 2 except N 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 5; Section 6; Section 7; Section 9; N 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 15; Section 17; SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 18; Section 19 except NE 1/4 SE 1/4; E 1/4 NW 1/4; NE 1/4 SW 1/4; W 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 21; S 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 23; SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 27; N 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 35.

T.13S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 2 except N 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4; Section 5; Section 6; Section 7; E 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 8; Section 9 except NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 11; W 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/4 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 12; Section 13; E 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 14; Section 15; Section 17; Sections 19-21; Section 23; W 1/2 W 1/2, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 24; Section 25; W 1/2 SE 1/4, E 1/4 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 26; Section 27; Section 29; SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 30; Section 31; SE 1/4 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 32; Section 33; SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 34; Section 35 except E 1/4 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4.


T.14S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian: SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 1; E 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 2; Section 3 except N 1/2 NE 1/4; Section 5; Section 6; Section 7; E 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 8; Section 9 except N 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 11; W 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/4 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4; N 1/2 SW 1/4, W 1/2 NW 1/4 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:


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: SE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 9; Section 10 except NE 1/4; Section 11; S 1/2 S 1/2 Section 18; Section 19; SW 1/4 Section 20; Section 21; N 1/2 N 1/2, S 1/2 S 1/2 Section 22; Section 23; N 1/2 N 1/2, N 1/2 S 1/2 Section 24; Section 25; NE 1/4 Section 28; Sections 29-31; E 1/2 Section 32; Section 33; Section 35 except SE 1/4.

T.27S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 3-5; E 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 6; Section 7; SW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 8; Section 9; Section 11; Section 13; N 1/2 Section 14; Sections 15-17; Section 19; SE 1/4 Section 20; N 1/2 Section 21; W 1/2 Section 22; Section 23; N 1/2 N 1/2, N 1/2 S 1/2 Section 24; Section 25; Section 27; NE 1/4 Section 28; Sections 29-31; E 1/2 Section 32; Section 33; Section 35 except SE 1/4.

T.28S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 4-5; SE 1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 6; Section 7; SW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 8; Section 9; Section 11; Section 13; N 1/2 Section 14; Sections 15-17; Section 19; SE 1/4 Section 20; N 1/2 Section 21; W 1/2 Section 22; Section 23; N 1/2 N 1/2, N 1/2 S 1/2 Section 24; Section 25; Section 27; NE 1/4 Section 28; Sections 29-31; E 1/2 Section 32; Section 33; Section 35 except SE 1/4.

T.29S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 3-5; E 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 6; Section 7; SW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 8; Section 9; Section 11; Section 13; N 1/2 Section 14; Sections 15-17; Sections 19-21; Sections 29-31; E 1/2 Section 32; Section 33; Section 35 except SE 1/4.

T.30S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 4; Section 5; Section 7; Section 9.

VerDate 11<MAY>2000 10:49 Nov 22, 2000 Jkt 190202 PO 00000 Frm 00321 Fmt 8010 Sfmt 8010 Y:\SGML\190202T.XXX pfrm02 PsN: 190202T
§ 17.95

T.28S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1; Section 3 except E 1/2 SE 1/4; N 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 4; Section 5; N 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 6; Section 7 except W 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4; S 1/2 N 1/2, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 8; Section 9 except NE 1/4, N 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 11; NW 1/4 NW 1/4 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.28S., R.10W. Willamette Meridian: Section 3; Section 5; NE 1/4 Section 8; Section 9; N 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 10; NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 11; N 1/2 NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 15; Section 17; Section 27; Section 33.

T.28S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 18; Section 21; SW 1/4 Section 22; Section 23; Section 25; Section 27; Section 29; Section 31; Section 32; Section 35.


T.29S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 5.

T.29S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE 1/4; Section 3; Section 5; Section 11 except N 1/2 NE 1/4; Section 15; Section 23 except S 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4; Section 27 except S 1/2 SE 1/4.

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; NE 1/4 Section 8; Section 9; N 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 10; NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 11; N 1/2 NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 15; Section 17; Section 27; Section 33.

T.28S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 18; Section 21; SW 1/4 Section 22; Section 23; Section 25; Section 27; Section 29; Section 31; Section 32; Section 35.


T.29S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian: Section 5.

T.29S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE 1/4; Section 3; Section 5; Section 11 except N 1/2 NE 1/4; Section 15; Section 23 except S 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4; Section 27 except S 1/2 SE 1/4.
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:


Map and description of OR±07±a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Port Orford, Oregon; 1995.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 17.95
except NE¼, SE¼, NW¼, NW¼, E¼, NE¼, SW¼, NE¼ Section 8; W¼, NW¼ Section 9; NE¼ Section 18; N¼, NW¼, NW¼, SW¼, SE¼ Section 19; NE¼, E¼, NW¼ Section 20; W¼, SW¼, SW¼ Section 31. T.34S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-3; Section 4 except W½; Section 5 except S½, S½ Section 6 except N¼; Section 7 except E¼, SE¼, SE¼ Section 8; Sections 9-36. T.34S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-2; NE¼, N¼, SE¼, E¼, NW¼ Section 3; Sections 11-14; E½ Section 15; SW¼, W½ Section 17; Section 20 except NW¼; SW¼, S½ Section 21 except NW¼; NW¼ Section 22 except NW¼, NE¼ Section 23 except NW¼, NW¼ Sections 24-26; N¼, NE¼, SE¼ Section 27. T.35S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: SW¼, W¼, NW¼ Section 6; NW¼ Section 7; S½ SW¼ Section 18; N¼, 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; N¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 10; N½, N¼, SW¼, SW¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 11; NE¼, NE¼, NE¼ Section 12; Section 13 except SE¼, NE¼, NE¼, SE¼, N½, N¼ Section 14; Section 15 except NW¼, SE¼, SE¼, W½, NE¼, NW¼, N½ SW¼ Section 16; Sections 17-19; Section 20 except E½ NE¼, N¼, 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, 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; N¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 30.
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.35S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 1-4, N1/2 SE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4, SE1/4 NW1/4, N1/2 NW1/4 Section 5; S1/2, E1/2 SE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4, N1/2 Section 6; Section 7 except NE1/4, E1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4 Section 8; Section 9 except NW1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 NW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 Section 10; Section 11 except E1/2 SE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4 Section 12 except E1/2 SE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4 Section 13 except SE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4 Section 14 except SW1/4; Section 15 except W1/2 NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4 N1/2 NE1/4, SW1/4, S1/2 SE1/4 Section 16; E1/2, E1/2 SW1/4 Section 17; E1/2, E1/2 SW1/4 Section 18; E1/2 SE1/4, NE1/4, S1/2 SW1/4, NE1/4 NW1/4 Section 19; NW1/4 SW1/4

T.35S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: N1/2 NW1/4 Section 25; Section 26 except N1/2 SE1/4; Sections 27-29; NE1/4, E1/2 SE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4, E1/2 NW1/4 Section 30; SE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4, E1/2 NE1/4, SW1/4 SW1/4 Section 31; Sections 32-35; SW1/4, W1/2 NW1/4 Section 36.

T.36S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: S1/2, E1/2 NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4, N1/2 NW1/4 Section 1; SW1/4, S1/2 SE1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 Section 2; Section 3; NE1/4, N1/2 SE1/4, N1/2 NW1/4 Section 4; Section 5; NW1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4, E1/2 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4 Section 6; N1/2, SW1/4 SE1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4 Section 7; Section 8 except SE1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 Section 9 except NW1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 NW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 Section 10; Sections 10-11; Section 12 except E1/2 SE1/4, SE1/4 NE1/4 Section 13 except SE1/4, E1/2 SW1/4 Section 14 except SW1/4; Section 15 except W1/2 NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4 N1/2 NE1/4, SW1/4, S1/2 SE1/4 Section 16; E1/2, E1/2 SW1/4 Section 17; E1/2, E1/2 SW1/4 Section 18; E1/2 SE1/4, NE1/4, S1/2 SW1/4, NE1/4 NW1/4 Section 19; NW1/4 SW1/4

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.
§ 17.95

NE ¼ Section 20; E ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 22; Section 23; Section 24 except NE ¼; Sections 25-26; Section 27 except N ½ NW ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼; SE ¼ SE ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 28; Sections 29-32; W ½ W ½, E ¼ E ½ Section 33; Section 34; N ½, W ½ SW ¼ Section 35; N ½ N ½ Section 36.

T.36S., R.12 ½W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼, SE ¼, NW ¼; Section 12; NW ¼, N ¼ NE ¼ Section 13; W ½ Section 24; W ½ Section 25; W ½ NW ¼ Section 36.

T.37S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: NW ¼; NW ¼, SE ¼ Section 2; Section 2 except SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼; Section 3 except NW ¼, SW ¼; Section 4 except NE ¼ SE ¼; N ½ N ½, S ½ NW ¼ Section 5; Section 6 except S ½, SE ¼ NW ¼; NE ¼, E ½ SE ¼, N ½ NW ¼ Section 9; W ½, NW ¼ NE ¼ Section 10.

T.37S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: W ½; S ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ Section 17; Section 18; N ½ NE ¼, NW ¼, W ½ SW ¼ Section 19; NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 20; NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 30.

T.38S., R.14W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SW ¼ SW ¼; E ½ SE ¼, NE ¼ Section 2; E ½ Section 11; Section 12 except W ½ NW ¼; N ½ SW ¼, SE ¼, N ½ N ½ Section 13; Section 24 except NW ¼ NE ¼.

T.38S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1 except SE ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼, SE ¼, SW ¼; Section 13; Section 14 except W ½ SW ¼; SE ¼ SW ¼; NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 4; NW ¼, W ½ NE ¼ Section 5; Section 6; NE ¼ NW ¼ Section 7; S ½ S ½; NE ¼, N ½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 9; Sections 10-12; N ½ N ½, S ½ NE ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ Section 13; N ½, N ½ S ½ Section 14; Sections 15-16; E ½ SE ¼ Section 17; E ½ E ½ Section 20; Section 21; W ½ W ½, NE ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼ Section 22; W ½ Section 27; Section 28; Section 29 except NW ¼ NW ¼; S ½ SE ¼ Section 30; N ½ NE ¼ Section 31; Section 32; Section 33 except S ½ SE ¼; W ½ NW ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 34.

T.38S., R.13W. Willamette Meridian: Section 1-2; SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 3; E ½ E ½, SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 10; Sections 11-13; Section 14 except S ½ SW ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼; NE ¼ Section 15; N ½ N ½ Section 24.

T.38S., R.12W. Willamette Meridian: N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 5.

Map and description of OR-07-c taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Gold Beach, Oregon, 1995.

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: SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 4; S½, S½ NW¼ Section 5; E½, E½ W½ Section 6; Section 7 except NW¼ SW¼; 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, S½ NE¼ Section 20; Section 21; S½ S½, NW¼ SW¼, W½ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 22; S½, S½ N½ Section 23; Sections 24-36.


T.40S., R.09W. Willamette Meridian: Section 23.

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 20-26.

T.40S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 4; Sections 5-6; W½ NW¼, S½ SE¼, SW¼ Section 9; Section 16 except E½ E½; Sections 17-20; 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.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 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
§ 17.95

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

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 7–18; Section 19.

T.34S., R.10 ½W. Willamette Meridian: Sections 7; Section 18 except NW¼ NW¼ Sections 19–20; Sections 30–31.

T.34S., R.11W. Willamette Meridian: E½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 11; Section 12 except E½; 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: 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 22–26; 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.

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, NW¼ 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 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: NW¼ NW¼ Section 1; SW¼ Section 2; Section 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 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, NW¼ SW¼ Section 23; N½, N½ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 27.

Map and description of CA±01±b 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.17N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 20; Section 31 except N 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4; W 1/2, W 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 32.

T.17N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 17; SE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 18; Sections 19-20; SW 1/4, SW 1/4 Section 21; W 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 22; Section 23 except NE 1/4 NE 1/4; Sections 24-29; S 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 34.

T.16N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: S 1/2 SW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4, SE 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 17; SE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 18; Section 19 except W 1/2 NE 1/4; Sections 20-21; W 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 Section 22; Sections 23-25; S 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 33.

T.16N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: W 1/2, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 5; Sections 6-8; W 1/2 Section 9; W 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 16; Section 17; Section 18 except W 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sections 19-21; Section 22 except N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4; SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 23; S 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 24; Section 25 except NE 1/4 NE 1/4; Sections 26-29; S 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 34.

T.15N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 2-6; N 1/2, N 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 7; SE 1/4, S 1/2 SW 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 8; Sections 9-10; W 1/2, W 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 11; SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 12; Section 13 except N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sections 14-17; Section 18 except NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4; NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 19; Section 20 except SW 1/4; Sections 21-23; W 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 24; Section 27 except E 1/2 E 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4; Section 28 except S 1/2, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4; NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 SW 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 29.

T.15N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1-3; N 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 4; NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 5; Section 10 except W 1/2 SW 1/4; Sections 11-12; Section 13 except E 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4; Section 14; NE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 15; E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 22; Section 23 except E 1/4 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SW 1/4 Section 24; Section 25 except E 1/4 NE 1/4; Section 26 except NE 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/2, S 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 27; SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 28; Sections 29-31 except S 1/2 E 1/4.

T.14N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: N 1/2 NW 1/4, W 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 2; Section 3; N 1/2, N 1/2 E 1/4 Section 4; E 1/4 E 1/4 Section 9; Section 10; NW 1/4, N 1/2 SW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4 Section 11; NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 14; N 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 15.
§ 17.95

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

1. T. 11N., R. 05E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1-25; Section 26 except SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 3; Section 27 except SE¼, SE¼ NE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 31; Section 30 except SW¼ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 36.

2. T. 10N., R. 06E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ SW¼ Section 2; Section 3 except NE¼, Section 4; Section 5; Section 8; SW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 9; W½ Section 16; Section 17; N½ Section 20; Section 21 except S½ SW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 25; T. 10N., R. 05E. Humboldt Meridian: W½ SW¼ Section 4; SW¼ SE¼ Section 5; SW¼ NW¼ Section 6; Section 7; SW¼, SE¼ Section 8; SW¼ NW¼ Section 9; W½ Section 16; Section 17; N½ Section 20; Section 21 except S½ SW¼, N½ NE¼ Section 25; T. 10N., R. 04E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1-3; Sections 10-15; Sections 22-27.
Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

**T.41S., R.08W. Willamette Meridian:** Section 1 except SE ¼ NW ¼; Section 2 except SE ¼ SW ¼; Section 4; Section 9 except W ½ W ¼; Section 11 except NW ¼ NE ¼; Sections 12 except E ½ SE ¼; Sections 14-16; E ½ SE ¼ Section 17.

**T.41S., R.07W. Willamette Meridian:** Section 1 except SE ¼ NW ¼; W ½ SW ¼; Section 2 except SE ¼ SE ¼; Section 9; Section 10 except W ½ SW ¼; Section 11 except SE ¼, S ½ SW ¼, S ½ Section 12; E ½ E ½ Section 17; E ½ E ½ Section 20; Section 29 except SE ¼, E ½ NE ¼; W ½ Section 32.

**T.16N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian:** W ½ SW ¼ Section 2; S ½ Section 3; N ½, E ½ Section 4; SE ¼ Section 9; Section 10 except W ½ NW ¼, E ½ SE ¼, S ½ NW ¼ Section 11; NE ¼, SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 12; NW ¼ Section 13; SE ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼ Section 14; N ½ NW ¼ Section 15; NW ¼, N ½ SW ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼ Section 16; NE ¼ NE ¼, NW ¼ S ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 17; SW ¼, S ½ NW ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ Section 18; S ½ SW ¼ Section 30.

**T.15N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian:** E ½ SE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 31; Section 32 except NW ¼ NW ¼; NW ¼, W ½ NE ¼, N ½ SW ¼ Section 33.

**T.15N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian:** Section 32 except S ½ SW ¼; Section 33; Section 34 except E ½ SE ¼; Section 35 except S ½ SW ¼; W ½ NW ¼ Section 36.

**T.14N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian:** Section 4-5; E ½ SE ¼, NE ¼, N ½ NW ¼ Section 5; NE ¼, E ½ NW ¼ Section 6; NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ Section 8; Section 9 except S ½ SW ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 10; Section 11 except S ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼; Section 12 except W ½ SW ¼, W ½, NE ½ NW ¼ Section 13; N ½ NE ¼, NW ¼ Section 15; NE ¼ 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.

VerDate 11<MAY>2000 10:49 Nov 22, 2000 Jkt 190202 PO 00000 Frm 00331 Fmt 8010 Sfmt 8010 Y:

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 E ½ E1/2; E1/2 NE ¼; SE1/4 SW1/4, SE1/4 Section 6; Section 7; Section 8 except E ½ NE ¼; Section 17 except E ½ SE ¼; Sections 18-19; W1/2 NW1/4, NE ¼ NW1/4, W1/2 SW1/4 Section 20; Section 30 except E ½ SE ¼; SE1/4 NE ¼ Section 31 except E ½ E1/2, SW1/4 SE ¼.

T.18N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1 except N ½ NE ¼; Sections 2-4; Sections 8-12; Section 13 except SW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4, SW1/4 SE ¼; Section 14 except SE ¼, S ½ NE ¼; Section 15; Section 20 except SW1/4; Section 21 except S ½ SE ¼; Section 22 except SW1/4 SE ¼, S ½ SW1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4, SW1/4 SE ¼ on 23; S ½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, E ½ NE ¼ Section 24; Section 25 except S ½ SW1/4, NW1/4 NW1/4, W1/2 SW1/4, NW1/4, SE ¼ SW1/4 Section 28; E ½ Section 29; E ½ Section 32; NW1/4, N ½ SW1/4 Section 33; E ½ SE ¼ SW1/4 Section 36.

T.18N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 5; N1/2 N1/2 Section 8.

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: W ½ Section 6; W1/2 Section 7; Sections 18-19 above MHW.

T.15N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: S1/2 Section 7; W1/2 Section 8; NW1/4, W1/2 NE ¼ Section 17; Sections 18-19; W1/2, N1/2 NE ¼ Section 30; W1/2 Section 31.

T.15N., R.01W. Humboldt Meridian: SE1/4, S1/2 SW1/4 Section 1; Section 12 except W1/2 NE ¼; S1/2, NE ¼, NE ¼ NW1/4 Section 13; Section 23 above MHW, Section 24, Sections 25-26 above MHW; Section 36 above MHW.

T.16N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: NW1/4 Section 4; Sections 5-7; Section 8 except NE1/4 SE ¼; SW1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 SW1/4, NW1/4 Section 9; NW1/4 Section 15; W1/2, NE ¼ Section 16; Sections 17-20; W1/2, W1/2 SE ¼ Section 21.

T.16N., R.01W. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1; SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 2; E ½ NE ¼ Section 11; Sections 12-13; E ½ W1/2 Section 14; SE1/4, E ½ NE ¼, SW1/4 NE ¼, S ½ NW1/4 Section 23; Section 24.

T.17N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: SW1/4, W1/2 SE ¼ Section 30, Section 31 except E ½ NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼.

T.17N., R.01W. Humboldt Meridian: SW1/4, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 25; S1/2, E ½ NE ¼ Section 36.

Map and description of CA-02-a taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map, Crescent City, California; 1993.

Map and description of CA-02-b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.11N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: Sections 1-2 N 1/2 N 1/4 Section 3; Section 4 except E 1/2 SE 1/4; Section 9 except E 1/2 E 1/2, SW 1/4 SW 1/4; N 1/2 NE 1/4, SW 1/4 NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 11; NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 12.

T.12N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: W 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 Section 3; Section 4 above MHW; Section 9 above MHW; Section 10 except SE 1/4 NW 1/4; S 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 Section 11; W 1/2, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, S 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 14; Section 15; Section 16 above MHW; Section 21 above MHW; Sections 22-23; SW 1/4 Section 24; Sections 25-27; Section 28 above MHW; Section 33 above MHW; Section 34-36.

T.13N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: SW 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 33; SW 1/4 SW 1/4 Section 34.

Map and description of CA-02-c 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; N 1/2 Section 10; Section 11-12.

T.02N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 3; W 1/2 Section 4; Section 5-6; N 1/2 Section 7; N 1/2 Section 8; Section 9-11; Section 14; Section 15 except SW 1/4; N 1/2 Section 16; N 1/2 Section 22; N 1/2 Section 23.

T.03N., R.01E. Humboldt Meridian: S 1/2 Section 3; Section 4-10; W 1/2 Section 11; Section 13-18; W 1/2 Section 19; Section 20-26; E 1/2 Section 27; W 1/2 Section 28; Section 29-35; Section 36 except NE 1/4.

T.03N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 3 except NE 1/4; Section 4; SE 1/4 Section 5; S 1/2 Section 6; Section 7; Section 9; Section 10; W 1/2 Section 16; Section 18-20; Section 21 except NE 1/4; SW 1/4 Section 22; W 1/2 Section 27; Section 28 except SW 1/4; Section 29-30; Section 31 except SW 1/4; Section 32; Section 33 except NW 1/4.

T.04N., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: S 1/2 S 1/2 Section 33; SW 1/4 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.02S., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼ Section 10; SW¼ NW¼ 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 SW¼, NE¼ Section 35.

T.03S., R.03E. 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.

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.02S., R.02E. 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.02W. Humboldt Meridian: SW¼ SW¼ Section 9; NE¼ SE¼ Section 10; S¼, 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 19; SE¼ NE¼ Section 20; NW¼ NE¼ Section 22; NW¼ NW¼ Section 28; NW¼ NE¼ Section 30.
- T.03S., R.01W. Humboldt Meridian: S½ S½, Section 1; SE¼ 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 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 NE¼ 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 NW¼ 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.

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 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 24...
§ 17.95

23 except NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼; Section 24 except NE ¼ NW ¼, N ¼ NE ¼; Section 25 except SW ¼ SW ¼; Section 26 above MHW; Section 36 above MHW.

T.24N., R.18W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼, W ¼ SW ¼ 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 E ¼ NE ¼; Section 7 above MHW; Section 8 except N ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, W ¼ SW ¼, S ¼ SE ¼ Section 15; Section 16 except NE ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼ Section 21 above MHW; N ¼ Section 22.

T.05S., R.02E. Humboldt Meridian: NW ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼ Section 22; NE ¼ 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: SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 10; SW ¼ SW ¼ Section 11; Section 13 except NE ¼ Section 14 except NW ¼ NE ¼; Section 15 except SW ¼; NW ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼ 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: SW ¼ NW ¼, W ¼ SE ¼, SW ¼ Section 4; Section 5 except W ¼ SW ¼; S ¼ NE ¼ Section 6.

T.24N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: N ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼ Section 3; W ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼, S ¼ SE ¼, Section 5; SE ¼ NE ¼, N ¼ NW ¼, Section 6; W ¼ SE ¼ Section 7; SE ¼ SW ¼, W ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 9; S ¼ SW ¼ Section 10.

T.24N., R.17W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 1 except S ¼ NE ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 2 except SW ¼ SE ¼; W ¼ S ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼, S ¼ N ¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 3; SE ¼ SE ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ Section 4; W ¼ NW ¼ Section 10; NW ¼ NE ¼, W ¼ NW ¼ Section 11.

T.05S., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: N ¼ NW ¼ Section 2; N ¼ N ¼ NW ¼ NW ¼ Section 3; E ¼ NE ¼ Section 4; SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 7; SW ¼ SW ¼ Section 8; SW ¼ NW ¼, N ¼ SW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 15; NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 17; E ¼ E ¼ Section 18; NE ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 19; NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 20; W ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼, N ¼ SE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 22; NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 23; S ¼ NW ¼, N ¼ SW ¼, S ¼ E ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼ Section 25; NE ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼, W ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 26; N ¼ W ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 28; S ¼ N ¼, E ¼ SW ¼, N ¼ NE ¼ Section 29; NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼ Section 32; NW ¼ NE ¼, S ¼ NE ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼, SE ¼ Section 33; SW ¼ NW ¼, N ¼ SW ¼, SW ¼ SW ¼ Section 34; NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 36.

T.05S., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: S ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ Section 30; Section 31 except NE ¼ NW ¼, N ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼.

T.04S., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian: SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 15; NW ¼, W ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 22; SE ¼ Section 33; W ¼ W ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 34.

Map and description of CA±06±b taken from United States Fish and Wildlife Service 1:100,000 map; Garberville and 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: W ¼ SW ¼ Section 5; Sections 6-7; NW ¼ NE ¼, N ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼, N ¼ S ¼ SW ¼, W ¼ W ¼, W ¼ SE ¼, SW ¼ SW ¼ Section 8; W ¼ W ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼, S ¼ SE ¼ Section 17; Section 18.

T.21N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 1; N ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 2; E ¼ NE ¼ Section 11; Section 12 except NW ¼ SW ¼ and S ¼ SW ¼, NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 13.

T.22N., R.15W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 1; N ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 2; E ¼ NE ¼ Section 11; Section 12 except NW ¼ SW ¼ and S ¼ SW ¼, NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 13.

T.22N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 1; N ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 2; E ¼ NE ¼ Section 11; Section 12 except NW ¼ SW ¼ and S ¼ SW ¼, NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ Section 13.
SW¼ SW½, 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.18W. 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 NW¼, W½ NW¼ Section 3; Section 4; Section 5 except S½, SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼; E¼, E½ W¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ NW¼ Section 6; E½ NE¼, N½ NW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 7; N½ NE¼, E¼ W¼, S½ SE¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 8; Section 9 except N¼ NW¼ and SE¼ NW¼; SW¼ NE¼, W¼, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 10; W½ Section 17; Section 18 except NW¼, W½, S½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼ Section 19; NW¼ SW¼ Section 20; SW¼ NE¼ 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 NW¼ Section 24.

T.23N., R.16W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: W½ NW¼ Section 3; NE¼ NE¼ Section 4; SE¼ SW¼, E¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼ Section 5; W½ NW¼ Section 6; Section 7 except NW¼; NE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, SW¼ SW¼ Section 8; W½ Section 17; Section 18 except, N½ NW¼, NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, S½ SE¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 19; S½ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 20; NW¼ NW¼, S½ NW¼, SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 28; Section 28 except NW¼ NW¼ Section 31 except SW¼ SW¼; SW¼ SE¼ Section 32 except SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ SE¼, E¼ 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, E¼ SW¼ Section 18; Section 19 except SW¼ SE¼; W½ NE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 20; SW¼ SE¼ 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 E¼ 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, E¼ E¼, NW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼ Section 25; N½ SE¼ Section 26, Section 36.

Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.22N., R.17W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW¼ NE¼, 5¼ NW¼ Section 2; Section 3 except NE¼, S½ SE¼, E½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼, NE¼ SE¼, NE¼ Section 4.

T.22N., 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 SE¼ SW¼; NE¼ 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 Section 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.

§ 17.95

17 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)§ 17.95

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 W¼, SE¼ SW¼ Section 24; W½ Section 25; Section 26 except E½ E¼; 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 N¼, 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 N¼, SW¼ SW¼; Section 21 except NW¼ NE¼, N½ NW¼; NE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 23; Section 24; Section 25 except S½ S¼, N½ SE¼; Section 26 except NW¼ NW¼; Section 27; NE¼ NE¼ Section 28; N½ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ Section 29; NW¼ SW¼, NE¼ SE¼, S½ S¼ 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 E¼, NE¼ NW¼, NW¼ NE¼; E½ E¼, 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.14N., 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.
Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

T.09N., R.13W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW1/4, SW1/4 NW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4 Section 18; NW1/4 Section 19.

T.08N., R.10W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: NW1/4, S1/2 SW1/4 Section 5; Section 6 except N1/2 SE1/4; Section 7 except W1/2 W1/2; W1/2 W1/2 Section 8; W1/2 W1/2 Section 17; Section 18 except W1/2 SW1/4.

T.08N., R.11W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: Section 1 except N1/2 NE1/4; Section 2 except SW1/4 SE1/4; Section 3 except S1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, N1/2 SE1/4, E1/2 NW1/4, NE1/4 SW1/4 Section 10; NW1/4, N1/2 SW1/4 Section 11; N1/2 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4 Section 13; NW1/4 NW1/4 Section 15.

T.09N., R.11W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW1/4 SW1/4 Section 27; SE1/4 SE1/4 Section 28; E1/2 E1/2 Section 33; Section 34; SW1/4, S1/2 SE1/4 Section 35.

T.09N., R.10W. Mt. Diablo Meridian: SW1/4, S1/2 SE1/4 Section 31; SW1/4 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, south west 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, 5½ SW¼; N½ Section 3; NE¼ NE¼ Section 4; NE¼ SW¼,
§ 17.95

Critical Habitat includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

T.07N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1 except N ½ NE ¼; N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼; Sections 2-9; Section 10 except W ½ NE ¼; N ½ NW ¼, E ½ SE ¼; Sections 11-18.

T.08N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1 except N ½ NE ¼; N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼; Sections 2-9; Section 10 except W ½ NE ¼; NW ¼ NE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼; Sections 11-18.

T.03N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1 except N ½ NE ¼; N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼; Sections 2-9; Section 10 except W ½ NE ¼; NW ¼ NE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼; Sections 11-18.

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.07N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: E ½ NE ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼, W ½ SW ¼ Section 1; N ½ NE ¼, N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 2; N ½ NE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼ Section 3; SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 4; SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 5; NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 6; W ½ NW ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 7; SE ¼ NW ¼ Section 8; E ½ E ½, NW ¼ NE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 9; W ½ W ½, E ½ E ½, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 10; W ½ SW ¼ Section 11; E ½ W ½, W ½ E ½, NE ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 12; W ½ NW ¼ Section 13.

T.08N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1 except N ½ NE ¼; N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼; Sections 2-9; Section 10 except W ½ NE ¼; NW ¼ NE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼; Sections 11-18.

T.03N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1 except N ½ NE ¼; N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼; Sections 2-9; Section 10 except W ½ NE ¼; NW ¼ NE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼; Sections 11-18.

T.03N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: N ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼, W ½ SE ¼ Section 6.

T.03N., R.04E. Humboldt Meridian: W ½ NE ¼, NW ¼ Section 1; Section 2 except SE ¼ SE ¼; W ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼, SE ¼ Section 3.
342

§ 17.95

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 8.

T.04N., R.03E. Humboldt Meridian: S½ NE¼, NW¼ NE¼, NW¼ Section 6; N½ SE¼ Section 7; SW¼ NW¼ Section 8; SW¼ SW¼ Section 9; SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ Section 10; W½ NE¼, NW¼, N½ SE¼, NW¼ Section 11; SW¼ SW¼ Section 12; SE¼ NE¼ Section 13; SW¼ SW¼ Section 14; N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 15; SE¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼ Section 16; SW¼ SW¼ Section 17; S½ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼ Section 18; SE¼ SW¼ Section 19; W½ NE¼, NW¼, N½ SE¼ Section 20; SE¼ NE¼, SW¼ Section 21; NE¼, N½ SE¼, E½ NW¼ Section 22; Section 23; Section 24 except NE¼, SE¼; N½ NW¼ Section 25; NW¼ NW¼ Section 26; NW¼ SW¼ Section 27; Section 28 except S½ NE¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 29; Section 30 except SW¼ SW¼; NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 31.

T.04N., R.06E. Humboldt Meridian: Section 1-7; 5½ 5½ 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 NE¼, SE¼; N½ NW¼ Section 25; NW¼ NW¼ Section 26; NW¼ SW¼ Section 27; Section 28 except S½ NE¼, N½ SE¼, SE¼ SE¼ Section 29; Section 30 except SW¼ SW¼; NW¼, W½ SW¼ Section 31.

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 23; 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 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.03N., 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, NW¼ SE¼, S½ SE¼ Section 21; SW¼ SW¼ Section 22; SW¼ NW¼ Section 23; NW¼ NW¼ Section 27; SW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, NE¼ SW¼, SE¼ Section 34; S½ NW¼, SW¼, SW¼ SE¼ Section 35.
**Critical Habitat** includes only Federal lands designated as Late Successional Reserves described within the following areas:

**T.07N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian:**
- N ¼ ½ SE ¼ Section 8; NE ¼, E ½ Section 9; Section 10; Section 11 except E ½, S ½ SE ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼, SW ¼, N½ SW ¼, NW ¼ Section 14; NE ¼ SE ¼, E ½ SE ¼ Section 15.
- Sections 1-3; Section 4 except NW ¼ NW ¼; Section 5; Sections 10-13; N ¼ N½, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 14.
- N ¼ NE ¼, N½ SW ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ Section 2; Section 3 except S ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 4-8; NW ¼, S ½ Section 9; SW ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ Section 10; Section 11 except SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 12; Section 13 except NW ¼ NW ¼ Sections 14-23; Section 24 except SE ¼ SE ¼; Section 25 except SE ¼ SE ¼; Section 26-30; E ½ E ½, NW ¼ NE ¼ Section 31; Section 32 except SE ¼ SW ¼ Sections 33-35; W ½ SW ¼, NW ¼ Section 36.
- W ½ SW ¼ Section 32; S ½ NW ¼, SE ¼, SW ¼ Section 33; SW ¼, NW ¼ Section 34.

**T.08N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian:**
- NE ¼ SE ¼, SW¼ Section 8; SW ¼, NW ¼ E ½, Section 13 except NW ¼ NW ¼ Sections 14-25; Section 16 except SE ¼; Sections 17-18; Section 19 except W ½ W ½; Sections 20-22; W ½, W ½ NE ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ Section 23; Sections 27-29; Section 30 except W ½ NW ¼; Sections 31-34; W ½ NE ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ Section 35.
- E ½ NE ¼, Section 12; Section 13; E ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 14; E ½ E ½, W ½ NE ¼ Sections 23-25; E ½ NE ¼ Section 26; Section 36 except SW ¼ SW ¼.

**T.09N., R.05E. Humboldt Meridian:**
- Section 12; Section 13; E ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 14; E ½ E ½, W ½ NE ¼ Sections 23-25; E ½ NE ¼ Section 26; Section 36 except SW ¼ SW ¼.
- N ¼ SW ¼ Section 1; Section 2 except SE ¼ SE ¼; Section 3 except NW ¼ NW ¼; N ½ Section 4; SE ¼, E ½ SW ¼ Section 5; SE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼, E ½ SW ¼ Section 7; Sections 8-9; N ½ NE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼, W ½ SE ¼, W ½ Section 10; Section 16 except SE ¼; Sections 17-20; W ½ E ½, W ½ Section 21; NW ¼, W ½ SW ¼ Section 28; Sections 24-34; W ½ W ½ Section 33.
§ 17.95

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

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.

Critical Habitat includes only County lands bounded by the following description within Spanish Land Grant Rancho Punta del Ano Nuevo:

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.
Critical Habitat includes only State lands described within the following areas:

**T.08S., R.03W. Mount Diablo Meridian:**
- SE ¼ SW ¼, S ½ SE ¼ Section 19; S ½ SW ¼ Section 20; NE ¼ NE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼ Section 26; Section 29; Section 30 except NW ¼ NW ¼; Sections 31–33.

**T.08S., R.04W. Mount Diablo Meridian:**
- SE ¼, S ½ SW ¼ Section 25; S ½ Section 3; Section 36.

**T.09S., R.03W. Mount Diablo Meridian:**
- NW ¼ Section 3; Sections 4-8; SE ¼ NW ¼; N ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼, N ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 8; S ½ SW ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼, Section 10; NW ¼ Section 15; NE ¼, N ½ SE ¼ Section 16; NW ¼ Section 17; Section 18; N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼; N ½ SW ¼ Section 19; S ½ NE ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 30; S ½ N ¼, NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 31.

**T.09S., R.04W. Mount Diablo Meridian:**
- Sections 1-2; Section 3 except NW ¼, E ½ SW ¼; NW ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 4; SE ¼, S ½ SW ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼, S ½ NE ¼ Section 9; Section 10 except NW ¼; Sections 11–12; Section 13 except SW ¼; SE ¼ Section 14; Section 15 except SE ¼ SE ¼ Section 16; NE ¼ NE ¼ Section 21; Section 22 except SW ¼; SE ¼ SW ¼; Section 23; Section 24; N ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ Section 25; W ½, W ½ E ¼ Section 26; Section 27 except NW ¼ NW ¼; Section 34; NE ¼ NW ¼, W ½ W ½; SE ¼ SW ¼ 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.03W. Mount Diablo Meridian:**
- Section 15 except SW ¼ NE ¼.

**T.09S., R.04W. Mount Diablo Meridian:**
- Section 16; Section 21 except S ½, E ½ NE ¼.

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-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: S1/2 S1/4 NW1/4 SW1/4 Section 6; Section 7 except S1/2 SW1/4; SW1/4, S1/2 NW1/4, SW1/4 SE1/4, NW1/4 NW1/4 Section 8 & SW1/4, S1/2 NW1/4, NW1/4 NW1/4, S1/4 SE1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4 Section 16; Section 17 except SW1/4 SW1/4; SE1/4 NE1/4, NE1/4 SE1/4 Section 18; N1/2 NW1/4 Section 20; NE1/4, E1/2 NW1/4 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.

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.
Primary constituent elements: forested lands that are used or potentially used by the northern spotted owl for nesting, roosting, foraging, or dispersing.
§ 17.95

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 Humula 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:

WASHINGTON. Areas of land and water as follows:

WA-1. Damon Point, Grays Harbor County

Beginning at 46°55′55″ N, 124°09′07″ W, thence northwesterly following the property line of the Oyhut Wildlife Recreation Area to 46°55′58″ N, 124°09′14″ W, thence northeasterly to 46°56′12″ N, 124°09′16″ W, thence northeasterly to 46°56′27″ N, 124°09′11″ W, thence northeasterly to 46°56′52″ N, 124°08′02″ W, thence east to MLW, thence southeasterly, southerly, and southwesterly following MLW around Damon Point to a point directly east of the point of beginning, thence west to the point of beginning. (Point Brown and Westport USGS 7.5′ Quads 1983).
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 17.95

Oregon. Areas of land and water as follows:

OR-1. Bayocean Spit, Tillamook County (Index Map 1)

Beginning at 45°33'57" N, 123°56'50" W, thence north to MLW, thence southeasterly following MLW to 45°33'28" N, 123°56'18" W, thence southerly to 45°33'23" N, 123°56'45" W, thence southerly following the easterly edge of the sand depicted on the topographic map as a dashed line to 45°33'28" N, 123°56'54" W, thence southerly to 45°33'23" N, 123°56'45" W, thence southerly following the easterly edge of the sand depicted on the topographic map as a dashed line to 45°33'21" N, 123°57'21" W, thence west to MLW, thence northerly following MLW to the toe of the South Jetty, thence directly west to the point of beginning. (Garibaldi USGS 7.5" Quad 1985).

OR-2. Heceta Head to Sutton Creek, Lane County (Index Map 1)

Beginning at 44°06'15" N, 124°07'20" W, thence southerly to 44°05'31" N, 124°07'18" W, thence southerly to 44°05'15" N, 124°07'26" W.
§ 17.95

thence southerly to 44°04'10" N, 124°07'35" W, thence southeasterly to the high water line of the north side of Sutton Creek, thence southwesterly following the high water line of the north side of Sutton Creek to its mouth, thence west to MLW, thence northerly following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (Mercer Lake USGS 7.5' Quad 1984.)
W, thence south to 43°52'38" N, 124°08'58" W, thence west to MLW, thence southerly and westerly following MLW around the southern end of the spit, thence northerly following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (Goose Pasture, and Tahkenitch Creek USGS 7.5" Quads 1984).
§ 17.95

OR-4. Siltcoos River to Threemile Creek, Lane and Douglas County (Index Map 1)

Beginning at 43°52'29" N, 124°08'55" W, thence southwesterly to 43°52'13" N, 124°09'11" W, thence westerly to 43°52'12" N, 124°09'18" W, thence southerly to 43°49'02" N, 124°09'52" W, thence east to 43°49'02" N, 124°09'43" W, thence southerly to 43°47'08" N, 124°10'04" W, thence southwesterly to 43°47'00" N, 124°10'16" W, thence southerly to 43°45'00" N, 124°10'42" W, thence west to MLW, thence northerly following MLW to a point directly north of the point of beginning, thence south to the point of beginning. (Goose Pasture and Tahkenitch Creek USGS 7.5" Quad 1984).

OR-5. Umpqua River to Horsfall Beach, Douglas and Coos County (Index Map 1)

Beginning at 43°39'51" N, 124°12'26" W, thence southerly to 43°39'36" N, 124°12'25" W, thence southerly to 43°38'40" N, 124°12'29" W.
thence southerly following 25 ft. east of road to $43^\circ37'30"$ N, $124^\circ12'46"$ W, thence southwesterly to $43^\circ34'39"$ N, $124^\circ13'34"$ W, thence southwesterly to $43^\circ34'00"$ N, $124^\circ13'46"$ W, thence easterly to $43^\circ33'58"$ N, $124^\circ13'26"$ W, thence southwesterly to $43^\circ33'20"$ N, $124^\circ13'37"$ W, thence westerly to $43^\circ33'26"$ N, $124^\circ13'53"$ W, thence southwesterly following 20 ft. contour to $43^\circ30'00"$ N, $124^\circ15'16"$ W, thence southwesterly to $43^\circ27'08"$ N, $124^\circ16'36"$ W, thence west to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to the southern toe of South Jetty, thence northeast to the point of beginning. (Winchester Bay and Lakeside USGS 7.5" Quads 1965, and Empire USGS 7.5" Quad 1970).
§ 17.95

OR-6. Horsfall Beach to Coos Bay, Coos County (Index Map 1)

Unit 1
Beginning at 43°27'08" N, 124°16'36" W, thence southwesterly following 20 ft. contour to 43°25'34" N, 124°17'27" W, thence southwesterly following 20 ft. contour to 43°22'33" N, 124°19'25" W, thence east to MLW, thence southerly and westerly following MLW around the southern tip of the north spit, thence northeasterly following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (Empire and Charleston USGS 7.5" Quads 1970).

Unit 2
Beginning at 43°21'05" N, 124°20'26" W, thence southerly to 43°20'39" N, 124°20'54" W, thence southerly to 43°21'21" N, 124°21'21" W, thence north to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to the southern toe of the South Jetty, thence easterly following the toe of the South Jetty to the point of beginning. (Charleston USGS 7.5" Quad 1970).

OR-7. Bandon Park to Floras Lake, Coos and Curry Counties (Index Map 1)

Beginning at 43°04'14" N, 124°26'01" W, thence southerly to 43°03'22" N, 124°26'10" W, thence southerly to 43°02'42" N, 124°26'16" W, thence southerly to 43°01'42" N, 124°26'26" W, thence southerly to 43°00'56" N, 124°26'36" W, thence southwesterly to 43°00'10" N, 124°27'17" W, thence southerly to 42°59'27" N, 124°27'25" W, thence southerly to 42°57'16" N, 124°28'24" W, thence southerly to 42°55'52" N, 124°29'02" W, thence southwesterly to 42°54'48" N, 124°30'00" W, thence southwesterly to 42°54'10" N, 124°30'22" W, thence southwesterly to 42°53'42" N, 124°30'49" W, thence west to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (Floras Lake and Langlois USGS 7.5" Quads 1986, and Bandon USGS 7.5" Quad 1970).
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 17.95

California. Areas of land and water as follows:

CA–1. Humboldt Coast Lagoon Beaches, Humboldt County (Index Map 2)

Unit 1—Stone Lagoon

Beginning at 41°15′33″ N, 124°05′54″ W, thence south and east following the west side of the access road to Dry Lagoon State Park to 41°15′29″ N, 124°05′49″ W, thence southwesterly following the high water line of Stone Lagoon to 41°14′42″ N, 124°06′08″ W, thence southwesterly to 41°14′40″ N, 124°06′10″ W, thence southwesterly following the 40-foot contour line to 41°14′14″ N, 124°06′21″ W, thence west to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (Orick and Rodgers Peak USGS 7.5′ Quads 1966 and Trinidad USGS 7.5′ Quad 1978).

Unit 2—Big Lagoon

Beginning at 41°09′54″ N, 124°07′40″ W, thence southwesterly following the Big Lagoon State Park property line to 41°09′49″ N, 124°08′00″ W, thence west to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (Rodgers Peak USGS 7.5′ Quad 1966 and Trinidad USGS 7.5′ Quad 1978).

CA–2. Eel River Beaches, Humboldt County (Index Map 2)

Unit 1—Eel River North

Beginning at 40°41′51″ N, 124°16′27″ W, thence southwesterly to 40°40′11″ N, 124°17′30″ W, thence south to MLW, thence southerly following MLW around the south end of the spit, thence north following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (Cannibal Island USGS 7.5′ Quad 1972).
Unit 2—Eel River South

Beginning at 40°34′29″ N, 124°21′01″ W, thence west to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to a point directly west of 40°36′28″ N, 124°18′42″ W, thence east to said point, thence east to MHW of the left bank of the Eel and Salt Rivers, thence southwesterly following MHW of the left bank of the Salt River to 40°37′54″ N, 124°18′52″ W, thence southerly to 40°37′38″ N, 124°18′53″ W, thence southwesterly to 40°37′14″ N, 124°19′25″ W, thence southerly to 40°36′44″ N, 124°19′36″ W, thence southwesterly to 40°34′29″ N, 124°20′56″ W, thence westerly to the point of beginning. (Cannibal Island and Ferndale USGS 7.5" Quads 1972).

Unit 2—Doran Beach

Beginning at 38°18′22″ N, 123°03′09″ W, at the west end of the North Jetty, thence east to MLW, thence northerly and easterly following MLW to a point directly south of 38°18′44″ N, 123°01′36″ W, thence north to said point, thence northwesterly to 38°18′52″ N, 123°02′07″ W, thence westerly to 38°18′51″ N, 123°02′34″ W, thence southwesterly to 38°18′42″ N, 123°03′01″ W, thence southwesterly to 38°18′54″ N, 123°03′08″ W, thence southerly to the point of beginning. (Bodega Head USGS 7.5" Quad 1972).
CA-4. Dillon Beach, Marin County (Index Map 2)

Beginning at 38°14'57" N, 122°57'58" W, thence southerly to 38°14'31" N, 122°58'01" W, thence southwesterly to 38°13'57" N, 122°58'15" W, thence southeasterly to 38°13'21" N, 122°58'12" W, thence south to MLW, thence northwesterly and northerly to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (Tomales USGS 7.5" Quad 1971)

CA-5. Half Moon Bay Beaches, San Mateo County (Index Map 3)

Beginning at 37°28'57" N, 122°27'06" W, thence southeasterly to 37°28'26" N, 122°26'45" W, thence southwesterly to 37°28'24" N, 122°26'47" W, thence southerly following the 20-foot contour line to 37°27'40" N, 122°26'40" W, thence west to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (Half Moon Bay USGS 7.5" Quad 1973)
CA—6. Santa Cruz Coast Beaches, Santa Cruz County (Index Map 3)

Unit 1—Waddell Creek Beach
Beginning at 37°05′35″ N, 122°16′32″ W, thence west to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point west of 37°05′52″ N, 122°16′32″ W, thence east to said point, thence southeasterly to MHW line of Waddell Creek 37°05′41″ N, 122°16′34″ W, thence south to point of beginning. (Ano Nuevo USGS 7.5″ Quad 1968).

Unit 2—Scott Creek Beach
Beginning at 37°02′33″ N, 122°13′53″ W, located at northwest end of beach, thence southeasterly to 37°02′22″ N, 122°13′36″ W, located west of Highway 1 and excluding the existing Highway 1 ROW, thence south to 37°01′58″ N, 122°13′34″ W, located at south end of beach on 60 foot contour line, thence west to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point directly west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. (Davenport USGS 7.5″ Quad 1968)
Unit 3—Laguna Creek Beach

Beginning at 36°59'04" N, 122°09'26" W, located at northwest end of beach on 20 foot contour line, thence east following 20 foot contour line to 36°59'03" N, 122°09'14" W, located at Laguna Creek at a point 800 feet south of Highway 1, thence south to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point directly south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (Santa Cruz USGS 7.5" Quad 1981).

Unit 4—Wilder Creek Beach

Beginning at 36°57'17" N, 122°04'43" W, located at northwest end of upper beach on 40 foot contour line, thence southwesterly to 36°57'16" N, 122°04'29" W, located at northeast end of upper beach east of 40 foot contour line, thence south to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to 40 foot contour line at west end of beach, thence north following 40 foot contour line to point of beginning. (Santa Cruz USGS 7.5" Quad 1981)
CA 6: SANTA CRUZ COAST BEACHES
UNIT 4: WILDER CREEK BEACH

Beginning at 36°54'38" N, 121°50'50" W, located west of Zils Road, thence southeasterly to 36°51'25" N, 121°48'13" W, thence east along north bank of Pajaro River to 36°51'27" N, 121°48'30" W, located south of mouth of Watson Slough, thence south to MLW, thence southerly following MLW around south end of beach, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. (Watsonville West and Moss Landing USGS 7.5" Quad 1980).

CA 7: MONTEREY BAY BEACHES
UNIT 1: SUNSET BEACH

Unit 2—Mudowski Beach
Beginning at 36°49'25" N, 121°48'21" W, thence southerly to 36°50'58" N, 121°48'15" W, located north of the 10 foot contour line and west of Jensen Road, thence southwesterly to 36°51'11" N, 121°48'20" W, thence southeasterly to 36°50'43" N, 121°47'15" W, located east of seawall, thence south to MLW, thence southwesterly following MLW around south end of beach, thence northwesterly following MLW to north end of beach, thence northwesterly following MLW around north end of beach to a point north of point of beginning, thence south to point of beginning. (Moss Landing USGS 7.5" Quad 1980).

Unit 3—Elkhorn Slough Mud Flat/Salt Pond
Beginning at north bank of Elkhorn Slough 36°48'49" N, 121°46'12" W, thence west following south perimeter of mud flat and salt pond to 36°48'50" N, 121°47'02" W, which excludes the existing Highway 1 ROW, thence north following west perimeter of the salt pond, thence east following northern perimeter of salt pond to west perimeter of mud flat, thence north following west perimeter of mud flat to 36°49'14" N, 121°46'35" W, located on south shore of Bennett Slough, thence northeasterly following south bank of Bennett Slough to 36°49'44" N, 121°46'22" W, located at the northern most point of mud flat, thence southeasterly following the east perimeter of the mud flat to 36°49'12" N,
§ 17.95

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

121°46'12" W, thence easterly following the perimeter of the mud flat to 36°49'59" N, 121°45'59" W, thence south following east perimeter of mud flat to 36°49'04" N, 121°45'58" W, thence southwesterly along northern shore of Elkhorn Slough to point of beginning. (Moss Landing USGS 7.5" Quad 1980).

Unit 4—Salinas River Beach

Beginning at 36°48'01" N, 121°47'18" W, located south of boat launch, thence southerly to 36°46'31" N, 121°47'40" W, thence southerly to 36°45'00" N, 121°48'04" W, located on north bank of Salinas River, thence southeasterly following north bank of Salinas River to 36°44'16" N, 121°47'20" W, thence southwesterly across Salinas River to 36°44'10" N, 121°47'28" W, located on south bank, thence northwesterly following south bank of Salinas River to 36°44'41" N, 121°48'02" W, thence westerly to 36°44'59" N, 121°48'12" W, thence south to 36°44'34" N, 121°48'12" W, located at northern most point of a large pond, thence southeasterly following north shore of pond to 36°44'44" N, 121°47'53" W, thence southwesterly to 36°44'34" N, 121°48'13" W, thence southerly to 36°42'59" N, 121°48'17" W, thence southerly to 36°41'45" N, 121°48'49" W, thence southerly to 36°39'45" N, 121°49'17" W, thence west to MLW, thence northerly following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. Excludes all our property. (Moss Landing USGS 7.5" Quad 1980 and Marina USGS 7.5" Quad 1983).
Unit 5—Fort Ord/Seaside Beaches

Beginning at 36°39'44" N, 121°49'17" W, located west of beach parking lot, thence southerly following upper beach where it meets toe of bluffs to 36°38'33" N, 121°49'54" W, thence southerly following upper beach where it meets toe of bluffs to 36°36'58" N, 121°51'00" W, thence continue southwesterly following upper portion of beach where it meets toe of bluffs and sand dunes to 36°36'06" N, 121°52'15" W, thence west to 36°36'06" N, 121°52'30" W, thence north to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. (Marina USGS 7.5" Quad 1983 and Seaside USGS 7.5" Quad 1968).

CA-8 Point Sur Beach, Monterey County

Beginning at 36°19'11" N, 121°53'39" W, located at north end of beach, thence south to 36°18'31" N, 121°53'32" W, located north of Lighthouse Road, thence southwesterly following a line north of Lighthouse Road to 36°18'37" N, 121°53'46" W, thence west to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. (Point Sur USGS 7.5" Quad 1983).
CA-8 POINT SUR BEACH

CA-9 Arroyo Hondo Creek Beach, San Luis Obispo County (Index Map 3)
Beginning at 35°45'23" N, 121°19'02" W, thence southerly following the 20-foot contour line to 35°45'00" N, 121°18'52" W, thence southeasterly to 35°44'54" N, 121°18'55" W, thence west to MLW, thence northerly following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (Burro Mountain USGS 7.5" Quad 1972 and Piedras Blancas USGS 7.5" Quad 1959).

CA-9 ARROYO HONDO CREEK BEACH

CA-10 Arroyo Laguna Creek Beach, San Luis Obispo County (Index Map 3)
Beginning at 35°39'08" N, 121°13'15" W, located south of Highway 1 and excluding the existing Highway 1 ROW, thence southeasterly to 35°39'05" N, 121°13'17" W, thence south to MLW, thence westerly following MLW to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (San Simeon USGS 7.5" Quad 1959).
§ 17.95

CA-11. Morro Bay Beaches, San Luis Obispo County (Index Map 3)

Unit 1—Toro Creek
Beginning at 35°24'57" N, 120°52'27" W, located west of Highway 1 and excluding the existing Highway 1 ROW, thence southerly along a line west of Highway 1, excluding the existing Highway 1 ROW, to 35°24'30" N, 120°52'14" W, thence west to MLW, thence northerly following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. (Morro Bay North USGS 7.5" Quad 1965)

Unit 2—Atascadero Beach
Beginning at 35°24'13" N, 120°52'02" W, located west of Beachcomber Drive, thence southeasterly along upper beach to 35°23'38" N, 120°51'48" W, located west of Sandalwood Avenue, thence south to 35°22'24" N, 120°51'39" W, thence south to 35°22'22" N, 120°51'31" W, located at the southwest end of powerplant, thence west to MLW, thence northerly following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning.

Unit 3—Morro Bay Beach
Beginning at 35°17'28" N, 120°52'46" W, located at south end of beach, thence west to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to breakwater, thence from breakwater following MLW clockwise around northern end of peninsula to a point east of 35°21'28" N, 120°51'28" W, thence west to said point, thence southwesterly to 35°19'54" N, 120°51'38" W, thence southwesterly to 35°18'38" N, 120°52'06" W, thence southwesterly to point.
of beginning. (Morro Bay South USGS 7.5" Quad 1978)

Beginning at 34°53'02" N, 120°39'40" W, located northeast of Mussel Point, thence west to MLW, thence northerly following MLW to a point west of 35°06'06" N, 120°37'45" W, thence east to said point, thence southeasterly to 35°06'01" N, 120°37'40" W, located on north bank of Arroyo Grande Creek, thence easterly following north bank of Arroyo Grande Creek to 35°05'58" N, 120°37'39" W, thence southerly across Arroyo Grande Creek to 35°05'56" N, 120°37'18" W, thence westerly to 35°05'58" N, 120°37'38" W, thence southeasterly to 35°05'27" N, 120°37'32" W, thence southerly to 35°04'27" N, 120°37'30" W, thence southwesterly to 35°02'32" N, 120°37'36" W, thence south to 35°01'42" N, 120°37'35" W, thence southwesterly to 34°58'53" N, 120°39'02" W, thence southeasterly across Guadalupe oil field to 34°58'10" N, 120°38'27" W, located at east end of a pond north of Santa Maria River, thence southwesterly to a point on 40-foot contour line 34°57'45" N, 120°38'59" W, located south of the Santa Maria River, thence southwesterly along the 40-foot contour line to point of beginning. (Oceano USGS 7.5" Quad 1979 and Point Sal USGS 7.5" Quad 1974).
CA-13. Point Sal to Point Conception Beaches, Santa Barbara County (Index Map 3)

Unit 1—Vandenberg Beach

Beginning at 35°51'41" N, 120°36'36" W, located on 40-foot contour line, thence southerly along 40-foot contour line to 34°45'22" N, 120°37'50" W, located southeast of Purisma Point, thence south to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW around Purisma Point, thence north following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. (Casmalia USGS 7.5" Quad 1980).
Beginning at 34°42′16″ N, 120°35′54″ W, located west of railroad tracks, thence southerly to 34°41′35″ N, 120°35′55″ W, located on north bank of Santa Ynez River, thence northeasterly to 34°41′41″ N, 120°35′43″ W, thence southeasterly along north bank of Santa Ynez River to 34°41′24″ N, 120°35′05″ W, located at end of Gravel Pit Road, thence southwesterly to 34°41′18″ N, 120°35′13″ W, located on south bank of Santa Ynez River, thence west across railroad tracks to 34°41′27″ N, 120°35′58″ W, located on 40-foot contour line, thence southwesterly along 40-foot contour line to 34°37′25″ N, 120°37′16″ W, located 400 feet west of railroad tracks, thence west to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. (Surf USGS 7.5′ Quad 1974).

Unit 2—Santa Ynez River Mouth/Ocean Beach.

Beginning at 34°42′16″ N, 120°35′54″ W, located west of beach access road, thence southeasterly to 34°41′56″ N, 120°35′45″ W, located west of railroad tracks, thence southerly to 34°41′35″ N, 120°35′55″ W, located on north bank of Santa Ynez River, thence northeasterly to 34°41′41″ N, 120°35′43″ W, thence southeasterly along north bank of Santa Ynez River to 34°41′24″ N, 120°35′05″ W, located at end of Gravel Pit Road, thence southwesterly to 34°41′18″ N, 120°35′13″ W, located on south bank of Santa Ynez River, thence west across railroad tracks to 34°41′27″ N, 120°35′58″ W, located on 40-foot contour line, thence southwesterly along 40-foot contour line to 34°37′25″ N, 120°37′16″ W, located 400 feet west of railroad tracks, thence west to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. (Surf USGS 7.5′ Quad 1974).

Unit 3—Jalama Beach.

Beginning at 34°30′48″ N, 120°30′12″ W, thence southeasterly to 34°30′44″ N, 120°30′04″ W.
§ 17.95

W, located at northern end of Jalama Beach Lagoon, thence southeasterly to 34°30′23″ N, 120°29′55″ W, thence southeasterly to 34°29′53″ N, 120°29′44″ W, thence southeasterly to 34°29′43″ N, 120°29′42″ W, thence west to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. (Tranquillon Mountain USGS 7.5′ Quad 1959, Lompoc Hills USGS 7.5′ Quad 1971, and Point Conception USGS 7.5′ Quad 1974).

Unit 1—Devereaux Beach

Beginning at 34°25′13″ N, 119°53′31″ W, located on 20 foot contour line, thence southeasterly following 20-foot contour line, thence northeasterly around Coal Oil Point to 34°24′33″ N, 119°51′57″ W, located on 20 foot contour line, thence south to MLW, thence westerly following MLW, southwesterly around Coal Oil Point, thence northwesterly to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (Dos Pueblos Canyon and Goleta USGS 7.5′ Quad 1988).

Unit 2—Point Castillo/Santa Barbara Harbor Beach

Point Castillo

Beginning (breakwater and sandspit) at 34°24′17″ N, 119°41′13″ W, located at Beacon, thence south to MLW, thence southwesterly following MLW on outside of breakwater to Point Castillo, thence northeasterly following MLW inside of breakwater to southwest end of sandspit, thence circle sandspit clockwise following MLW to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (Santa Barbara USGS 7.5′ Quad 1967).

Santa Barbara Harbor Beach

Beginning at 34°24′16″ N, 119°41′37″ W, located at southwest end of beach, thence northeasterly following a line south of Cabrillo Blvd. to 34°24′09″ N, 119°38′22″ W, located on west side of Stearns Wharf, thence northeasterly to 34°24′54″ N, 119°40′52″ W, thence easterly following a line just south of Cabrillo Blvd. to 34°25′03″ N, 119°39′50″ W, thence southeasterly to 34°26′00″ N, 119°38′01″ W, thence south to MLW, thence southwest- erly following MLW to a point east of point of beginning, thence west to point of beginning. (Santa Barbara USGS 7.5′ Quad 1967).
CA-15. Oxnard Lowlands, Ventura County
(Index Map 4)

Unit 1—San Buena/Ventura Beach
Beginning 34°16′33″ N, 119°17′38″ W, which is located at northwest end of beach, thence east to 34°16′51″ N, 119°17′24″ W, thence southeasterly to 34°16′40″ N, 119°17′03″ W, thence southeasterly to 34°16′15″ N, 119°16′35″ W, thence southeasterly to 34°15′40″ N, 119°16′16″ W, thence southeasterly to 34°15′02″ N, 119°15′52″ W, thence west to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (Ventura USGS 7.5″ Quad 1967).

Unit 3—Carpinteria Beach
Beginning at 34°23′38″ N, 119°31′26″ W, located at end of Linden St. on northwest end of beach, thence southeasterly to 34°23′22″ N, 119°31′02″ W, located at southeast end of the beach, thence south to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (Carpinteria USGS 7.5″ Quad 1988).
Unit 2—Mandalay Beach/Santa Clara River Mouth

Beginning at 34°14′28″ N, 119°16′12″ W, located at the north end of beach, thence southeasterly to 34°14′10″ N, 119°15′30″ W, located on north bank of Santa Clara River, thence east to 34°14′09″ N, 119°15′57″ W, thence south to 34°14′09″ N, 119°13′57″ W, thence west following south bank of Santa Clara River to 34°14′01″ N, 119°15′30″ W, thence southerly to 34°13′33″ N, 119°15′40″ W, located on 15-foot contour line, thence southeasterly to 34°12′58″ N, 119°15′15″ W, located on north end of McGrath Lake, thence southeasterly following 15-foot contour line to 34°09′30″ N, 119°13′28″ W, located on north side of boat ramp, thence west to MLW, thence northeasterly following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. (Oxnard USGS 7.5″ Quad 1967).
northwest end of wetlands, thence southeasterly to 34°07'22" N, 119°09'19" W, located on west side of Arnold Road, thence southwest along Arnold Road to 34°07'10" N, 119°09'32" W, located at end of Arnold Road, thence west to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (Oxnard and Point Mugu USGS 7.5' Quads 1967).

CA-15. Oxnard Lowlands

Unit 3—Ormond Beach

Beginning at 34°07'15" N, 119°09'28" W, thence southeasterly to 34°06'45" N, 119°08'44" W, thence southeasterly to 34°06'42" N, 119°08'47" W, thence southeasterly to 34°06'31" N, 119°08'32" W, thence southeasterly to 34°06'20" N, 119°08'10" W, thence southeasterly following 10-foot contour line to 34°06'03" N, 119°05'44" W, thence east following the HWL of Mugu Lagoon and crossing the mouth of said lagoon to 34°05'34" N, 119°04'13" W, thence southeasterly to 34°05'28" N, 119°04'08" W, located on 10 foot contour line, thence southeasterly following 10 foot contour line to 34°05'10" N, 119°03'38" W, located on west side of Point Mugu, thence west to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW, but excluding the mouth of Mugu Lagoon, to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (Point Mugu USGS 7.5' Quad 1967).

CA-16. San Nicolas Island Beaches, Ventura County (Index Map 4)

Unit SN-1

Beginning at 33°14'02" N, 119°26'12" W, thence east to MLW, thence southeasterly and southwesterly following MLW around east end of Island to a point east of 33°13'27" N, 119°26'11" W, thence west to said point, thence north following 25-foot contour line to point of beginning. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5' Quad 1956).

Unit SN-2

Beginning at 33°12'59" N, 119°28'33" W, located south of Island Road, thence easterly to 33°12'57" N, 119°27'59" W, thence easterly to 33°13'02" N, 119°27'17" W, thence easterly to 33°13'10" N, 119°26'55" W, thence south to MLW, thence west following MLW to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5' Quad 1956).

Unit SN-3

Beginning at 33°13'12" N, 119°29'36" W, located south of Island Road, thence easterly to 33°13'11" N, 119°29'03" W, thence easterly to 33°13'02" N, 119°29'39" W, thence south to MLW, thence west following MLW to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5' Quad 1956).

Unit SN-4

Beginning at 33°13'18" N, 119°30'05" W, thence southeasterly to 33°13'10" N, 119°29'48" W, thence west to MLW, thence northwesterly to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5' Quad 1956).
§ 17.95

Unit SN-5
Beginning at 33°13′24″ N, 119°30′25″ W, thence southeasterly to 33°13′17″ N, 119°30′00″ W, thence south to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5° Quad 1956).

Unit SN-6
Beginning at 33°13′47″ N, 119°31′12″ W, thence southeasterly to 33°13′36″ N, 119°30′55″ W, thence south to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5° Quad 1956).

Unit SN-7
Beginning at 33°14′10″ N, 119°32′49″ W, thence southeasterly to 33°14′07″ N, 119°32′41″ W, thence southeasterly to 33°14′00″ N, 119°32′36″ W, thence south to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point south of point of beginning, thence north to point of beginning. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5° Quad 1956).

Unit SN-8
Beach within circle with a radius of 250 feet with center at 33°14′40″ N, 119°32′29″ W. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5° Quad 1956).

Unit SN-9
Beginning at 33°16′22″ N, 119°33′11″ W, thence southerly to 33°16′17″ N, 119°33′22″ W, thence southerly to 33°16′13″ N, 119°33′43″ W, thence north to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point north of point of beginning, thence south to point of beginning. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5° Quad 1956).

Unit SN-10
Beginning at 33°17′01″ N, 119°31′58″ W, thence southerly to 33°16′51″ N, 119°32′08″ W, thence southerly to 33°16′47″ N, 119°32′21″ W, thence north to MLW, thence northwesterly following MLW to a point west of point of beginning, thence east to point of beginning. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5° Quad 1956).

Unit SN-11
Beginning at 33°15′31″ N, 119°27′52″ W, thence westerly to 33°15′32″ N, 119°28′11″ W, thence westerly to 33°15′46″ N, 119°28′55″ W, thence northwesterly to 33°15′59″ N, 119°29′10″ W, thence southerly to 33°15′54″ N, 119°29′34″ W, thence northwesterly to 33°15′58″ N, 119°29′52″ W, thence north to MLW, thence easterly following MLW to a point north of point of beginning, thence south to point of beginning. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5° Quad 1956).

Unit SN-12
Beginning at 33°14′25″ N, 119°26′35″ W, thence northwesterly to 33°14′40″ N, 119°26′49″ W, thence east to MLW, thence southeasterly following MLW to a point east of point of beginning, thence west to point of beginning. (San Nicolas Island USGS 7.5° Quad 1956).
CA–18. Mission Beach and Bay, San Diego County (Index Map 4)

Unit 1—Fiesta Island

Beginning at 32°46'07" N, 117°14'34" W, thence south to MLW, thence southerly and northerly following MLW to a point directly south of 32°45'34" N, 117°14'30" W, thence north to said point, thence northerly to 32°45'52" N, 117°14'58" W, thence northeasterly to 32°46'16" N, 117°14'55" W, thence southeasterly to 32°46'07" N, 117°14'34" W, thence directly west of the point of beginning, thence west to MLW, thence northerly following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (La Jolla USGS 7.5" Quad 1975).

Unit 2—Mariner's Basin

Beginning at 32°46'31" N, 117°13'25" W, thence southeasterly to 32°46'30" N, 117°13'23" W, thence southeasterly to 32°46'15" N, 117°13'34" W, thence southeasterly to 32°46'10" N, 117°13'23" W, thence south to MLW, thence westerly and northerly following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (La Jolla USGS 7.5" Quad 1975).

Unit 3—Mission Beach

Beginning at 32°46'26" N, 117°15'08" W, thence southerly to 32°46'02" N, 117°15'06" W, thence southerly to 32°45'43" N, 117°15'05" W, thence southeasterly to 32°45'34" N, 117°14'57" W, which is on the north jetty to Mission Bay, thence westerly following the north side of the jetty to MLW, thence northerly following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (La Jolla USGS 7.5" Quad 1975).

CA–19. South San Diego Coast Beaches, San Diego County (Index Map 4)

Unit 1—Silver Strand/Delta Beach

Beginning at 32°40'08" N, 117°09'54" W, thence northeasterly to the west side of the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railroad tracks, thence southeasterly to 32°40'07" N, 117°09'42" W, thence east to MLW, thence southeasterly following MLW to a point directly north of 32°39'27" N, 117°09'10" W, thence south to said point, thence northeasterly to 32°39'30" N, 117°08'57" W, thence southeasterly to 32°39'16" N, 117°08'48" W, thence southwesterly to 32°39'11" N, 117°09'00" W, thence southeasterly following the west side of the San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railroad tracks and the west side of Silver Strand Boulevard to 32°36'43" N, 117°08'02" W, thence southeasterly to 32°36'32" N, 117°07'55" W, thence southerly to 32°35'09" N, 117°07'51" W, thence west to MLW, thence north following MLW to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. (Point Loma and Imperial Beach, Calif.—Baja Calif. Norte USGS 7.5" Quads 1975).

Unit 2—Tijuana River Beach

Beginning at 32°34'01" N, 117°07'53" W, thence southerly following the unimproved road to 32°33'44" N, 117°07'40" W, thence east to the HWL of Oneonta Slough, thence south following the HWL of said slough to 32°33'26" N, 117°07'40" W, which is at the mouth of Tijuana River, thence southeasterly crossing said river to 32°32'36" N, 117°07'24" W, thence
§ 17.95

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)§ 17.95

south to 32°32′ N, 117°07′ W, thence west to MLW, thence northerly following MLW, but excluding the mouth of Tijuana River, to a point directly west of the point of beginning, thence east to the point of beginning. Excludes all our property. (Imperial Beach, Calif.—Baja Calif. Norte USGS 7.5′ Quad 1975).

1. Critical habitat units are depicted for Pima, Cochise, Pinal, and Maricopa counties, Arizona, on the maps below. The maps are for reference only; the areas in critical habitat are legally described below.

2. Within these areas, the primary constituent elements are those habitat components that are essential for the primary biological needs of foraging, nesting, rearing of young, roosting, sheltering, and dispersal or the capacity to develop those habitat components. The primary constituent elements are found in areas that support, or have the potential to support, riparian forests, riverbottom woodlands, xeroriparian forests, and semidesert grassland, and the Arizona upland subdivision of Sonoran desertscrub. Within these vegetation communities, specific plant associations that are essential for the primary biological needs of the cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl include, but are not limited to, the following vegetation: cottonwood, willow, ash, mesquite, palo verde, ironwood, hackberry, saguaro cactus, and/or organ pipe cactus.

3. Critical habitat does not include non-Federal lands covered by a legally operative incidental take permit for the cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl issued under section 10(a) of the Act, nor Indian Tribal grazing allotments.


Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: T. 17 S., R. 8 E., secs. 1 to 3, E 1⁄2 sec. 4, E 1⁄2 sec. 9, secs. 10 to 16, 21 to 36; T. 17 S., R. 9 E., that portion of sec. 1 lying west of St. Hwy 286, secs. 2 to 10, those portions of secs. 11, 12, and 14 lying west of St. Hwy 286; secs. 15 to 22, those portions of secs. 23 and 26 lying west of St. Hwy 286, secs. 27 to 34, that portion of sec. 35 lying west of St. Hwy 286; T. 18 S., R. 7 E., sec. 1, those portions of secs. 2 and 11 lying east of Papago Indian Reservation Bdy, sec. 12, those portions of secs. 13, 14, 24, 25, and 36 lying east of Papago Indian Reservation Bdy; T. 18 S., R. 8 E., secs. 1 to 36; T. 18 S., R. 9 E., that portion of sec. 2 lying west of Hwy 286, secs. 3 to 10, those portions of secs. 11 and 14 lying west of St. Hwy 286; secs. 23, 26, 27 and 28 lying west and north of St. Hwy 286; secs. 29 to 31, those portions of secs. 32 and 33 lying west and north of St. Hwy 286; T. 19 S., R. 7 E., those portions of secs. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 23 lying east of Papago Indian Reservation Bdy, secs. 24 and 25, those portions of secs. 26 and 34 lying east of Papago Indian Reservation Bdy, secs. 35, 36; T. 19 S., R. 8 E., secs. 1 to 12, N 1⁄4 sec. 13, secs. 14 to 21, W 1⁄4 sec. 22, S 1⁄4 sec. 26, S 1⁄4 & NW 1⁄4 sec. 27, secs. 28 to 35; T. 19 S., R. 9 E., sec. 6, T. 20 S., R. 7 E., secs. 1 to 4, those portions of secs. 5 and 8 lying east of Papago Indian Reservation Bdy, secs. 9 to 16, those portions of secs. 17 and 20 lying east of Papago Indian Reservation Bdy, secs. 21 to 27, those portions of secs. 28 and 29 lying east of Papago Indian Reservation Bdy, T. 20 S., R. 8 E., secs. 2 to 11, 14 to 23, 27 to 33; T. 21 S., R. 7 E., secs. 1 to 4, those portions of secs. 5 and 8 lying east of Papago Indian Reservation Bdy, secs. 9 to 16, those portions of secs. 17 and 20 lying east of Papago Indian Reservation Bdy, secs. 21 to 27, those portions of secs. 28 and 29 lying east of Papago Indian Reservation Bdy, that portion of sec. 33 lying north of Papago Indian Reservation Bdy, secs. 34 to 36; T. 21 S., R. 8 E., secs. 4 to 9; T. 22 S., R. 7 E., secs. 1 to 3, 10 to 15, 22 to 25; T. 22 S., R. 8 E., S 1⁄4 SW, SW 1⁄4 SE 1⁄4 sec. 18, W 1⁄4 & NW 1⁄4 E 1⁄4 sec. 19, that portion of sec. 20 outside Buenos Aires NWR Bdy, secs. 20, 30.

Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: T. 13 S., R. 9 E., secs. 1 to 36; T. 13 S., R. 10 E., secs. 31 to 36; T. 13 S., R. 12 E., those portions of secs. 31 to 34 lying within Tucson Mountain County Park; T. 14 S., R. 9 E., secs. 1 to 12; T. 14 S., R. 10 E., secs. 1 to 12; T. 14 S., R. 11 E., that portion of secs. 1 and 2 lying within the Tucson Mountain County Park, secs. 5 to 8, 10, 11, those portions of secs. 12 and 13 lying within Tucson Mountain County Park, secs. 14 and 15; T. 14 S., R. 12 E., those portions of secs. 1 to 25, lying within Tucson Mountain County Park; T. 14 S. R. 13 E., those portions of secs. 7, 18, 19, 28, 29, and 30 lying within Tucson Mountain County Park. (Note: Areas described for Tucson Mountain Park do not match the Silver Bell Mts., Ariz. BLM map cited above. This description is based on more recent information obtained from Pima County Public Works.)


Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: T. 12 S., R. 12 E., those portions of secs. 8 and 9 lying south and west of Interstate 10, secs. 17, 20, and 29.


Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: T. 10 S., R. 11 E., secs. 1 to 36; T. 10 S., R. 12 E., secs. 4 to 9, 16 to 21, 28 to 33; T. 11 S., R. 11 E., secs. 1 to 5, 9 to 15, secs. 23, 24; T. 11 S., R. 12 E., secs. 3 to 10, 14 to 30, N½ sec. 31, secs. 32 to 36; T. 11 S., R. 13 E., secs. 19, 28 to 33; T. 12 S., R. 12 E., secs. 1 to 4, those portions of secs. 6 and 9 lying north and east of Interstate 10, secs. 10 to 14, 23, 24, that portion of sec. 25 lying north of W. Cortaro Farms Road, that portion of sec. 26 lying north of W. Cortaro Farms Road and north and east of Interstate 10; T. 12 S., R. 13 E., secs. 4 to 9, 16 to 21, those portions of secs. 29 and 30 lying north of W. Cortaro Farms Road.


Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: T. 5 S., R. 11 E., secs. 1 to 36; T. 6 S., R. 11 E., secs. 32 to 36; T. 7 S., R. 11 E., secs. 1 to 36; T. 8 S., R. 11 E., secs. 1 to 36; T. 9 S., R. 11 E., secs. 1 to 36.


Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: T. 8 S., R. 15 E., secs. 1 to 36; T. 9 S., R. 12 E., secs. 1 to 36; T. 9 S., R. 13 E., secs. 1 to 36; T. 9 S., R. 14 E., secs. 1 to 31; T. 9 S., R. 15 E., secs. 1 to 12, 14 to 21, 28 to 30.


Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: T. 4 S., R. 9 E., those portions of secs. 1, 12, 13, and 24 lying east of U.S. Hwy 77; T. 4 S., R. 10 E., secs. 1 to 5, that portion of sec. 6 lying east of U.S. Hwy 89; secs. 7 to 24; T. 4 S., R. 11 E., secs. 7 to 36; T. 4 S., R. 12 E., secs. 1 to 12, T. 4 S., R. 13 E., that portion of sec. 1 lying south and west of St. Hwy 177, secs. 2 to 12; T. 4 S., R. 14 E., those portions of secs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, and 17 lying south and west of St. Hwy 177, secs. 18, 20, those portions of secs. 21, 22, 26, and 27, lying south and west of St. Hwy 177, secs. 28, 29, 33, and 34, that portion of sec. 35 lying south and west of St. Hwy 177; T. 5 S., R. 14 E., those portions of secs. 1 and 2 lying south and west of St. Hwy 177, secs. 3, 11, 12; T. 5 S., R. 15 E., those portions of secs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 lying south and west of St. Hwy 177, that portion of sec. 14 lying south and west of the Pinal and Gila Counties boundary (all within Pinal County), that portion of sec. 15 lying south of St. Hwy 177 and west of the Pinal and Gila Counties boundary (all within Pinal County), secs. 16 to 22, that portion of sec. 23 lying south and west of the Pinal and Gila Counties boundary (all within Pinal County), that portion sec. 24 lying west of St. Hwy 77 and south of Pinal and Gila Counties boundary (all within Pinal County), that portion of sec. 25 lying south and west of St. Hwy 77 and north and east of San Manuel Railroad, those portions of secs. 26 and 28 lying north and east of San Manuel Railroad; T. 5 S., R. 16 E., those portions of secs. 30 and 31 lying south and west of St. Hwy 77; T. 6 S., R. 15 E., that portion of sec. 1 lying north and east of San Manuel Railroad; T. 6 S., R. 16 E., that portion of sec. 5 lying south and west of St. Hwy 77, that portion of sec. 6 lying south and west of St. Hwy 77 and north and east of San Manuel Railroad, that portion of sec. 7 lying north and east of San Manuel Railroad, that portion sec. 8 lying south and west of St. Hwy 77 and north and east of San Manuel Railroad, those portions of secs. 9 and 16 lying south and west of St. Hwy 77, those portions of secs. 17 and 20 lying east of San Manuel Railroad, those portions of secs. 21 and 28 lying west of St. Hwy 77, those portions of secs. 29 and 32 lying east of San Manuel Railroad, that portion of sec. 33 lying west of St. Hwy 77; T. 7 S., R. 16 E., that portion of sec. 4 lying west of St. Hwy 77, secs. 5 to 8, those portions of secs. 9, 10, and 15 lying south and west of St. Hwy 77, secs. 16 to 21, those portions of secs. 22, 23, 25, and 26 lying south and west of St. Hwy 77, secs. 27 to 35, that portion of sec. 36 lying south and west of St. Hwy 77; T. 8 S., R. 16 E., that portion of sec. 1 lying south and west of St. Hwy 77, secs. 2 to 12, that portion of sec. 13 lying east of Camino Rio Road, secs. 15 to 22, 28 to 32; T. 8 S., R. 17 E., that portion of sec. 6 south and west of St. Hwy 77.
§ 17.95 50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

77, that portion of section 7 west of St. Hwy 77 and west of River Road, that portion of sec. 17 lying south and west of River Road, that portion of sec. 18 south and west of River Road and north and east of a line defined by Camino Rio Road where it runs southeasterly from the west boundary of sec. 18 to its intersection with St. Hwy 77 then southeasterly along St. Hwy 77 to its intersection with Old State Hwy 77 then along Old State Hwy 77 to its intersection with the south boundary of sec. 18, that portion of sec. 19 lying east of Old State Highway 77, those portions of secs. 20, 28, and 29 lying south and west of River Road, that portion of sec. 30 lying east of Old State Hwy 77 and St. Hwy 77, sec. 32, that portion of sec. 33 lying west of River Road; T. 9 S., R. 16 E., secs. 5 to 8; T. 9 S., R. 17 E., those portions of secs. 3 and 4 lying west of River Road, sec. 9, those portions of secs. 10, 14, and 15 lying west of River Road, NE¼ sec. 22, those portions of secs. 23, 24, and 25 west of River Road; T. 9 S., R. 18 E., those portions of secs. 30, 31 and 32 west of River Road; T. 10 S., R. 18 E., those portions of secs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 lying north and east of Redington Road, sec. 9, those portions of secs. 16, 17, and 21 lying north and east of Redington Road, secs. 22 and 27, those portions of secs. 28 and 33 lying east of Redington Road, sec. 34; T. 11 S., R. 18 E., sec. 2, those portions of secs. 3 and 10 lying east of Redington Road, secs. 11 and 14, those portions of secs. 15 and 22 lying east of Redington Road, secs. 23 and 26, that portion of sec. 27 lying east of Redington Road, that portion of sec. 34 lying east of Redington Road and west of Cascabel Road, that portion of sec. 35 lying west of Cascabel Road; T. 12 S., R. 18 E., that portion of sec. 2 west of Cascabel Road, that portion of sec. 3 lying east of Redington Road, those portions of secs. 11, 12, and 13 lying west of Cascabel Road; T. 12 S., R. 19 E., those portions of secs. 18, 19, 29, and 30 lying west of Cascabel Road, sec. 31, that portion of sec. 32 and 33 lying west of Cascabel Road; T. 13 S., R. 19 E., that portion of sec. 4 lying west of Cascabel Road, sec. 5, those portions of secs. 9, 10, and 15 lying west of Cascabel Road.

Unit 7. Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona. From BLM maps Theodore Roosevelt Lake, Ariz. 1981 and Mesa, Ariz. 1979. Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: T. 3 N., R. 7 E., that portion of sec. 33 lying easterly of Salt River Indian Reservation Bdy, secs. 34 to 36; T. 3 N., R. 8 E., secs. 31 to 33; T. 2 N., R. 7 E., secs. 1 to 3, those portions of secs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 lying south and east of Salt River Indian Reservation Bdy, secs. 8 to 17, that portion of sec. 18 lying south and east Salt River Indian Reservation Bdy, secs. 19 to 25, E ½ sec. 26, E ½ sec. 35, sec. 36; T. 2 N., R. 8 E., secs. 4 to 8, 18, 19, 25 to 36; T. 2 N., R. 9 E., secs. 30, 31; T. 1 N., R. 9 E., secs. 6, 7, 18 to 21, 27 to 30, 34 to 36; T. 1 N., R. 10 E., secs. 31, 32; T. 1 S., R. 9 E., secs. 1 to 3, 10 to 13, 22 to 26, those portions of secs. 27, 35 and 36 lying north and east of U.S. Hwy 60/89; T. 1 S., R. 10 E., secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20, 29 to 32; T. 2 S., R. 9 E., that portion of sec. 1 lying north and east of U.S. Hwy 60/89; T. 2 S., R. 10 E., secs. 1 to 5, those portions of secs. 6, 7 and 8 lying north and east of U.S. Hwy 60/89, secs. 9 to 16, that portion of sec. 17 lying north and east of U.S. Hwy 60/89 and south and east of U.S. Hwy 89, that portion of sec. 20 lying east of U.S. Hwy 89, secs. 21 to 28, those portions of secs. 29 and 32 lying east of U.S. Hwy 89, secs. 33 to 36; T. 3 S., R. 10 E., secs. 1 to 4, those portions of secs. 5 and 8 lying east of U.S. Hwy 89, secs. 9 to 16, those portions of secs. 17, 18, and 19 lying east of U.S. Hwy 89, secs. 20 to 29, those portions of secs. 30 and 31 lying east of U.S. Hwy 89, secs. 32 to 36.
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...
§ 17.95

Sec. 5–8, T 58S R 38E Sec. 27, 29–32, T 58S R 38E Sec. 4.
NOTE: Map follows:

NOTE: Map follows:

31 and 32, T 23S R 42E, as the center and lying within Sections 31 and 32. (Map location F)
(7) T 24S R 42E, NE 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 2 and NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 3. (Map location G)
(8) T 24S R 42E, E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 6. (Map location H)
(9) Approximately 1.8 miles of streambed and 1/8 mile on either side of Great Falls Basin Wash commencing from the western boundary of E 1/2 Section 11, T 24S R 42E, and proceeding downstream along the streambed to the eastern boundary of Section 13. The above includes portions of Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, T 24S R 42E. (Map location I)
(10) Circles with 1/8 mile radii around Mumford and Austin Springs in T 24S R 43E, Section 7 and Bainter Spring in Section 18 and around Indian Joe Spring in T 24S R 42E Section 24. (Map locations J)
NOTE: Map follows:

(11) Approximately 5 miles of streambed and 1/8 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 SW 1/4 Section 12. The above includes portions of Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 17, T 24S R 41E. (Map location K)
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 1/8 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, T 23S R 42E. (Map location A)
(2) A circle 1/8 mile in radius with the spring in T 23S R 42E W 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 8 as the center. (Map location B)
(3) Approximately 2 miles of streambed and 1/8 mile on either side of the wash from Ruby Spring (T 23S R 42E, Section 22) and proceeding downstream to the boundary between Sections 25 and 26. The above includes portions of Sections 22, 23, 25, and 26, T 23S R 42E. (Map location C)
(4) A circle 1/8 mile in radius with Quail Spring as the center in T 23S R 42E, NE 1/4 Section 28. (Map location D)
(5) A circle 1/8 mile in radius with Benko Spring as the center in T 23S R 42E, Sections 34 and 35. (Map location E)
(6) A circle 1/8 mile in radius with Bench Mark 5485 (some USGS maps report this as 5484) near the common boundary of Sections 31 and 32, T 23S R 42E, as the center and lying within Sections 31 and 32. (Map location F)
(7) T 24S R 42E, NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Section 2 and NE 1/4 NE 1/4 Section 3. (Map location G)
(8) T 24S R 42E, E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 6. (Map location H)
(9) Approximately 1.8 miles of streambed and 1/8 mile on either side of Great Falls Basin Wash commencing from the western boundary of E 1/2 Section 11, T 24S R 42E, and proceeding downstream along the streambed to the eastern boundary of Section 13. The above includes portions of Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, T 24S R 42E. (Map location I)
(10) Circles with 1/8 mile radii around Mumford and Austin Springs in T 24S R 43E, Section 7 and Bainter Spring in Section 18 and around Indian Joe Spring in T 24S R 42E Section 24. (Map locations J)
NOTE: Map follows:

(11) Approximately 5 miles of streambed and 1/8 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 SW 1/4 Section 12. The above includes portions of Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 17, T 24S R 41E. (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, W1/4, and 12, all except NE 1/4. In addition, all adjacent lands within the following circumscribed area: beginning at a point 0.25 mi south of the northwest 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. 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. 19; 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, NE 1/4; 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); hence east along State Highway 126 to its intersection with The Old Road at Castaic Junction; and hence 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. 30, 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.
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 SE ¼; 7; and 8.

In T. 9 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 12 E ½; 13 NE ¼.
§ 17.95

6. San Luis Rey River, San Diego County (Index map location F).

T. 11 S., R. 5 W.: secs. 13, S\(^\frac{1}{4}\)NE\(^\frac{1}{4}\), SE\(^\frac{1}{4}\)NW\(^\frac{1}{4}\), SW\(^\frac{1}{4}\) 14, SE\(^\frac{1}{4}\)SW\(^\frac{1}{4}\), S12SE\(^\frac{1}{4}\), and 23, NW\(^\frac{1}{2}\).

T. 10 S., R. 4 W.: sec. 34, S1/2SW\(^\frac{1}{2}\).

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
§ 17.95

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

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 southeasterly along 3,000 feet in 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 northward 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 south-eastern 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 116°58'14" 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 94; thence north-eastward 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 south-westernly 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, S 1/2SE 1/4SE 1/4; and 35, S 1/2SW 1/4, SW 1/4SW 1/4SE 1/4.

T. 19 S., R. 2 W.: secs. 1, W 1/2SW 1/2NW 1/2; 2, S 1/2SE 1/2NE 1/2; NW 1/2NE 1/2, N 1/2SE 1/2NE 1/2, N 1/2NE 1/2NW 1/2, W 1/2NW 1/2; 3, N 1/2; and 4, NE 1/2, N 1/2NW 1/2.
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)**


*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 northward 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)
NOTE: Map follows:

COACHELLA VALLEY FRINGE-TOED LIZARD (Uma inornata)
California. Riverside County. S 1/2 Section 5, SE 1/4 Section 6, E 1/2 Section 7, all of sections 8 through 11, W 1/2 Section 12, W 1/2 Section 13, all of sections 14 through 16, E 1/2 Section 17, E 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 17, E 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 17, all of sections 21 through 26, E 1/2 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 SE 1/4, E 1/2 SE 1/4, NE 1/4 Section 27, all of sections 35 and 36, T 4S R 6E.
NOTE: Map follows:

ST. CROIX GROUND LIZARD (Ameiva polops)
U.S. Virgin Islands. Protestant Cay, roughly defined by the coordinates 64°42'15.0" N. and 17°45'7.5" W.; and Green Cay, roughly defined by the coordinates 67°37'30.0" N. and 17°46'15.0" 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 \( \frac{1}{2} \) 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 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 \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile upstream on any tributary stream); 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 \( \frac{1}{2} \) mile upstream from the conservation pool level.

4. Constituent elements include shallow riffles and rapids with rocky cover, minimum stream flows, dirt banks, rocky shorelines, and woody riparian vegetation. Minimum flows include the following:
   a. A continuous, 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:
§ 17.95

DESERT TORTOISE—MOJAVE POPULATION
(Gopherus agassizii)

Index map of approximate locations of critical habitat units follows:

MAP 1

California. Areas of land as follows:


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. 1-6; 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. 8 W., secs. 7-12, 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., secs. 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


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 southerly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 10 N., R. 3 E., secs. 1-12, 14-22, 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, and 34 lying southeasterly of Interstate Hwy. 15; T. 11 N., R. 5 E., those portions of secs. 5-7 lying northwesterly 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 E., 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. 27-35 except those portions of secs. 27-30 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40.


San Bernardino Meridian: T. 6 N., R. 1 E., secs. 1-4; 10-15, 22-27, and 34-36; T. 7 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, 29, and 36 except those portions of secs. 4, 9, 15, 22, 26, 29, and 36 lying southerly 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 the portions of secs. 4, 9, 15, 22, 26, 29, and 36 lying southerly of the northern boundary of Twenty-nine 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 southerly 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. 27-35 except those portions of secs. 27-30 lying northerly of Interstate Hwy. 40.


S. R. 18 E.; T. 9 S., R. 19 E.; T. 9 S., R. 20 E., secs. 5-18, 21-33; 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. 3-16 T. 10 S., R. 21 E., secs. 18-21 and 28-34; T. 10 1/4 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.


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., secs. 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.


U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 17.95

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 S 1/2 S 1/2 sec. 27, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 sec. 26, and W 1/4 W 1/4 sec. 35.


§ 17.95


MAP 9

Nevada. Areas of land as follows:


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 north-easterly of the powerline; T. 23 1/2 S., R. 64 E., secs. 31-36 except that portion of sec. 31 lying northwesterly of the powerline; T. 23 1/2 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. 27, 28, and 33 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., secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31; T. 25 S., R. 61 E., secs. 13-15, E 1/2 sec. 16, E 1/2 sec. 21, secs. 27, E 1/2 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. 1-14, 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., secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, and 31; T. 26 S., R. 62 E., secs. 1-14, 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. 1-12, 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, 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. 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., secs. 1-26, 30, 31, 35, and 36; T. 30 S., R. 65 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 southeasterly of State Hwy. 163; T. 31 S., R. 66 E., secs. 3-10, 15-22, and 27-34 except that portion of sec. 36 lying southeasterly 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
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. 66 E., those portions of secs. 1-24, N ½ 26, N ½ 27, N ½ 28, 28-32, 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 southerly 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 southerly of Interstate Hwy. 168; T. 14 S., R. 63 E., secs. 1-23, and 26-36; 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 29-32 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.

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.


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. 19-32; and 26-33; T. 41 S., R. 20 W., E 1/2 sec. 1, secs. 24-26, 25, 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.


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 NW 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 sec. 2, 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
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 17.95

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.

Arizona. Areas of land as follows:


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 south- west 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 southwesterly, 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...
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 17.95

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 5¼ Sec. 11; Sec. 14; 5¼ 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)


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 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 SW 1/4 Sec. 11, W1/4 Sec. 14, E 1/4 and the SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 Sec. 15, and the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 Sec. 15, T37S, R.33E.

NOTE: Map follows:
Humpback Chub (Gila cypha)


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.5N., 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.5E., 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 Nautilus Canyon in T.36N., R.5E., sec. 25 (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 T.3S., R.28E., S.W.1/4 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 to 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)*


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. 23S.; R. 11E.

2. Yank's Spring in the SE 1⁄4 of the NW 1⁄4 of sec. 14, T. 23S.; R. 11E.

3. Penasco Creek, including a riparian zone 25 feet wide along each side of the creek, from its confluence with Sycamore Creek (SW 1⁄4 of the NW 1⁄4 of sec. 22, T. 23S.; R. 11E.) upstream approximately ¼ mile to the west boundary of the NE 1⁄4 of the SE 1⁄4 sec. 22, T. 23S.; R. 11E.

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:


**NOTE:** Map follows:

**VIRGIN RIVER CHUB** (Gila seminuda)

Legal descriptions for St. George (Utah-Arizona) and Littlefield (Arizona) were obtained from the 1987 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) maps (Surface Management Status 30 x 60 Minute Quadrangle). Legal descriptions for Overton (Nevada-Arizona) were obtained from the 1989 BLM maps (Surface Management Status 30 x 60 Minute Quadrangle). The 100-year floodplain 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 floodplain. Only areas of floodplain containing at
least one of the constituent elements are considered critical habitat. Critical habitat designated for the Virgin River chub is as follows:

Utah, Washington County; Arizona, Mohave County; Nevada, Clark County. The Virgin River and its 100-year floodplain from its confluence with La Verkin Creek, Utah in T.41S., R.13W., sec.29 (Salt Lake Base and Meridian) to Halfway Wash, Nevada T.15S., R.69E., sec.6 (Salt Lake Base and Meridian).

The primary constituent elements of critical habitat determined necessary for the survival and recovery of these Virgin River fishes are water, physical habitat, and biological environment. The desired conditions for each of these elements are further discussed below.

Water—A sufficient quantity and quality of water (i.e., temperature, dissolved oxygen, contaminants, nutrients, turbidity, etc.) that is delivered to a specific location in accordace with a hydrologic regime that is identified for the particular life stage for each species. This includes the following:

1. Water quality characterized by natural seasonally variable temperature, turbidity, and conductivity;
2. hydrologic regime characterized by the duration, magnitude, and frequency of flow events capable of forming and maintaining channel and instream habitat necessary for particular life stages at certain times of the year; and
3. flood events inundating the floodplain necessary to provide the organic matter that provides or supports the nutrient and food sources for the listed fishes.

Physical Habitat—Areas of the Virgin River that are inhabited or potentially habitable by a particular life stage for each species, for use in spawning, nursing, feeding, and rearing, or corridors between such areas:

1. River channels, side channels, secondary channels, backwaters, and springs, and other areas which provide access to these habitats; and
2. areas with slow to moderate velocities, within deep runs or pools, with predominately sand substrates, particularly habitats which contain boulders or other instream cover.

Biological Environment—Food supply, predation, and competition are important elements of the biological environment and are considered components of this constituent element. Food supply is a function of nutrient supply, productivity, and availability to each life stage of the species. Predation and competition, although considered normal components of this environment, are out of balance due to nonnative fish species in many areas. Fourteen introduced species, including red shiner (Cyprinella lutrensis), black bullhead (Ameiurus melas), channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus), and largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides), compete with or prey upon the listed fishes. Of these, the red shiner is the most numerous and has been the most problematic for the listed fishes. Red shiners compete for food and available habitats and are known to prey on the eggs and early life stages of the listed fishes. Components of this constituent element include the following:

1. Seasonally flooded areas that contribute to the biological productivity of the river system by producing allochthonous (humus, silt, organic detritus, colloidal matter, and plants and animals produced outside the river and brought into the river) organic matter which provides and supports much of the food base of the listed fishes; and
2. few or no predatory or competitive nonnative species in occupied Virgin River fishes’ habitats or potential reestablishment sites.
YAQUI CHUB (Gila purpurea)

Arizona, Cochise County. All aquatic habitats of San Bernardino NWR in S 1/2 Sec. 11; Sec. 14; S 1/2 and NE 1/4 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, SW1/4 Section 5, NW1/4SW1/4 Section 8, W1/2 Section 18, W1/2SW1/4 Section 19; T40N, R24E, Section 23, N1/2SE1/4 and S1/2NE1/4 Section 24, SE1/4 Section 25, N1/2 Section 25, and N1/2 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, Tennessee, downstream approximately 32.5 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 101).

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 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.

**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.

**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.

**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.
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, excluding Burcham 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.

**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:** Maps follow.
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 its junction with Clinch River upstream through Scott County and upstream in Russell County to Dickensonville.

NOTE: Map follows:
LOACH MINNOW (Tiaroga (=Rhinichthys) cobitis)

1. Critical habitat units are depicted for Apache, Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, and Yavapai Counties, Arizona; and Catron and Grant Counties, New Mexico on the maps and as described below.

2. Critical habitat includes the stream channels within the identified stream reaches described below and areas within these reaches potentially inundated by high flow events. Where delineated, this is the 100-year floodplain of the designated waterways as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In areas where the 100-year floodplain has not been delineated or it is in dispute, the presence of alluvial soils (soils deposited by streams), obligate and facultative riparian vegetation (requiring and usually occurring in wetlands respectively), abandoned river channels, or known high water marks can be used to determine the extent of the floodplain. Within these areas, only lands which provide the primary constituent elements or which will be capable, with restoration, of providing them, are considered critical habitat. Existing human-constructed features and structures such as buildings, roads, etc., are not considered critical habitat.

3. Within these areas, the primary constituent elements include, but are not limited to, those habitat components that are essential for the primary biological needs of foraging, sheltering, dispersal, and reproduction. These elements include the following: (1) Permanent flowing, unpolluted water; (2) living areas for adult loach minnow with moderate to swift flow velocities in shallow water with gravel, cobble, and rubble substrates; (3) living areas for juvenile loach minnow with moderate to swift flow velocities in shallow water with sand, gravel, cobble, and rubble substrates; (4) living areas for larval loach minnow with slow to moderate velocities in shallow water with uncemented cobble and rubble substrate; (5) spawning areas with slow to swift flow velocities in shallow water with uncemented cobble and rubble substrate; (6) low amounts of fine sediment and substrate embeddedness; (7) riffle, run, and backwater components present in the aquatic habitat; (8) low to moderate stream gradient; (9) water temperatures in the approximate range of 1-30 °C (35-85 °F) with natural diurnal and seasonal variation; (10) abundant aquatic insect food base; (11) periodic natural flooding; (12) a natural, unregulated hydrograph, or if flows are modified or regulated, then a hydrograph that demonstrates a retained ability to support a native fish community; and (13) habitat devoid of non-native aquatic species detrimental to loach minnow, or habitat in which detrimental non-native species are at levels which allow persistence of loach minnow.

4. Arizona (Gila and Salt River Meridian (GSRM)) and New Mexico (New Mexico Principal Meridian (NMPM)): Areas of land and water as follows (physical features were identified using USGS 7.5' quadrangle maps; river reach distances were derived from digital data obtained from Arizona Land Resources Information System (ALRIS) and New Mexico Resource Geographic Information System (RGIS)):
LOACH MINNOW (Tiaroga (=Rhinichthys) cobitis)

Complex 1. Yavapai, and Gila Counties, Arizona

a. Verde River for approximately 171.3 km (106.5 mi), extending from the confluence with Fossil Creek in GSRM, T.11N., R.6E., NE ¼ Sec. 25 upstream to Sullivan Dam in GSRM, T.12N., R.2W., NW ¼ Sec. 15, excluding lands on the Yavapai Apache Indian Reservation.

b. Fossil Creek for approximately 7.6 km (4.7 mi), extending from the confluence with the Verde River in GSRM, T.11N., R.6E., NE ¼ Sec. 25 upstream to the confluence with an unnamed tributary from the northwest in GSRM, T.11 ½N., R.7E., center Sec. 29.

c. West Clear Creek for approximately 11.6 km (7.2 mi), extending from the confluence with the Verde River in GSRM, T.13N., R.5E., center Sec. 21, upstream to the confluence with Black Mountain Canyon in GSRM, T.13N., R.6E., SE ¼ Sec. 17.

d. Beaver Creek/Wet Beaver Creek for approximately 33.4 km (20.8 mi), extending from the confluence with the West Fork Black River in GSRM, T.13N., R.5E., SE ¼ Sec. 30 upstream to the confluence with Casner Canyon in GSRM, T.13N., R.6E., NW ¼ Sec. 23.

e. Oak Creek for approximately 54.4 km (33.8 mi), extending from the confluence with the Verde River in GSRM, T.14N., R.5E., SE ¼ Sec. 30 upstream to the confluence with an unnamed tributary from the south in GSRM, T.16N., R.5E., SE ¼, NE ¼ Sec. 24.

f. Granite Creek for approximately 2.3 km (1.4 mi), extending from the confluence with the Verde River in GSRM, T.17N., R.2W., NE ¼ Sec. 14 upstream to a spring in GSRM, T.17N., R.3W., SW ¼, SW ¼ Sec. 13.

Complex 2. Apache and Greenlee Counties, Arizona

a. East Fork Black River for approximately 8.2 km (5.1 mi), extending from the confluence with the West Fork Black River in GSRM, T.4N., R.28E., SE ¼ Sec. 11 upstream to the confluence with Deer Creek in GSRM, T.5N., R.29E., NW ¼ Sec. 30.

b. North Fork of the East Fork Black River for approximately 18.0 km (11.2 mi), extending from the confluence of the East Fork Black River and Deer Creek in GSRM, T.5N., R.29E., NW ¼ Sec. 30 upstream to the confluence with an unnamed tributary flowing from the east in GSRM, T.6N., R.29E., center Sec. 30.

c. Boneyard Creek for approximately 2.3 km (1.4 mi), extending from the confluence
with the North Fork of the East Fork Black River in GSRM, T.5N., R.29E., SW¼ Sec. 5 upstream to the confluence with an unnamed tributary flowing from the east near Clabber City in GSRM, T.6N., R.29E., SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 32.

d. Coyote Creek for approximately 3.1 km (2.0 mi), extending from the confluence with the North Fork of the East Fork Black River in GSRM, T.5N., R.29E., NE¼ Sec. 8 upstream to the confluence with an unnamed tributary flowing from the south in GSRM, T.5N., R.19E., NW¼ Sec. 10.

e. West Fork Black River for approximately 10.3 km (6.4 mi), extending from the confluence with the East Fork Black River in GSRM, T.4N., R.28E., SE¼ Sec. 11 upstream to the confluence with Hay Creek in GSRM, T.5N., R.28E., SE¼ Sec. 19.

Complex 3. Gila County, Arizona

a. Tonto Creek for approximately 70.3 km (43.7 mi), extending from the confluence with Greenback Creek in GSRM, T.5N., R.11E., NW¼ Sec. 8 upstream to the confluence with Haigler Creek in GSRM, T.10N., R.12E., NW¼ Sec. 14.

b. Greenback Creek for approximately 13.5 km (8.4 mi), extending from the confluence with Tonto Creek in GSRM, T.5N., R.11E., NW¼ Sec. 8 upstream to Lime Springs in GSRM, T.5N., R.12E., SW¼ Sec. 20.

c. Rye Creek for approximately 2.1 km (1.3 mi), extending from the confluence with Tonto Creek in GSRM, T.8N., R.10E., SW¼ Sec. 13 upstream to the confluence with Brady Canyon in GSRM, T.8N., R.10E., NE¼ Sec. 14.

d. Coyote Creek for approximately 3.1 km (2.0 mi), extending from the confluence with the North Fork of the East Fork Black River in GSRM, T.5N., R.29E., SW¼ Sec. 5 upstream to the confluence with an unnamed tributary flowing from the east near Clabber City in GSRM, T.6N., R.29E., SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 32.

e. West Fork Black River for approximately 10.3 km (6.4 mi), extending from the confluence with the East Fork Black River in GSRM, T.4N., R.28E., SE¼ Sec. 11 upstream to the confluence with Hay Creek in GSRM, T.5N., R.28E., SE¼ Sec. 19.

Complex 4. Graham and Pinal Counties, Arizona

a. Gila River for approximately 62.8 km (39.0 mi), extending from Ashurst-Hayden Dam in GSRM, T.4S., R.11E., NW¼ Sec. 8 upstream to the confluence with the San Pedro River in GSRM, T.5S., R.15E., center Sec. 23.

b. San Pedro River for approximately 21.4 km (13.3 mi), extending from the confluence with the Gila River in GSRM, T.5S., R.15E., center Sec. 23 upstream to the confluence with Aravaipa Creek in GSRM, T.7S., R.16E., center Sec. 9.

c. Aravaipa Creek for approximately 45.3 km (28.1 mi), extending from the confluence with the San Pedro River in GSRM, T.7S., R.16E., center Sec. 9 upstream to the confluence with Stowe Gulch in GSRM, T.6S., R.19E., SE¼ of the NE¼ Sec. 35.

d. Turkey Creek for approximately 4.3 km (2.7 mi), extending from the confluence with Aravaipa Creek in GSRM, T.6S., R.19E., center Sec. 19 upstream to the confluence with Oak Grove Canyon in GSRM, T.6S., R.19E., SW¼ Sec. 32.

e. Deer Creek for approximately 3.6 km (2.3 mi), extending from the confluence with Aravaipa Creek in GSRM, T.6S., R.18E., SE¼ of the SE¼ Sec. 14 upstream to the boundary of the Aravaipa Wilderness at GSRM, T.6S., R.18E., east boundary Sec. 13.
Complex 5. Cochise, Graham, and Pima Counties, Arizona

a. San Pedro River for approximately 73.6 km (45.8 mi), extending from the confluence with Alder Wash in GSRM, T.10S., R.18E., SW¼ Sec. 22 upstream to the confluence with Ash Creek in GSRM, T.16S., R.20E., SE¼ Sec. 6.

b. Redfield Canyon for approximately 22.3 km (13.9 mi), extending from the confluence with the San Pedro River in GSRM, T.11S., R.18E., SW¼ Sec. 34 upstream to the confluence with Sycamore Canyon in GSRM, T.11S., R.20E., NW¼ Sec. 28.

c. Hot Springs Canyon for approximately 19.1 km (11.8 mi), extending from the confluence with the San Pedro River in GSRM, T.13S., R.19E., west center Sec. 23 upstream to the confluence with Bass Canyon in GSRM, T.12S., R.20E., NE¼ Sec. 36.

d. Bass Canyon for approximately 5.1 km (3.2 mi), extending from the confluence with Hot Springs Canyon in GSRM, T.12S., R.20E., NE¼ Sec. 36 upstream to the confluence with Pine Canyon in GSRM, T.12S., R.21E., center Sec. 20.

e. San Pedro River for approximately 60.0 km (37.2 mi), extending from the confluence with the Babocomari River in the San Juan de las Boquillas y Nogales land grant upstream to the U.S. border with Mexico in GSRM, T.24S., R.22E., Sec. 19.
Complex 6, Graham and Greenlee Counties, Arizona and Catron County, New Mexico

a. Gila River for approximately 36.3 km (22.6 mi), extending from the Brown Canal diversion at the head of the Safford Valley in GSRM, T.6S., R.28E., SE¼ Sec. 30 upstream to the confluence with Owl Canyon in GSRM, T.5S., R.30E., SW¼ Sec. 30.

b. Bonita Creek for approximately 23.5 km (14.6 mi), extending from the confluence with the Gila River in GSRM, T.6S., R.28E., SE¼ Sec. 21 upstream to the confluence with Martinez Wash in GSRM, T.4S., R.27E., SE¼ Sec. 27.

c. Eagle Creek for approximately 72.8 km (45.2 mi), extending from the Phelps-Dodge diversion dam in GSRM, T.4S., R.28E., NW¼ Sec. 23 upstream to the confluence of Dry Prong and East Eagle Creeks in GSRM, T.2N., R.27E., SW¼ Sec. 20, excluding lands on the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation.

d. San Francisco River for approximately 203.3 km (126.3 mi), extending from the confluence with the Gila River in GSRM, T.5S., R.28E., SE¼ Sec. 21 upstream to the mouth of The Box canyon in NMPM, T.6S., R.19W., SW¼ of the NW¼ Sec. 2.

e. Tularosa River for approximately 30.0 km (18.6 mi), extending from the confluence with the San Francisco River in NMPM, T.7S., R.19W., SW¼ Sec. 23 upstream to the confluence with an unnamed tributary flowing from the south in NMPM, T.7S., R.21W., SW¼ Sec. 28.

f. Negrito Creek for approximately 6.8 km (4.2 mi), extending from the confluence with the Tularosa River in NMPM, T.7S., R.18W., SW¼ of the NW¼ Sec. 19 upstream to the confluence with Cerco Canyon in NMPM, T.7S., R.18W., west boundary Sec. 22.

g. Whitewater Creek for approximately 1.8 km (1.2 mi), extending from the confluence with the San Francisco River in NMPM, T.11S., R.20W., SE¼ Sec. 27 upstream to the confluence with Little Whitewater Creek in NMPM, T.11S., R.20W., SE¼ Sec. 23.

h. Blue River for approximately 81.9 km (51.0 mi), extending from the confluence with the San Francisco River in GSRM, T.2S., R.31E., SE¼ Sec. 31 upstream to the confluence of Campbell and Dry Blue Creeks in NMPM, T.8S., R.21W., SE¼ Sec. 6.

i. Campbell Blue Creek for approximately 13.1 km (8.2 mi), extending from the confluence with Dry Blue Creek in NMPM, T.7S., R.21W., SE¼ Sec. 6 upstream to the confluence with Coleman Creek in GSRM, T.4 1/2 N., R.31E., SW¼ of the NE¼ Sec. 32.

j. Dry Blue Creek for approximately 4.7 km (3.0 mi), extending from the confluence with Campbell Blue Creek in NMPM, T.7S., R.21W., SE¼ Sec. 6 upstream to the confluence with Pace Creek in NMPM, T.6S., R.22W., SW¼ Sec. 28.

k. Pace Creek for approximately 1.2 km (0.8 mi), extending from the confluence with Dry Blue Creek in NMPM, T.6S., R.21W., SW¼ Sec. 28 upstream to the barrier falls in NMPM, T.6S., R.21W., SW¼ Sec. 28.

l. Frieborn Creek for approximately 1.8 km (1.2 mi), extending from the confluence with Dry Blue Creek in NMPM, T.7S., R.21W., SW¼ Sec. 28 upstream to the confluence with an unnamed tributary flowing from the south in NMPM, T.7S., R.21W., NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 8.

m. Little Blue Creek for approximately 4.5 km (2.8 mi), extending from the confluence with the Blue River in GSRM, T.1S., R.31E., center Sec. 5 upstream to the mouth of a box canyon in GSRM, T.3N., R.31E., NE¼ SE¼ Sec. 20.
Complex 7. Grant and Catron Counties, New Mexico.

a. Gila River for approximately 164.4 km (102.2 mi), extending from the confluence with Moore Canyon in NM, T.18S., R.21W., SE ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 31 upstream to the confluence of the East and West Forks of the Gila River in NM, T.13S., R.13W., center Sec. 8.

b. East Fork Gila River for approximately 42.1 km (26.1 mi), extending from the confluence with the West Fork Gila River in NM, T.13S., R.13W., center Sec. 8 upstream to the confluence of Beaver and Taylor Creeks in NM, T.11S., R.12W., NE ¼ Sec. 17.

c. Middle Fork Gila River for approximately 19.1 km (11.8 mi), extending from the confluence with the West Fork Gila River in NM, T.12S., R.14W., SW ¼ Sec. 25 upstream to the confluence with Brothers West Canyon in NM, T.11S., R.14W., NE ¼ Sec. 32.

d. West Fork Gila River for approximately 12.4 km (7.7 mi), extending from the confluence with the East Fork Gila River in NM, T.13S., R.13W., center Sec. 8 upstream to the confluence with EE Canyon in NM, T.12S., R.14W., east boundary of Sec. 21.
Rio Grande Silvery Minnow (Hybognathus amarus).

New Mexico: Socorro, Valencia, Bernalillo, and Sandoval Counties. Rio Grande from the downstream side of State highway 22 bridge crossing of the Rio Grande, immediately downstream of Cochiti Dam, NW¼ sec. 17, T. 16N., R. 15 E. of the New Mexico Meridian, extending downstream approximately 163 mi (260 km) to where the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad crosses the river near San Marcial, Lat 33°40′50″, long 106°59′30″, Socorro County.

Primary constituent elements for the Rio Grande silvery minnow include stream morphology that supplies sufficient flowing water to provide food and cover needed to sustain all life stages of the species; water of sufficient quality to prevent water stagnation (elevated temperatures, decreased oxygen, carbon dioxide build-up, etc); and water of sufficient quantity to prevent formation of isolated pools that restrict fish movement, foster increased predation by birds and aquatic predators, and congregate pathogens.
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 outflows:

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 ½ 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 1¼ 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 S1/2 Sec. 11; Sec. 14; S1/2 and NE1/4 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 2879 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 1/4 Sec. 7; T14S; R27E, extending downstream approximately 37 mi. (60 km.) to the NW 1/4 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.

**NOTE:** Map follows:

Constituent elements include high quality clear open water, with a neutral pH and clean substrate.

**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.

SpikeACE (Meda fulgida)

1. Critical habitat units are depicted for Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, and Yavapai Counties, Arizona; and Catron, Grant, and Hidalgo Counties, New Mexico, on the maps and as described below.

2. Critical habitat includes the stream channels within the identified stream
reaches described below and areas within these reaches potentially inundated by high flow events. Where delineated, this is the 100-year floodplain of the designated waterways as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In areas where the 100-year floodplain has not been delineated or it is in dispute, the presence of alluvial soils (soils deposited by streams), obligate and facultative riparian vegetation (requiring and usually occurring in wetlands respectively), abandoned river channels, or known high water marks can be used to determine the extent of the floodplain. Within these areas, only lands which provide the primary constituent elements or which will be capable, with restoration, of providing them, are considered critical habitat. Existing human-constructed features and structures such as buildings, roads, etc., are not considered critical habitat.

3. Within these areas, the primary constituent elements include, but are not limited to, those habitat components that are essential for the primary biological needs of foraging, sheltering, dispersal, and reproduction. These elements include the following: (1) Permanent, flowing, unpolluted water; (2) living areas for adult spikedace with slow to swift flow velocities in shallow water with shear zones where rapid flow borders slower flow, areas of sheet flow at the upper ends of mid-channel sand/gravel bars, and eddies at downstream riffle edges; (3) living areas for juveniles with slow to moderate water velocities in shallow water with moderate amounts of instream cover; (4) living areas for the larval stage with slow to moderate flow velocities in shallow water with abundant instream cover; (5) sand, gravel, and cobble substrates with low to moderate amounts of fine sediment and substrate embeddedness; (6) pool, riffle, run, and backwater components of the streams; (7) low stream gradient; (8) water temperatures in the approximate range of 1-30 °C (35-85 °F) with natural diurnal and seasonal variation; (9) abundant aquatic insect food base; (10) periodic natural flooding; (11) a natural, unregulated hydrograph, or if flows are modified or regulated, then a hydrograph that demonstrates an ability to support a native fish community; and (12) habitat devoid of nonnative aquatic species detrimental to spikedace, or habitat in which detrimental nonnative species are at levels which allow persistence of spikedace.

4. Arizona (Gila and Salt River Meridian (GSRM) and New Mexico (New Mexico Principal Meridian (NMPM)): Areas of land and water as follows (physical features were identified using USGS 7.5′ quadrangle maps; river reach distances were derived from digital data obtained from Arizona Land Resources Information System (ALRIS) and New Mexico Resource Geographic Information System (RGIS)):

Map 1. Locations of river complexes for spikedace (Meda fulgida) in Arizona and New Mexico.
Spikedace (*Meda fulgida*)

Complex 1. Yavapai and Gila Counties, Arizona

a. Verde River for approximately 171.3 km (106.5 mi), extending from the confluence with Fossil Creek in GSRM, T.11N., R.6E., NE ¼ Sec. 25 upstream to Sullivan Dam in GSRM, T.17N., R.2W., NW ¼ Sec. 15.

b. Fossil Creek for approximately 7.6 km (4.7 mi), extending from the confluence with the Verde River in GSRM, T.11N., R.6E., NE ¼ Sec. 25 upstream to the confluence with an unnamed tributary from the northwest in GSRM, T.11 ½N., R.7E., center Sec. 29.

c. West Clear Creek for approximately 11.6 km (7.2 mi), extending from the confluence with the Verde River in GSRM, T.13N., R.5E., center Sec. 21, upstream to the confluence with Black Mountain Canyon in GSRM, T.13N., R.6E., SE ¼ Sec. 17.

d. Beaver Creek/Wet Beaver Creek for approximately 33.4 km (20.8 mi), extending from the confluence with the Verde River in GSRM, T.14N., R.5E., SE ¼ Sec. 30 upstream to the confluence with Casner Canyon in GSRM, T.15N., R.6E., NW ¼ Sec. 23.

e. Oak Creek for approximately 54.4 km (33.8 mi), extending from the confluence with the Verde River in GSRM, T.15N., R.5E., SE ¼ Sec. 20 upstream to the confluence with an unnamed tributary from the south in GSRM, T.17N., R.5E., SE ¼, NE ¼ Sec. 24.

f. Granite Creek for approximately 2.3 km (1.4 mi), extending from the confluence with the Verde River in GSRM, T.17N., R.2W., NE ¼ Sec. 14 upstream to a spring in GSRM, T.17N., R.2W., SW ¼, SW ¼ Sec. 13.

Complex 3. Gila County, Arizona

a. Tonto Creek for approximately 47.0 km (29.2 mi), extending from the confluence with Greenback Creek in GSRM, T.5N., R.11E., NW ¼ Sec. 8 upstream to the confluence with Houston Creek in GSRM, T.9N., R.11E., NE ¼ Sec. 18.

b. Greenback Creek for approximately 13.5 km (8.4 mi), extending from the confluence with Tonto Creek in GSRM, T.5N., R.11E., NW ¼ Sec. 8 upstream to Lime Springs in GSRM, T.6N., R.12E., SW ¼ Sec. 20.

c. Rye Creek for approximately 2.1 km (1.3 mi), extending from the confluence with Tonto Creek in GSRM, T.8N., R.10E., SW ¼ Sec. 13 upstream to the confluence with Brady Canyon in GSRM, T.8N., R.10E., NE ¼ Sec. 14.
§ 17.95

Complex 4. Graham, and Pinal Counties, Arizona

a. Gila River for approximately 62.8 km (39.0 mi), extending from Ashurst-Hayden Dam in GSRM, T.4S., R.11E., NW¼ Sec. 8 upstream to the confluence with the San Pedro River in GSRM, T.5S., R.15E., center Sec. 23.

b. San Pedro River for approximately 21.4 km (13.3 mi), extending from the confluence with the Gila River in GSRM, T.5S., R.15E., center Sec. 23 upstream to the confluence with Aravaipa Creek in GSRM, T.7S., R.16E., center Sec. 9.

c. Aravaipa Creek for approximately 45.3 km (28.1 mi), extending from the confluence with the San Pedro River in GSRM, T.7S., R.16E., center Sec. 9 upstream to the confluence with Stowe Gulch in GSRM, T.6S., R.19E., SE¼ of the NE¼ Sec. 35.

Complex 5. Cochise, Graham, and Pima Counties, Arizona

a. San Pedro River for approximately 73.6 km (45.8 mi), extending from the confluence with Alder Wash in GSRM, T.10S., R.18E., SW¼ Sec. 22 upstream to the confluence with Ash Creek in GSRM, T.16S., R.20E., SE¼ Sec. 6.

b. Redfield Canyon for approximately 22.3 km (13.9 mi), extending from the confluence with the San Pedro River in GSRM, T.11S., R.18E., SW¼ Sec. 34 upstream to the confluence with Sycamore Canyon in GSRM, T.11S., R.20E., NW¼ Sec. 26.

c. Hot Springs Canyon for approximately 19.1 km (11.8 mi), extending from the confluence with the San Pedro River in GSRM, T.13S., R.19E., west center Sec. 23 upstream to the confluence with Bass Canyon in GSRM, T.12S., R.20E., NE¼ Sec. 36.

d. Bass Canyon for approximately 5.1 km (3.2 mi), extending from the confluence with Hot Springs Canyon in GSRM, T.12S., R.20E., NE¼ Sec. 36 upstream to the confluence with Pine Canyon in GSRM, T.12S., R.21E., center Sec. 20.

e. San Pedro River for approximately 60.0 km (37.2 mi), extending from the confluence with the Babocomari River in the San Juan de las Boquillas y Nogales land grant upstream to the U.S. border with Mexico in GSRM, T.24S., R.22E., Sec. 19.
§ 17.95  

a. Gila River for approximately 36.3 km (22.6 mi), extending from the Brown Canal diversion at the head of the Safford Valley in GSRM, T.6S., R.28E., SE ¼ Sec. 30 upstream to the confluence with Owl Canyon in GSRM, T.5S., R.30E., SW ¼ Sec. 30.

b. Bonita Creek for approximately 23.5 km (14.6 mi), extending from the confluence with the Gila River in GSRM, T.6S., R.28E., SE ¼ Sec. 21 upstream to the confluence with Martinez Wash in GSRM, T.4S., R.27E., SE ¼ Sec. 27.

c. Eagle Creek for approximately 72.8 km (45.2 mi), extending from the Phelps-Dodge diversion dam in GSRM, T.4S., R.28E., NW ¼ Sec. 23 upstream to the confluence of Dry Prong and East Eagle Creeks in GSRM, T.2N., R.28E., SW ¼ Sec. 20, excluding lands on the San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation.

d. San Francisco River for approximately 181.5 km (113.2 mi), extending from the confluence with the Gila River in GSRM, T.5S., R.29E., SE ¼ Sec. 21 upstream to the confluence with the Tularosa River in the NMPM, T.7S., R.21W., SW ¼ Sec. 23.

e. Blue River for approximately 81.9 km (51.0 mi), extending from the confluence with the San Francisco River in GSRM, T.2S., R.31E., SE ¼ Sec. 31 upstream to the confluence of Campbell and Dry Blue Creeks in NMPM, T.7S., R.21W., SE ¼ Sec. 6.

f. Campbell Blue Creek for approximately 13.1 km (8.2 mi), extending from the confluence with Dry Blue Creek in NMPM, T.7S., R.21W., SE ¼ Sec. 6 upstream to the confluence with Coleman Creek in GSRM, T.4 N., R.31E., SW ¼ of the NE ¼ Sec. 32.

g. Little Blue Creek for approximately 4.5 km (2.8 mi), extending from the confluence with the Blue River in GSRM, T.1N., R.31E., center Sec. 5 upstream to the mouth of a box canyon in GSRM, T.1N., R.31E., NE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 29.

Complex 6, Graham and Greenlee Counties, Arizona and Catron County, New Mexico
Complex 7. Grant and Catron Counties, New Mexico

a. Gila River for approximately 164.4 km (102.2 mi), extending from the confluence with Moore Canyon in NMPM, T.18S., R.21W., SE 1/4 SW 1/4 Sec. 31 upstream to the confluence of the East and West Forks of the Gila River in NMPM, T.13S., R.13W., center Sec. 8.

b. East Fork Gila River for approximately 42.1 km (26.1 mi), extending from the confluence with the West Fork Gila River in NMPM, T.13S., R.13W., center Sec. 8 upstream to the confluence of Beaver and Taylor Creeks in NMPM, T.11S., R.12W., NE 1/4 Sec. 17.

c. Middle Fork Gila River for approximately 12.3 km (7.7 mi), extending from the confluence with the West Fork Gila River in NMPM, T.12S., R.14W., SW 1/4 Sec. 25 upstream to the confluence with Big Bear Canyon in NMPM, T.12S., R.14W., NW 1/4 Sec. 2.

d. West Fork Gila River for approximately 12.4 km (7.7 mi), extending from the confluence with the East Fork Gila River in NMPM, T.13S., R.13W., center Sec. 8 upstream to the confluence with EE Canyon in NMPM, T.12S., R.14W., east boundary of Sec. 21.
BIG SPRING SPINEDACE (Lepidomeda mollispinis pratensis)

Nevada. Condor Canyon, Lincoln County. Four stream miles of Meadow Valley Wash and 30 feet on either side of the stream as it flows through the following sections: T. 1S., 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).
§ 17.95

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, R60E, NE¼ of Sec. 2.
- Lund Spring and associated outflows within T11N, R62E, NE¼ of NE¼ of Sec. 4, T12N, R62E, S½ of SE¼ of 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 ¾ 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 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 1992; 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 plane 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 plane 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 plane from the 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 plane 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.15S., R.11W., 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 plane 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 Nesakahai 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.

**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 22; including those areas of the stream channel in T42N, R8E, Sections 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 the stream channel upstream to T42N, R8E, Section 22; including those areas of the stream channel in T42N, R8E, Sections 24, 25, 26, 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, and 26. 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 the stream channel with Washington Creek upstream to T42N, R8E, Section 22; including those areas of the stream channel in T42N, R8E, Sections 24, 25, 26, and 35.
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 3; 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 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, R9E, Section 1; 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 14; 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, R10E, 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 1983; 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 T6N., R.98W., sec. 23 (6th Principal Meridian) to the confluence with the Green River in T7N., R.103W., sec. 28 (6th Principal 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 Redlands Diversion Dam in T.1S., R.1W., sec. 27 (Ute 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).

Known constituent elements include water, physical habitat, and biological environment as required for each particular life stage for each species.

Arizona: Mohave County; and Nevada: Clark County. The Colorado River and its 100-year flood plain from Hoover Dam in T.30N., R.21W., sec. 1 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) to Davis Dam in T.21N., R.21W., sec. 38 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) including Lake Mead to the full pool elevation.

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. 2 (Gila and Salt River Meridian) to the full pool elevation 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.
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 36, 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.

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.

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.
WOUNDFIN (Plagopterus argentissimus)

Legal descriptions for St. George (Utah—Arizona) and Littlefield (Arizona) were obtained from the 1987 BLM maps (Surface Management Status 30 x 60 Minute Quadrangles). Legal descriptions for Overton (Nevada—Arizona) were obtained from the 1989 BLM maps (Surface Management Status 30 x 60 Minute Quadrangles). The 100-year floodplain 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 floodplain. Only areas of floodplain containing at least one of the constituent elements are considered critical habitat. Critical habitat designated for the woundfin is as follows:

Utah, Washington County; Arizona, Mohave County; Nevada, Clark County. The Virgin River and its 100-year floodplain from its confluence with La Verkin Creek, Utah in T.41S., R.13W., sec.23 (Salt Lake Base and Meridian) to Halfway Wash, Nevada T.15S., R.69E., sec.6 (Salt Lake Base and Meridian).

The primary constituent elements of critical habitat determined necessary for the survival and recovery of these Virgin River fishes are water, physical habitat, and biological environment. The desired conditions for each of these elements are further discussed below.

Water—A sufficient quantity and quality of water (i.e., temperature, dissolved oxygen, contaminants, nutrients, turbidity, etc.) that is delivered to a specific location in accordance with a hydrologic regime that is identified for the particular life stage for each species. This includes the following:

1. Water quality characterized by natural seasonally variable temperature, turbidity, and conductivity;
2. hydrologic regime characterized by the duration, magnitude, and frequency of flow events capable of forming and maintaining channel and instream habitat necessary for particular life stages at certain times of the year; and
3. flood events inundating the floodplain necessary to provide the organic matter that provides or supports the nutrient and food sources for the listed fishes.

Physical Habitat—Areas of the Virgin River that are inhabited or potentially habitable by a particular life stage for each species, for use in spawning, nursing, feeding, and rearing, or corridors between such areas:

1. River channels, side channels, secondary channels, backwaters, and springs, and other areas which provide access to these habitats;
2. areas inhabited by adult and juvenile woundfin include runs and pools adjacent to riffles that have sand and sand/gravel substrates;
3. areas inhabited by juvenile woundfin are generally deeper and slower. When turbidity is low, adults also tend to occupy deeper and slower habitats;
4. areas inhabited by woundfin larvae include shoreline margins and backwater habitats associated with growths of filamentous algae.

Biological Environment—Food supply, predation, and competition are important elements of the biological environment and are considered components of this constituent element. Food supply is a function of nutrient supply, productivity, and availability to each life stage of the species. Predation and competition, although considered normal components of this environment, are out of balance due to nonnative fish species in many areas. Fourteen introduced species, including red shiner (Cyprinella lutrensis), black bullhead (Ameiurus melas), channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus), and largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides), compete with or prey upon the listed fishes. Of these, the red shiner is the most numerous and has been the most problematic for the listed fishes. Red shiners compete for food and available habitats and are known to prey on the eggs and early life stages of the listed fishes. Components of this constituent element include the following:

1. Seasonally flooded areas that contribute to the biological productivity of the river system by producing allochthonous (humus, silt, organic detritus, colloidal matter, and plants and animals produced outside the river and brought into the river) organic matter which provides and supports much of the food base of the listed fishes; and
2. few or no predatory or competitive nonnative species in occupied Virgin River fishes' habitats or potential reestablishment sites.
(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.3N. R.1E.
West 1/2 Sec. 12, southwest 1/4 Sec. 13, south-
east 1/4 Sec. 14, northeast 1/4 Sec. 23, north-
west 1/4 Sec. 24.

**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 south-
west by the Western Pacific railroad tracks,
and on the east by Commerce Circle and its
extension southward to the railroad tracks.

**American River Parkway Zone.** An area of
the American River Parkway on the south
bank of the American River, bounded on the
§ 17.95

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 latitude 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:
§ 17.96 Critical habitat—plants.

(a) Flowering plants.

Family Apiaceae: Lilaeopsis schaffneriana var. recurva (Huachuca water umbel). Critical habitat includes the stream courses identified in the legal descriptions below, and includes adjacent areas out to the beginning of upland vegetation. Within these areas, the primary constituent elements include, but are not limited to, the habitat components which provide—(1) Sufficient perennial base flows to provide a permanently or nearly permanently wetted substrate for growth and reproduction of Lilaeopsis; (2) A stream channel that is relatively stable, but subject to periodic flooding that provides for rejuvenation of the riparian plant community and produces open microsites for Lilaeopsis expansion; (3) A riparian plant community that is relatively stable over time and in which nonnative species do not exist or are at a density that has little or no adverse effect on resources available for Lilaeopsis growth and reproduction; and (4) In streams and rivers, refugial sites in each watershed and in each upland vegetation.
reach, including but not limited to springs or backwaters of mainstem rivers, that allow each population to survive catastrophic floods and recolonize larger areas.

Unit 1. Santa Cruz County, Arizona. From USGS 7.5′ quadrangle map Sonoita, Arizona.

Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: T. 20 S., R. 16 E., beginning at a point on Sonoita, Arizona. From USGS 7.5′ quadrangle map Sonoita, Arizona.

That portion of the Santa Cruz River beginning at a point on Sonoita Creek in sec. 34 at approx. 31°39′19″ N latitude and 110°41′52″ W longitude proceeding downstream (westerly) to a point in sec. 33 at approx. 31°39′07″ N latitude and 110°42′46″ W longitude covering approx. 2 km (1.25 mi.).

Unit 2. Santa Cruz County, Arizona. From USGS 7.5′ quadrangle map Locheil, Arizona.

That portion of the Santa Cruz River beginning in the San Rafael De La Zanja Grant approx. at 31°22′30″ N latitude and 110°35′45″ W longitude downstream (southerly) to Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona, T. 24 S., R. 17 E., through secs. 11 and 14, to the south boundary of sec. 14 covering approx. 4.4 km (2.7 mi.). Also, a tributary that begins in T. 24 S., R. 17 E., sec. 13 at approx. 31°21′10″ N latitude and 110°34′16″ W longitude downstream (southwesterly) to its confluence with the Santa Cruz River covering approx. 3 km (1.9 mi.).

Unit 3. Cochise County, Arizona. From USGS 7.5′ quadrangle map Huachuca Peak, Arizona.

Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: That portion of Scotia Canyon beginning in T. 23 S., R. 19 E., sec. 3 at approx. 31°27′19″ N latitude and 110°23′44″ W longitude downstream (southwesterly) through secs. 10, 9, 16 and to approx. 31°25′22″ N latitude and 110°25′22″ W longitude in sec. 21 covering approx. 5.4 km (3.4 mi.).

Unit 4. Cochise County, Arizona. From USGS 7.5′ quadrangle map Huachuca Peak, Arizona.

Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: That portion of Sunnyside Canyon beginning in T. 23 S., R. 19 E., on the east boundary of sec. 10 downstream (southwesterly) to the south boundary of sec. 10 covering approx. 1.1 km (0.7 mi.).

Unit 5. Cochise County, Arizona. From USGS 7.5′ quadrangle map Miller Peak, Arizona.

That portion of Garden Canyon in the Fort Huachuca Military Reservation beginning at approx. 31°27′13″ N latitude and 110°22′33″ W longitude downstream (northwesterly) to approx. 31°28′45″ N latitude and 110°20′11″ W longitude covering approx. 6.1 km (3.8 mi.).

Unit 6. Cochise County, Arizona. From USGS 7.5′ quadrangle map Miller Peak, Arizona.

Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: That portion of Bear Canyon beginning at a point in T. 24 S., R. 19 E., sec. 1 at approx. 31°22′30″ N latitude and 110°21′47″ W longitude upstream through T. 23 S., R. 19 E., sec. 36 to a point in sec. 31 at approx. 31°23′18″ N latitude and 110°21′22″ W longitude covering approx. 1.7 km (1.0 mi.). Also, continuing up an unnamed tributary beginning at a point in T. 23 S., R. 19 E., sec. 31 at approx. 31°23′18″ N latitude and 110°21′22″ W longitude upstream (northerly) to a point in T. 23 S., R. 19 E., sec. 30 at approx. 31°23′44″ N latitude and 110°21′14″ W longitude covering approx. 0.9 km (0.5 mi.). Also, that portion of Lone Mountain Canyon beginning at its confluence with Bear Creek at a point in T. 23 S., R. 19 E., sec. 36 at approx. 31°22′54″ N latitude and 110°21′43″ W longitude to a point in sec. 36 at approx. 31°23′26″ N latitude and 110°21′58″ W longitude, thence up an unnamed tributary northwesterly into sec. 25 thence northerly to a point at approx. 31°24′13″ N latitude and 110°21′54″ W longitude covering approx. 2.7 km (1.7 mi.). Also that portion of Rattlesnake Canyon beginning at its confluence with Lone Mountain Canyon in T. 23 S., R. 19 E., sec. 36 upstream northeasterly into sec. 25 to a point at approx. 31°22′08″ N latitude and 110°21′31″ W longitude covering approx. 1.5 km (1.0 mi.).


Gila and Salt Principal Meridian, Arizona: That portion of the San Pedro River beginning in the San Rafael Del...
Valle Grant at a point approx. 200 meters upstream (south) of the Hereford Road bridge at approx. 31°26′16″ N latitude and 110°06′24″ W longitude continuing downstream (northerly) through the San Rafael Del Valle Grant; T. 21 S., R. 22 E.; T. 21 S., R 21 S.; through the San Juan De Las Boquilla y Nogales Grant to a point at approx. 31°48′28″ N latitude and 110°12′32″ W longitude covering approx. 54.2 km (33.7 mi.).

NOTE: Maps for Units 1-7 follow:
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: SW ¼ SE ¼ sec. 15, SW ¼ NE ¼ and W½ SE ¼ sec. 21, NW ¼ NE ¼ sec. 22, E ½ SE ½ sec. 34, SW ¼ NE ¼, S½ NW ¼, SW ¼, and W½ SE ¼ sec. 35, T 17 S R 50 E. SE ¼ sec. 20, T 17 S R 51 SE. NW ¼, SW ¼, and W½ SE ¼ sec. 1, E ½ NE ½, SW ¼ NW ¼, NW ½ SW ¼, and E ½ SE ¼ sec. 2, NE ¼ NW ¼. 12, E ¼ SW ¼ and W½ SE ¼ sec. 13, T 18 S R 50 E. SW ¼ SE ¼ sec. 7, NW ¼ NE ¼ and SE ¼ SW ¼ sec. 18, T 18 S R 51 SE.

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: NE ¼, E½ NW ¼, SW¼ NW ¼, N½ SW ¼, and NW¼ SE ¼ sec. 30, T 26 N R 6 E.

Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SE ¼ NW ¼ sec. 26, W½ SW¼ NE ¼ and W½ NW¼ SE ¼ sec. 33, W½ NW¼ SW¼ SW ¼, E½ SE ¼, and W½ SE ¼ sec. 35, T 17 S R 50 E.

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, N¼ of NW¼ Sec. 5; T23N, R7E, W½ Section 32 and W¼ 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, E½ of S½ of section 18.

NOTE: Map follows:
Family Chenopodiaceae: Nitrophila mohavensis (Amargosa niterwort). California, Inyo County, Ash Meadows: W 1/2 sec. 5, E 1/2 sec. 6, NE 1/4 and E 1/2NW 1/4 sec. 7, NW 1/4 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 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 NE ¼ of SW ¼; S ½ of SE 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; SE ¼ of SW ¼; W ½ of SE ¼ of NW ¼ of SE ¼; 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. 15, NE¼SE¼ sec. 22, NW¼ sec. 26, T17S, RSOE, SW¼ and W½SE¼ sec. 1, NW¼NE¼ and N½NW¼ sec. 12, SW¼SW¼ sec. 13, W½NW¼ sec. 24, T18S, RSOE, SE ½SW¼ and SW¼SE¼ sec. 7, N½NW¼ and E½SW¼ sec. 18, NE¼NW¼ sec. 19, T18S, R5¼E.
Known primary constituent elements include dry, hard, white, barren, saline, clay flats, knolls, and slopes.  

**NOTE**: Map follows:

**Family** Gentianaceae: *Centaurium nemophilum* (spring-loving centaury). Nevada, Nye County, Ash Meadows: SW\(\frac{3}{4}\)NE\(\frac{3}{4}\), SE\(\frac{1}{2}\)NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), E\(\frac{3}{4}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\), and W\(\frac{1}{2}\)SE\(\frac{3}{4}\) sec. 21; W\(\frac{1}{2}\)NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 23, NW\(\frac{1}{2}\)NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) and NE\(\frac{1}{2}\)NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 28, SE\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 34, SW\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) and E\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 35, T17S, R50E, SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 1, NE\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) and W\(\frac{1}{2}\)NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 2, E\(\frac{1}{2}\)NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 3, NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 7, SE\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 23, SE\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 24, T18S, R50E, NW\(\frac{1}{2}\)NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 7, S\(\frac{1}{4}\)NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) and SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 18, NW\(\frac{1}{4}\) and NE\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 19, E\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 20, N\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 29, NE\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 30, T18S, R5E.

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 m\(^2\) 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: SW\(\frac{1}{4}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 15, S\(\frac{1}{2}\)NE\(\frac{3}{4}\), N\(\frac{1}{2}\)SE\(\frac{1}{4}\), and SW\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 21, NW\(\frac{1}{2}\)NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), S\(\frac{1}{4}\)NW\(\frac{1}{4}\), and NE\(\frac{1}{2}\)SE\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 22, NW\(\frac{1}{2}\)SW\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 23, NW\(\frac{1}{4}\)NE\(\frac{1}{4}\) sec. 28, ...
Known primary constituent elements include sandy or saline clay soils along canyon washes and near springs and seeps.

NOTE: Map follows:

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'a'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'a'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'a'a Ahupua'a area, identified as follows: Halepū'ula 3, Waimea Paddock of Pu'uwa'a'a Ranch, which lies south of (upslope) and abuts Mamalahoa Highway just east of the boundary between Ka'upulehu and Pu'uwa'a'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. 2 W 1/4 S 1/4 of section 17, E 1/2 of S 1/4 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).

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; T 20S, R 25E, Section 19, N 1/2, N 1/2 NE 1/4 SE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4 SE 1/4; and T 20S, R 24E, Section 24: N 1/2 NE 1/4, N 1/2 S 1/2 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4 NW 1/4 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 SE ¼ SE ¼ lying south of State Highway 92 (35.6 acres). Section 28—an area bounded by a line beginning at the northeast corner of Section 28, thence westerly to a point 1050 feet south and 550 feet west of the northeast corner of Section 28; 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 ¼ line; thence northerly along the east ¼ line 200 feet to the north section line of Section 34; thence easterly along the north section line to the point of beginning (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
§ 17.96

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 W½SW¼ and SW½SE¼ sec. 21, T 17 S, R 50 E. SW¼ sec. 1, NW¼NE¼ and SW¼SW¼ sec. 2, NE¼NE¼ sec. 3, NW¼NE¼ sec. 12, N½NE¼ and SE½NE¼ sec. 23, N½NW¼, SW½NW¼, and NW½SW¼ sec. 24, T 17 S, R 50 E.

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.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 17.103

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:


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.
§ 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.
(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 SW1/4 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 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±1,653,043/E±309,144) a point; thence S. 35°05'33" W., across open water, 776.49 feet to Corner 3 (N±1,653,339/E±308,990) a point; thence N. 23°30'07" 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 SW1/4 fractional section 28, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at Corner 1 (N±1,653,495/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±309,640) a point; thence S. 56°38'11" W., across open water, 776.49 feet to Corner 3 (N±1,653,339/E±308,990) a point; thence N. 23°30'07" 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.
§ 17.108

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

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, and at the western boundary of said shoreline and the northerly boundary of Lots 21-31, including a canal, approximately 920 feet to the point of beginning, containing 5.6 acres, more or less, to be known as the Sunset Shores Sanctuary.

(3) A tract of submerged land, lying in Section 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 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 Section 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 10°05'38" W for 4466.90 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument marking the Point of Beginning; Then go S 10°05'38" W for 477.32 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go N 0°37'41" E for 651.07 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 7°48'58" W for 117.87 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then continue S 7°48'58" W for 5 feet more or less to the mean high water line of Buzard 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 mean high water line of Banana Island; Then go W. 69.01 feet to an aluminum monument; Then go S 65°15'06" W for 857.22 feet to the point of beginning; Containing 4.0 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 7°32'46" E for 634.10 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go S 69°41'12" E for 637.03 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.

(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 0°43'00" E for 1477.54 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument marking the Point of Beginning; Then go N 0°62'25" W for 251.66 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go N 65°40'12" E for 637.03 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 69°15'06" W for 857.22 feet to the point of beginning; Containing 4.0 acres, more or less.

(7) A tract of submerged land, lying in Section 28, Township 18 South, Range 17 East, Tallahassee Meridian, 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 16°51'97.56" E.–463846.96" Florida Coordinate System, West Zone, NAD 1983, N.G.S. adjustment of 1990 (expressed in U.S. survey feet); thence N 40°32'39.47" E., 5551.65 feet (5551.57 feet grid distance) to an aluminum monument stamped “PSM 3341 1998” (N1656009.04 E–463846.96); thence S 04°37'09" W., 29.88 feet to an aluminum monument; thence S 7°48'58" W for 117.87 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go N 10°05'38" W for 4466.90 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go N 7°32'46" E for 634.10 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then go S 7°48'58" W for 117.87 feet to a 10-inch diameter concrete monument with an attached buoy; Then continue S 7°48'58" W for 5 feet more or less to the mean high water line of Buzard 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 mean high water line of Banana Island; Then go W. 69.01 feet to an aluminum monument; Then go S 65°15'06" W for 857.22 feet to the point of beginning; to be known as the Three Sisters Springs Sanctuary.

(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:

PART 18—MARINE MAMMALS

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
18.1 Purpose of regulations.
18.2 Scope of regulations.
18.3 Definitions.
18.4 Information collection requirements.

Subpart B—Prohibitions

18.11 Prohibited taking.
18.12 Prohibited importation.
18.13 Prohibited uses, possession, transportation, and sales.
18.14 Marine mammals taken before the Act.

Subpart C—General Exceptions

18.21 Actions permitted by international treaty, convention, or agreement.
18.22 Taking by Federal, State or local government officials.
18.23 Native exemptions.
18.24 Taking incidental to commercial fishing operations.
18.25 Exempted marine mammals or marine mammal parts.
18.26 Collection of certain dead marine mammal parts.
18.27 Regulations governing small takes of marine mammals incidental to specified activities.

Subpart D—Special Exceptions

18.30 Polar bear sport-hunted trophy import permits.
18.31 Scientific research permits and public display permits.
18.32 Waiver of the moratorium.
18.33 Procedures for issuance of permits and modification, suspension, or revocation thereof.

Subpart E—Depleted Species or Stocks [Reserved]

Subpart F—Transfer of Management Authority to States [Note]

Subpart G—Notice and Hearing on Section 103 Regulations

18.70 Basis and purpose.
18.71 Definitions.
18.72 Scope of regulations.
18.73 Burden of proof.
18.74 Notice of hearing.
18.75 Notification by interested persons.
18.76 Presiding officer.
18.77 Direct testimony submitted as written documents.
18.78 Mailing address.
18.79 Inspection and copying of documents.

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

18.80 Ex parte communications.
18.81 Prehearing conference.
18.82 Prehearing order.
18.83 Determination to cancel the hearing.
18.84 Rebuttal testimony and new issues of fact in prehearing order.
18.85 Waiver of right to participate.
18.86 Conduct of the hearing.
18.87 Direct testimony.
18.88 Cross-examination.
18.89 Oral and written arguments.
18.90 Recommended decision, certification of the transcript and submission of comments on the recommended decision.
18.91 Director’s decision.

Subpart H—Waiver of Moratorium on Taking and Importation of Individual Marine Mammal Species

18.92 Purpose of regulations.
18.93 Scope of regulations.
18.94 Pacific walrus (Alaska).

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

18.121 What specified activities does this rule cover?
18.122 In what specified geographic region does this rule apply?
18.123 When is this rule effective?
18.124 How do you obtain a Letter of Authorization?
18.125 What criteria do we use to evaluate a Letter of Authorization request?
18.126 What does a Letter of Authorization allow?
18.127 What activities are prohibited?
18.128 What are the monitoring and reporting requirements?
18.129 What are the information collection requirements?

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:


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 Metlakatla 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 §18.29(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, however, 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.


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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Date listed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhydra lutris</td>
<td>Sea otter</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odobenus rosmarus</td>
<td>Walrus</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dugong dugon</td>
<td>Dugong</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichechus manatus</td>
<td>West Indian man-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ate.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichechus inunguis</td>
<td>Amazonian man-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ate.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichechus senegalensis</td>
<td>West African man-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ate.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.


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.

§ 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.

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...
§ 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.

§ 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
§ 18.21

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 marine mammals 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 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 to 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.


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
§ 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 for resale or transfer to an Alaskan Native; 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 (Odobenus 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:

VerDate 11<MAY>2000 10:49 Nov 22, 2000 Jkt 190202 PO 00000 Frm 00479 Fmt 8010 Sfmt 8010 Y:\SGML\190202T.XXX pfrm02 PsN: 190202T
§ 18.23

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 unhandicraftd (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 unhandicraftd 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, unhandicraftd, 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 the specified parts 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.

(ii) Marking, tagging, and reporting of walrus or specified parts thereof.
(A) The paired tusks of the animal(s) must 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
§ 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 1/4 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.

§ 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 availability of the species or stock and will not have an unmitigable 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. 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
§ 18.27

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
§ 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;
   (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 sport hunted;

(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 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.

Subpart D—Special Exceptions

§ 18.30 Polar bear sport-hunted trophy import permits.
(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 §14.34 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) Canceled 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, M’Clintock Channel, Lancaster Sound, and Norwegian Bay, 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.


§ 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 from 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
§ 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
§ 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 a species or stock of marine mammals which may be harmful to such species or stock; (2) Specify such regulations; (3) Issue permits to conduct activities which are harmful to such species or stock; (4) Require compliance with such regulations; and (5) Revise or modify such regulations as necessary to ensure compliance with these requirements. The 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.
§ 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;
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
§ 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.
§ 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, 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.
§ 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.
§ 18.123 When is this rule effective?
Regulations in this subpart are effective March 30, 2000 and remain effective through March 31, 2003, for year-round oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities.

§ 18.124 How do you obtain a Letter of Authorization?
(a) You must be a U.S. citizen as defined in § 18.27(c) of this part.
(b) If you are conducting an oil and gas exploration, development, or production activity in the specified geographic region described in § 18.122 that may take a polar bear or Pacific walrus in execution of those activities and desire incidental take authorization under this rule, you must apply for a Letter of Authorization for each exploration activity or a Letter of Authorization for each development and production area. You must submit the application for authorization to our Alaska Regional Director (See 50 CFR 2.2 for address) at least 90 days prior to the start of the proposed activity.
(c) Your application for a Letter of Authorization must include the following information:
   (1) A description of the activity, the dates and duration of the activity, the specific location, and the estimated area affected by that activity.
   (2) A site-specific plan to monitor the effects of the activity on the behavior of polar bear and Pacific walrus that may be present during the ongoing activities. Your monitoring program must document the effects to these marine mammals and estimate the actual level and type of take. The monitoring requirements will vary depending on the activity, the location, and the time of year.
   (3) A polar bear awareness and interaction plan. For the protection of human life and welfare, each employee on site must complete a basic polar bear encounter training course.
§ 18.125 What criteria do we use to evaluate Letter of Authorization requests?

(a) When you request a Letter of Authorization, we will evaluate each request for a Letter of Authorization based on the specific activity and the specific geographic location. We will determine whether the level of activity identified in the request exceeds that considered by us 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 take for subsistence uses. If the level of activity is greater, we will re-evaluate our findings to determine if those findings continue to be appropriate based on the greater level of activity that you have requested. Depending on the results of the evaluation, we may allow the authorization to stand as is, add further conditions, or withdraw the authorization.

(b) In accordance with §18.27(f)(5) of this part, we will make decisions concerning withdrawals of Letters of Authorization, either on an individual or class basis, only after notice and opportunity for public comment.

(c) The requirement for notice and public comment in §18.125(b) will not apply should we determine that an emergency exists that poses a significant risk to the well-being of the species or stock of polar bear or Pacific walrus.

§ 18.126 What does a Letter of Authorization allow?

(a) Your Letter of Authorization may allow the incidental, but not intentional, take of polar bear and Pacific walrus when you are carrying out one or more of the following activities:

(1) Conducting geological and geophysical surveys and associated activities;

(2) Drilling exploratory wells and associated activities;

(3) Developing oil fields and associated activities;

(4) Drilling production wells and performing production support operations; and

(5) Conducting environmental monitoring activities associated with exploration, development, and production activities to determine associated impacts.

(b) You must use methods and conduct activities identified in your Letter of Authorization in a manner that minimizes to the greatest extent practicable adverse impacts on polar bear and Pacific walrus, their habitat, and on the availability of these marine mammals for subsistence uses.

(c) Each Letter of Authorization will identify allowable conditions or methods that are specific to the activity and location.

§ 18.127 What activities are prohibited?

(a) Intentional take of polar bears or Pacific walrus; and

(b) Any take that fails to comply with the terms and conditions of these specific regulations or of your Letter of Authorization.

§ 18.128 What are the monitoring and reporting requirements?

(a) We require holders of Letters of Authorization to cooperate with us and other designated Federal, State, and local agencies to monitor the impacts of oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities on polar bear and Pacific walrus.

(b) Holder of Letters of Authorization must designate a qualified individual or individuals to observe, record, and report on the effects of their activities on polar bear and Pacific walrus.
(c) We may place an observer on site of the activity on board drill ships, drill rigs, aircraft, icebreakers, or other support vessels or vehicles to monitor the impacts of your activity on polar bear and Pacific walrus.

(d) For exploratory activities, holders of a Letter of Authorization must submit a report to our Alaska Regional Director within 90 days after completion of activities. For development and production activities, holders of a Letter of Authorization must submit a report to our Alaska Regional Director by January 15 for the preceding year’s activities. Reports must include, at a minimum, the following information: (1) Dates and times of activity; (2) Dates and locations of polar bear or Pacific walrus activity as related to the monitoring activity; and (3) Results of the monitoring activities including an estimated level of take.

§ 18.129 What are the information collection requirements?

(a) The collection of information contained in this subpart has 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. We need to collect information in order to describe the proposed activity and estimate the impacts of potential takings by all persons conducting the activity. We will use the information to evaluate the application and determine whether to issue specific regulations and, subsequently, Letters of Authorization.

(b) For the initial year, we estimate your burden to be 200 hours to develop an application requesting us to promulgate incidental take regulations. For the initial year and annually thereafter when you conduct operations under this rule, we estimate an 8-hour burden per Letter of Authorization, a 4-hour burden for monitoring, and an 8-hour burden per monitoring report. You must respond to this information collection request to obtain a benefit pursuant to Section 101(a)(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. You should 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 222 ARLSQ, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20240, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018-0070), Washington, D.C. 20503.
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 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.

PART 20—MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
20.1 Scope of regulations.
20.2 Relation to other provisions.

Subpart B—Definitions

20.11 What terms do I need to understand?

Subpart C—Taking

20.20 Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program.
20.21 What hunting methods are illegal?
20.22 Closed seasons.
20.23 Shooting hours.
20.25 Wanton waste of migratory game birds.
20.26 Emergency closures.

Subpart D—Possession

20.31 Prohibited if taken in violation of subpart C.
20.32 During closed season.
20.33 Possession limit.

Subpart E—Transportation Within the United States

20.41 Prohibited if taken in violation of subpart C.
20.42 Transportation of birds of another.
20.43 Species identification requirement.
20.44 Marking package or container.

Subpart F—Exportation

20.51 Prohibited if taken in violation of subpart C.
20.52 Species identification requirement.
20.53 Marking package or container.

Subpart G—Importations

20.61 Importation limits.
20.62 Importation of birds of another.
20.63 Species identification requirement.
20.64 Foreign export permits.
20.65 Processing requirement.
20.66 Marking of package or container.

Subpart H—Federal, State, and Foreign Law

20.71 Violation of Federal law.
20.72 Violation of State law.
20.73 Violation of foreign law.

Subpart I—Migratory Bird Preservation Facilities

20.81 Tagging requirement.
20.82 Records required.
20.83 Inspection of premises.

Subpart J—Feathers or Skins

20.91 Commercial use of feathers.
20.92 Personal use of feathers or skins.

Subpart K—Annual Seasons, Limits, and Shooting Hours Schedules

20.100 General provisions.
20.101 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
20.102 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for Alaska.
20.103 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for mourning and white-winged doves and wild pigeons.
20.104 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for rails, woodcock, and common (Wilson’s) snipe.
20.105 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for waterfowl, coots, and gallinules.
§ 20.1

20.106 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for sandhill cranes.
20.107 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for tundra swans.
20.108 Nontoxic shot zones.
20.109 Extended seasons, limits, and hours for taking migratory game birds by falconry.
20.110 Seasons, limits and other regulations for certain Federal Indian reservations, Indian Territory, and ceded lands.

Subpart L—Administrative and Miscellaneous Provisions

20.131 Extension of seasons.
20.132 Subsistence use in Alaska.
20.133 Hunting regulations for crows.
20.134 Nontoxic shot.

Subpart M [Reserved]

Subpart N—Special Procedures for Issuance of Annual Hunting Regulations

20.151 Purpose and scope.
20.152 Definitions.
20.153 Regulations committee.
20.154 Flyway Councils.
20.155 Public file.

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) 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 What terms do I need to understand?

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 prescribed 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 unpredicted 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 aggregate 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.

(g) Normal agricultural planting, harvesting, or post-harvest manipulation means a planting or harvesting undertaken for the purpose of producing and gathering a crop, or manipulation after such harvest and removal of grain, that is conducted in accordance with official recommendations of State Extension Specialists of the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(h) Normal agricultural operation means a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, post-harvest manipulation, or agricultural practice, that is conducted in accordance with official recommendations of State Extension Specialists of the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(i) Normal soil stabilization practice means a planting for agricultural soil erosion control or post-mining land reclamation conducted in accordance with official recommendations of State
§ 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. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. 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 2 minutes per response for 3,300,000 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 112,000 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 any State except Hawaii 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) State responsibilities. The State hunting licensing authority will ask each licensed migratory bird hunter in the respective State to report approximately how many ducks, geese, doves, and woodcock he or she bagged the previous year, whether he or she hunted coots, snipe, rails, and/or gallinules the previous year, and, in States that have band-tailed pigeon hunting seasons,
§ 20.21 What hunting methods are illegal?

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. This restriction does not apply during a light-goose-only season (lesser snow and Ross’ geese) when all other waterfowl and crane hunting seasons, excluding falconry, are closed while hunting light geese in Central and Mississippi Flyway portions of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

(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 therefore 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. This restriction does not apply during a light-goose-only season (lesser snow and Ross’ geese) when all other waterfowl and crane hunting seasons, excluding falconry, are closed while hunting light geese in Central and Mississippi Flyway portions of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

(h) By means or aid of any motor-driven 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, where a person knows or reasonably should know that the area is or has been baited. However, nothing in this paragraph prohibits:

(I) The taking of any migratory game bird, including waterfowl, coots, and cranes, on or over the following lands or areas that are not otherwise baited areas—

(i) Standing crops or flooded standing crops (including aquatics); standing, flooded, or manipulated natural vegetation; flooded harvested croplands; or lands or areas where seeds or grains have been scattered solely as the result
§ 20.22

of a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, post-harvest manipulation or normal soil stabilization practice;

(ii) From a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with natural vegetation;

(iii) From a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with vegetation from agricultural crops, as long as such camouflaging does not result in the exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of grain or other feed; or

(iv) Standing or flooded standing agricultural crops where grain is inadvertently scattered solely as a result of a hunter entering or exiting a hunting area, placing decoys, or retrieving downed birds.

(2) The taking of any migratory game bird, except waterfowl, coots and cranes, on or over lands or areas that are not otherwise baited areas, and where grain or other feed has been distributed or scattered solely as the result of manipulation of an agricultural crop or other feed on the land where grown, or solely as the result of a normal agricultural operation.

(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 (40 parts tungsten: 60 parts iron with <1 percent residual lead) shot, or tungsten-polymer (95.5 parts tungsten: 4.5 parts Nylon 6 or 11 with <1 percent residual lead) shot, or tungsten-matrix (95.9 parts tungsten: 4.1 parts polymer 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 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.

§ 20.22 Closed seasons.

No person shall take migratory game birds during the closed season except as provided in part 21.

§ 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.

§ 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.

§ 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
§ 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]

§ 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...
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 dated-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 dated-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.

[41 FR 31537, July 19, 1976]

§ 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.

[40 FR 36346, Aug. 20, 1975]

§ 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.
§ 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.


§ 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.
§ 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.

[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
§ 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 OMB 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—Tiered strategy for approval of nontoxic shot and shot coating.

(1) All applications for approval under this section must be submitted with supporting documentation to the Director in accordance with the following procedures and must include at a minimum the supporting materials and information covered by Tier 1 in the tiered approval system as follows:

(2) Tier 1. (i)(A) Applicant provides statements of use, chemical characterization, production variability, volume of use of candidate material and shot sample as listed in paragraphs (b)(2)(ii)(A)(1) through (5), (b)(2)(ii)(B)(1) through (5), and (b)(2)(ii)(C)(1) through (3) of this section. The candidate shot or shot coating may be chemically analyzed by the Service or an independent laboratory to compare the results with the applicant’s descriptions of shot
§ 20.134

composition and composition variability. Rejection of the application will occur if it is incomplete or if the composition of the candidate material, upon analysis, varies significantly from that described by the applicant.

(1) Statement of proposed use, i.e., purpose and types.

(2) Description of the chemical composition of the intact material.

(i) Chemical names, Chemical Abstracts Service numbers (if available), and structures.

(ii) Chemical characterization for organics and organometallics for coating and core [e.g., empirical formula, melting point, molecular weight, solubility, specific gravity, partition coefficients, hydrolysis half-life, leaching rate (in water and soil), degradation half-life, vapor pressure, stability and other relevant characteristics].

(iii) Composition and weight of shot material.

(iv) Thickness, quantity (e.g., mg/shot), and chemical composition of shot coating.

(3) Statement of the expected variability of shot during production.

(4) Estimate of yearly volume of candidate shot and/or coated shot expected for use in hunting migratory birds in the U.S.

(5) Five pounds of the candidate shot and/or coated shot, as applicable, in size equivalent to United States standard size No. 4 (0.13 inches in diameter).

(B) Applicant provides information on the toxicological effects of the shot or shot coating as follows:

(1) A summary of the acute and chronic mammalian toxicity data of the shot or shot coating ranking its toxicity (e.g., LD50 < 5 mg/kg = super toxic, 5–50 mg/kg = extremely toxic, 50–500 mg/kg = very toxic, 500–5,000 mg/kg = moderately toxic, 5,000–15,000 = slightly toxic, >15,000 mg/kg = practically nontoxic) with citations.

(2) A summary of known acute, chronic, and reproductive toxicological data of the chemicals comprising the shot or shot coating with respect to birds, particularly waterfowl (include LD50 or LC50 data, and sublethal effects) with citations.

(3) A narrative description, with citations to relevant data, predicting the toxic effect in waterfowl of complete erosion and absorption of one shot or coated shot in a 24-hour period. Define the nature of toxic effect (e.g., mortality, impaired reproduction, substantial weight loss, disorientation and other relevant associated clinical observations).

(4) A statement, with supporting rationale and citations to relevant data, that there is or is not any reasonable basis for concern for shot or coated shot ingestion by fish, amphibians, reptiles or mammals. If there is some recognized impact on fish, amphibians, reptiles, or mammals, the Service may require additional study.

(5) Summarize the toxicity data of chemicals comprising the shot or shot coating to aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals.

(C) Applicant provides information on the environmental fate and transport, if any, of the shot or shot coating as follows:

(1) A statement of the alteration of the shot or shot coating, chemically or physically, upon firing. The statement must describe any alterations.

(2) An estimate of the environmental half-life of the organic or organometallic component of the shot or shot coating, and a description of the chemical form of the breakdown products.

(3) Information on the Estimated Environmental Concentration (EEC) assuming 69,000 shot per hectare (Bellrose 1959; Pain 1990) for:

(i) A terrestrial ecosystem, assuming complete dissolution of material in 5 cm of soil. What would be the EEC and would that EEC exceed existing clean soil standards? [Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for the Use of Disposal of Sewage Sludge; 40 CFR Part 503]. How does the estimated EEC relate to the toxicity threshold for plants, invertebrates, fish and wildlife?

(ii) An aquatic ecosystem, assuming complete dissolution of the shot or shot coating in 1 cubic foot of water. What is the estimated EEC, and how does it compare to the EPA Water Quality Criteria and toxicity thresholds in plants, invertebrates, fish and wildlife?
(D) Service evaluation of an application. (1) In reviewing the submission, the Service will use an exceedence of 1 LD50/square foot as the level of concern (U.S.E.P.A. 1992) as a criteria in the risk assessment.

(2) In cooperation with the applicant, the Service will conduct a risk assessment using the Quotient Method (Environmental Protection Agency 1986):

\[
\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{EEC}}{\text{Toxicological Level of Concern}} \leq \text{Compare EEC in ppm to an effect level (e.g., LD50 in ppm). If } Q < 0.1 = \text{No Adverse Effects; If } 0.1 \leq Q \leq 10.0 = \text{Possible Adverse Effects; If } Q > 10.0 = \text{Probable Adverse Effects.}
\]

(3) Upon receipt of the Tier 1 application, the Director will review it to determine if the submission is complete. If complete, the applicant is notified within 30 days of receipt that a thorough review of the application will commence. A Notice of Application will appear in the FEDERAL REGISTER announcing the initiation of review of a Tier 1 application. Complete review of the Tier 1 application will occur within 60 days of the date the Notice of Application is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(E) If, after review of the Tier 1 data, the Service does not conclude that the shot or shot coating does not impose a significant danger to migratory birds, other wildlife, and their habitats, the applicant is advised to proceed with the additional testing described for Tier 2, Tier 3, or both. A Notice of Review will inform the public that Tier 1 test results are inconclusive, and Tier 2, Tier 3, or both testing are required before further consideration.

(F) If review of the Tier 1 data results in a preliminary determination that the candidate material does not impose a significant danger to migratory birds, other wildlife, and their habitats, the Director will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a proposed rule stating the Service's intention to approve the shot or shot coating based on the toxicological report and toxicity studies. The rulemaking will include a description of the chemical composition of the candidate shot or shot coating, and a synopsis of findings under the standards required for Tier 1. If, at the end of the comment period, the Service finds no technical or scientific basis upon which to alter its conclusion, the candidate material will be approved by the publication of a final rule in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If, after receiving public comment, the Service determines that all available information does not establish that the shot and shot coating does not impose a significant danger to migratory birds, other wildlife, and their habitats, Tier 2, Tier 3, or both testing will be required and a Notice of Review will appear in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If only one of these two Tier tests are required, the Service will explain in the notice why the other is not required. If the applicant chooses not to proceed, the determination denying approval will appear in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(ii) [Reserved]

(3) Tier 2. (i) If Tier 2 testing is required, the applicant must submit a plan that addresses paragraph (b)(3)(ii) requirements. The Director will review the Tier 2 testing plan submitted by the applicant within 30 days of receipt. 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. The Director shall apprise the applicant regarding what parts, if any, of the submitted testing procedures to disregard and any modifications to incorporate into the Tier 2 testing plan in order to gain plan approval. All testing procedures will be in compliance with the Good Laboratory Practices Standards (40 CFR part 160) except where they conflict with the regulations in this section or with a provision of an approved plan. The Director, or authorized representative, may elect to inspect the applicant's laboratory facilities and may decline to approve the plan and further consideration of the candidate shot if the facility does not meet the Good Laboratory Practices Standards. After the plan is accepted, Tier 2 testing will commence. Required analyses and reports, in accordance with the regulations in this section, must be sent to the Director. The applicant will ensure that copies of all the raw data and statistical analyses accompany the laboratory reports and final comprehensive report of this test.
(ii) Evaluation of the candidate shot or shot coating will first be in a standardized test under in vitro conditions (see paragraph be in a standardized test under in vitro conditions (see paragraph (b)(3)(iii)(A)) that will assess its erosion and any release of components into a liquid medium in an environment simulating in vivo conditions of a waterfowl gizzard. Erosion characteristics are to be compared with those of lead shot and steel shot of comparable size.

Following the erosion rate testing, the applicant must conduct a 30-day acute toxicity test in mallards, and a test to determine the candidate shot and/or shot coating effects on selected invertebrates and fish and include the results in the report for the Director.

(A) In vitro erosion rate test. Conduct a standardized in vitro test to determine erosion rate of the candidate shot or shot coating using the guidelines in Kimball and Munir (1971), unless otherwise provided by the Service.

1. Typical test 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; and Lead, steel and candidate shot/coated shot.

2. Typical test procedures. Add hydrochloric acid and pepsin 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. Place three test tubes, each containing either lead shot, steel shot or candidate shot and/or coated shot, in an aluminum block on the stirring hot plate. Add a Teflon®-coated magnet to each test tube and set the hot plate at 42 degrees centigrade and 500 revolutions per minute. Determine the erosion of shot or coated shot daily for 14 consecutive days by weighing the shot and analyzing the digestion solution with an atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Replicate the 14-day procedure five times.

3. Typical test analyses. Compare erosion rates of the three types of shot by appropriate analysis of variance and regression procedures. The statistical analysis will determine whether the rate of erosion of the shot and/or shot coating is significantly greater or less than that of lead and steel. This determination is important to any subsequent toxicity testing.

(B) Acute toxicity test—Tier 2 (Short-term, 30-day acute toxicity test using a commercially available duck food). Over a 30-day period, conduct a short-term acute toxicity test that complies with the guidelines described as follows or as otherwise provided by the Service:

1. Typical test materials: 30 male and 30 female hand-reared mallards approximately 6 to 8 months old (mallards must have plumage and body conformation that resemble wild mallards); 60 elevated outdoor pens equipped with feeders and waterers; Laboratory equipped to perform fluoroscopy, required blood and tissue assays, and necropsies; Commercial duck maintenance mash; and Lead, steel and candidate shot.

2. Typical test procedures. House mallards individually in pens and give ad libitum access to food and water. After 3 weeks, randomly assign to 3 groups (10 males and 10 females/group), dose with eight pellets of either No. 4 lead shot (positive control), steel shot (negative control), or the candidate shot or coated shot. Fluoroscope birds at 1 week after dosage to check for shot retention. Observe birds daily for signs of intoxication and mortality over a 30-day period. Determine body weight at the time of dosing, and at days 15 and 30 of the test. On days 15 and 30, collect blood by venipuncture, determine hematocrit, hemoglobin concentration and other specified blood chemistries. Sacrifice all survivors on day 30. Remove the liver and other appropriate organs from the sacrificed birds and from birds that died prior to sacrifice on day 30 for histopathological analysis. Analyze the organs for lead and compounds contained in the candidate shot or coated shot. Necropsy all birds to determine any pathological conditions.

3. Typical test analyses. Analyze mortality among the specified groups with appropriate chi-square statistical procedures. Analyze physiological data and tissue contaminant data by analysis of variance or other appropriate statistical procedures to include the factors of shot type and sex. Compare sacrificed birds and birds that died
prior to sacrifice whenever sample sizes are adequate for meaningful comparison.

(C) Daphnid and fish early-life toxicity tests. Determine the toxicity of the compounds that comprise the shot or shot coating (at conditions maximizing solubility without adversely affecting controls) to selected invertebrates and fish. These methods are subject to the environmental effects test regulations developed under the authority of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.), as follows:

(1) The first test, the Daphnid Acute Toxicity Test (conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 797.1300), is a guideline for use in developing data on the acute toxicity of chemical substances. This guideline prescribes an acute toxicity test in which Daphnid exposure to a chemical in static and flow-through systems, with the agencies assessing the hazard the compound(s) may present to an aquatic environment.

(2) The second test is the Daphnid Chronic Toxicity Test (conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 797.1330). This gathers data on the chronic toxicity of chemical substances in which Daphnids (Daphnia spp.) are exposed to a chemical in a renewal or flow-through system. The data from this test are again used to assess the hazard that the compound(s) may present to an aquatic environment.

(3) A third test, Fish Early Life Stage Toxicity Test (conducted in accordance with 40 CFR Section 797.1600), assesses the adverse effects of chemical substances to fish in the early stages of their growth and development. Data from this test are used to determine the hazard the compound(s) may present to an aquatic environment.

(iii) After the Tier 2 testing, the applicant will report the results to the Director. If, after review of the Tier 2 data, the Service determines that the information does not establish that the shot or shot coating does not impose a significant danger to migratory birds, other wildlife, and their habitats, the applicant is advised to proceed with the additional testing in Tier 3. A Notice of Review advises the public that, in conjunction with Tier 1 data, Tier 2 test results are inconclusive and Tier 3 testing is required for continued consideration.

(iv) If review of the Tier 2 test data results in a preliminary determination that the candidate shot or shot coating does not impose a significant danger to migratory birds, other wildlife, and their habitats, the Director will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a proposed rule stating the Service's intention to approve this shot and/or coating and why Tier 3 testing is unnecessary. The rulemaking will include a description of chemical composition of the shot or shot coating, and a synopsis of findings under the standards required at Tier 2. If, at the end of the comment period, the Service finds no technical or scientific basis upon which to deny approval, the candidate shot or shot coating approval is published as a final rule in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If, as a result of the comment period, the Service determines that the information does not establish that the shot and/or shot coating does not impose a significant danger to migratory birds, other wildlife, and their habitats, Tier 3 testing will be required and a Notice of Review published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If the applicant chooses not to proceed, the determination denying approval of the candidate shot or shot coating will appear in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(4) Tier 3. (i) If the Director determines that the Tier 1 or Tier 2 information is inconclusive, the Director will notify the applicant to submit a Tier 3 testing plan for conducting further testing as outlined in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) (A) and (B) of this section. Review, by the Director, of the Tier 3 testing plan submitted by the applicant will occur within 30 days of receipt. 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. The Director shall apprise the applicant regarding what parts, if any, of the submitted testing procedure to disregard and any modifications to incorporate into the Tier 3 plan in order to gain plan approval. All testing procedures should be in compliance with the Good Laboratory Practices Standards (40 CFR part 160), except where they conflict with the regulations in this section or
with a provision of an approved plan. The Director, or authorized representative, may elect to inspect the applicant's laboratory facilities and may decline to approve the plan and further consideration of the candidate shot and/or shot coating if the facility is not in compliance with the Good Laboratory Practices Standards. After acceptance of the plan, Tier 3 testing will commence. Required analyses and reports must be sent to the Director. The applicant will ensure that copies of all the raw data and statistical analyses accompany the laboratory reports and final comprehensive report of this test.

(A) Chronic toxicity test—Tier 3 (Long-term toxicity test under depressed temperature conditions using a nutritionally-deficient diet). Conduct a chronic exposure test under adverse conditions that complies with the general guidelines described as follows unless otherwise provided by the Service:

(1) Typical test materials: 36 male and 36 female hand-reared mallards approximately 6 to 8 months old (Mallards must have plumage and body conformation that resembles wild mallards); 72 elevated outdoor pens equipped with feeders and waterers; Laboratory equipped to perform fluoroscopy, required blood and tissue assays, and necropsies; Whole kernel corn; and Lead, steel, and candidate shot or coated shot.

(2) Typical test procedures. (i) Conduct this test at a location where the mean monthly low temperature during December through March is between 20 and 40 degrees Fahrenheit (−6.6 and 4.4 degrees centigrade, respectively). Assign individual mallards to elevated outdoor pens during the first week of December and acclimate to an ad libitum diet of whole kernel corn for 2 weeks. Randomly assign birds to 5 groups (lead group of 4 males and 4 females, 4 other groups of 8 males and 8 females/group). Dose the lead group (positive control) with one size No. 4 pellet of lead shot. Dose one group (8 males and 8 females) with eight size No. 4 pellets of steel shot (negative control) and dose the 3 other groups (8 males and 8 females/group) with one, four and eight size No. 4 pellets of candidate shot or coated shot.

(ii) Weigh and fluoroscope birds weekly. Weigh all recovered shot to measure erosion. Determine blood parameters given in the 30-day acute toxicity test. Provide body weight and blood parameter measurements on samples drawn at 24 hours after dosage and at the end of days 30 and 60. At the end of 60 days, sacrifice all survivors. Remove the liver and other appropriate organs from sacrificed birds and birds dying prior to sacrifice on day 60 for histopathological analysis. Analyze organs for lead and other metals potentially contained in the candidate shot or shot coating. Necropsy all birds that died prior to sacrifice to determine pathological conditions associated with death.

(3) Typical test analyses. Analyze mortality among the specified groups with appropriate chi-square statistical procedures. Any effects on the previously mentioned physiological parameters caused by the shot or shot coating must be significantly less than those caused by lead shot and must not be significantly greater than those caused by steel shot. Analyze physiological data and tissue contaminant data by analysis of variance or appropriate statistical procedures to include the factors of shot type, dose and sex. Compare sacrificed birds and birds that died prior to sacrifice whenever sample sizes are adequate for a meaningful comparison.

(B) Chronic dosage study—Tier 3 (Moderately long-term study that includes reproductive assessment). Conduct chronic exposure reproduction trial with the general guidelines described as follows unless otherwise provided by the Service:

(1) Typical test materials: 44 male and 44 female hand-reared first year mallards (Mallards must have plumage and body conformation that resemble wild mallards); Pens suitable for quarantine and acclimation and for reasonably holding 5–10 ducks each; 44 elevated, pens equipped with feeders, waterers and nest boxes; Laboratory equipped to perform fluoroscopy, required blood and tissue assays, and necropsies; Whole kernel corn, and commercial duck maintenance and breeder mash; and Lead, steel and candidate shot or coated shot.
(2) Typical test procedures. (i) Randomly assign mallards to 3 groups (Lead group = 4 males and 4 females; steel group = 20 males and 20 females; candidate shot/coated shot group = 20 males and 20 females) in December and hold in same-sex groups until mid-January (dates apply to outdoor test facility only and will reflect where in the U.S. tests are conducted). Tests conducted in the southern U.S. will need to be completed in low temperature units. After a 3-week acclimation period with ducks receiving commercial maintenance mash, provide birds with an ad libitum diet of corn for 60 days and then pair birds (one pair/pen) and provide commercial breeder mash. Dosing of the 3 groups with one pellet of No. 4 lead shot (positive control); eight pellets of No. 4 steel shot (negative control); and eight pellets of No. 4 candidate shot or coated shot will occur after the acclimation period (day 0) and redosed after 30, 60, and 90 days. Few, if any, of the lead-dosed birds (positive control) should survive and reproduce.

(ii) Fluoroscope birds 1 week after dosage to check for shot retention. Weigh males and females the day of initial dosing (day 0), at each subsequent dosing, and at death. Measure blood parameters identified in the 30-Day Acute Toxicity Test in this test using samples drawn at time of weighing. Note the date of first egg and the mean number of days per egg laid. Conclude laying after 21 normal, uncracked eggs are laid or after 150 days. Sacrifice adults after completion of laying period. Remove the liver and other appropriate organs from sacrificed birds and from other birds that died prior to sacrifice for histopathological analysis. Analyze organs and the 11th egg for compounds contained in the shot or shot coating. Necropsy all birds to determine any pathological conditions. Check nests daily to collect eggs. Discard any eggs laid before pairing. Artificially incubate eggs and calculate the percent shell thickness, percent eggs cracked, percent fertility (as determined by candling), and percent hatch of fertile eggs for each female. Provide ducklings with starter mash after hatching. Sacrifice all ducklings at 14 days of age. Measure survival to day 14 and weight of the ducklings at hatching and sacrifice. Measure blood parameters identified in the 30-Day Acute Toxicity Test using samples drawn at sacrificing.

(3) Typical test analyses. (i) Any mortality, reproductive inhibition or effects on the physiological parameters in paragraph (b)(4) by the shot or shot coating must not be significantly greater than those caused by steel shot. Percentage data is subject to an arcsine, square root transformation prior to statistical analyses. Physiological and reproductive data is analyzed by one-tailed t-tests (α=0.05), or other appropriate statistical procedures by the applicant.

(ii) After conclusion of Tier 3 testing, the applicant must report the results to the Director. If after review of the Tier 3 data (completion 60 days after receipt of material) the Service determines that all of the information gathered and submitted in accordance with Tiers 1, 2, and 3, as applicable, does not establish that the shot or shot coating does not impose a significant danger to migratory birds, other wildlife, and their habitats, the applicant will have the option of repeating the tests that the Director deems are inconclusive. If the applicant chooses not to repeat the tests, approval of the candidate shot or shot coating is denied. A Notice of Review will inform the public that Tier 3 results are inconclusive, the applicant's decision not to repeat Tier 3 testing, and the Service's subsequent denial of the shot or shot coating.

(iii) If review of either the initial or repeated Tier 3 test data results in a preliminary determination that the shot or shot coating does not impose a significant danger to migratory birds, other wildlife and their habitats, the Director will publish in the Federal Register a proposed rule stating the Service's intention to approve this shot or shot coating and providing the public with the opportunity to comment. The rulemaking will include a description of the chemical composition of the shot or shot coating and a synopsis of findings under the standards required by Tier 3. If at the end of the comment period, the Service concludes that the shot or shot coating does not impose a significant danger to migratory birds,
other wildlife, or their habitats, the shot or shot coating will be approved as nontoxic with publication of a final rule in the Federal Register.

(5) Residual lead levels. The Service’s maximum environmentally acceptable level of lead in shot is trace amounts or <1 percent. Any shot manufactured with lead levels equal to or exceeding 1 percent are considered toxic and, therefore, illegal.

(6) Field detection device. Before approval of any shot for use in migratory game bird hunting, a noninvasive field testing device must be available for enforcement officers to determine the shot material in a given shell in the field.

(Information collection requirements approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control no. 1018-0067)


Subpart M [Reserved]

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 conjunction 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.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 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 occur after the notice of proposed rulemaking; and
(4) Copies of or references to any other significant data or information.

PART 21—MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
21.1 Purpose of regulations.
21.2 Scope of regulations.
21.3 Definitions.
21.4 Information collection requirements.

Subpart B—General Requirements and Exceptions

21.11 General permit requirements.
21.12 General exceptions to permit requirements.
21.13 Permit exceptions for captive-reared mallard ducks.
21.14 Permit exceptions for captive-reared migratory waterfowl other than mallard ducks.

Subpart C—Specific Permit Provisions

21.21 Import and export permits.
21.22 Banding or marking permits.
21.23 Scientific collecting permits.
21.24 Taxidermist permits.
21.25 Waterfowl sale and disposal permits.
21.26 Special Canada goose permit.
21.27 Special purpose permits.
21.28 Falconry permits.
21.29 Federal falconry standards.
21.30 Raptor propagation permits.

Subpart D—Control of Depredating Birds

21.41 Depredation permits.
21.42 Authority to issue depredating orders to permit the killing of migratory game birds.
21.43 Depredation order for blackbirds, cowbirds, grackles, crows and magpies.
21.44 Depredation order for designated species of depredating birds in California.
21.45 Depredation order for depredating purple gallinules in Louisiana.
21.46 Depredation order for depredating scrub jays and Steller’s jays in Washington and Oregon.
21.47 Depredation order for double-crested cormorants at aquaculture facilities.

Subpart E—Control of Overabundant Migratory Bird Populations

21.60 Conservation order for mid-continent light geese.


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, transportation, 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
§ 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).

Resident Canada geese means Canada geese that nest within the conterminous United States and/or Canada geese which reside within the conterminous United States during the months of June, July, or August.

Service or we means the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

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).

§ 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 C.F.R. 210.50, 703.12) and its regulations, on the issuance, suspension, revocation, or denial of permits. You must respond to obtain or retain a permit.

(b) We estimate the public reporting burden for these reporting requirements 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. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of these reporting requirements to the Service Information Collection Control Officer, MS–222 ARLSQ, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018–0022), Washington, DC 20560.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 21.13

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, 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.

§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.
§ 21.14 Permit exceptions for captive-reared migratory waterfowl other than mallard ducks.

Any person may, without a permit, lawfully acquire, possess, and transport such birds, alive or dead, their eggs, or products, or any progeny or eggs thereof, solely for his own use subject to certain 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.

§ 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 bona fide clubs, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, and dealers in meat and game may serve or sell to their customers the carcasses 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 54 FR 36798, Sept. 5, 1989]
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 style 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, 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 there to 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

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§ 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. Submit applications for scientific permits to the appropriate Regional Director (Attention: Migratory bird permit office). You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, and 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.

§ 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. Submit application for taxidermist permits to the appropriate Regional Director (Attention: Migratory bird permit office). You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, and 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.
3. Additional permit conditions. In addition 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.


§ 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. Submit application for waterfowl sale and disposal permits to the appropriate Regional Director (Attention: Migratory bird permit office). You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, and 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.

§ 21.26 Special Canada goose permit.

(a) What is the special Canada goose permit and what is its purpose? The special Canada goose permit is a permit issued by us to a State wildlife agency authorizing certain resident Canada goose management and control activities that are normally prohibited. We will only issue such a permit when it will contribute to human health and safety, protect personal property, or allow resolution or prevention of injury to people or property. The management and control activities conducted under the permit are intended to relieve or prevent injurious situations only. No person should construe the permit as opening, reopening, or extending any hunting season contrary to any regulations established under Section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

(b) Who may receive a permit? Only State wildlife agencies (State) are eligible to receive a permit to undertake the various goose management and control activities. Additionally, only employees or designated agents of a permitted State wildlife agency may undertake activities for injurious resident Canada geese in accordance with the conditions specified in the permit, conditions contained in 50 CFR part 13, and conditions specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) How does a State apply for a permit? Any State wildlife agency wishing to obtain a permit must submit an application to the appropriate Regional Director (see §13.11(b) of this subchapter) containing the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following information:

(1) A detailed statement showing that the goose management and control activities will either provide for human health and safety, protect personal property, or allow resolution of other injury to people or property;

(2) An estimate of the size of the resident Canada goose breeding population in the State;

(3) The requested annual take of resident Canada geese, including eggs and nests;

(4) A statement indicating that the State will inform and brief all employees and designated agents of the requirements of these regulations and permit conditions.

(d) What are the conditions of the permit? The special Canada goose permits are subject to the general conditions in 50 CFR part 13, the conditions elsewhere in this section, and, unless otherwise specifically authorized on the permit, the conditions outlined below:

(1) What are the limitations on management and control activities? (i) Take of resident Canada geese as a management tool under this section may not exceed the number authorized by the permit. States should utilize non-lethal goose management tools to the extent they deem appropriate in an effort to minimize lethal take.

(ii) Methods of take for the control of injurious resident Canada geese are at the State's discretion. Methods include, but are not limited to, firearms, alpha-chloralose, traps, egg and nest manipulation and other damage control techniques consistent with accepted wildlife damage-management programs.

(2) When may a State conduct management and control activities? States and their employees and agents may conduct management and control activities, including the take of resident Canada geese, under this section between March 11 and August 31. In California, Oregon and Washington, in areas where the threatened Aleutian Canada goose (B. c. leucoperia) has been present during the previous 10 years, lethal control activities are restricted to May 1 through August 31, inclusive.

(3) How must the States dispose or utilize geese taken under this permit? States and their employees and agents may possess, transport, and otherwise dispose of Canada geese taken under this section. States must utilize such birds by donation to public museums or public institutions for scientific or educational purposes, by processing them for human consumption and distributing them free of charge to charitable organizations, or by burying or incinerating them. States, their employees, and designated agents may not sell, offer for sale, barter, or ship for the purpose of sale or barter any Canada geese taken under this section, nor their plumage or eggs.
(4) How does the permit relate to existing State law? No person conducting management and control activities under this section should construe the permit to authorize the killing of injurious resident Canada geese contrary to any State law or regulation, nor on any Federal land without specific authorization by the responsible management agency. No person may exercise the privileges granted under this section unless they possess any permits required for such activities by any State or Federal land manager.

(5) When conducting management and control activities, are there any special inspection requirements? Any State employee or designated agent authorized to carry out management and control activities must have a copy of the permit and designation in their possession when carrying out any activities. The State must also require the property owner or occupant on whose premises the State is conducting activities to allow, at all reasonable times, including during actual operations, free and unrestricted access to any Service special agent or refuge officer, State wildlife or deputy wildlife agent, warden, protector, or other wildlife law enforcement officer (wildlife officer) on the premises where they are, or were, conducting activities. Furthermore, any State employee or designated agent conducting such activities must promptly furnish whatever information is required concerning such activities to any such wildlife officer.

(6) What are the reporting requirements of the permit? Any State employee or designated agent exercising the privileges granted by this section must keep records of all activities carried out under the authority of this permit, including the number of Canada geese killed and their disposition. The State must submit an annual report detailing activities, including the time, numbers and location of birds, eggs, and nests taken and non-lethal techniques utilized, before December 31 of each year. The State should submit the annual report to the appropriate Assistant Regional Director—Refuges and Wildlife (see §10.22 of this subchapter).

(7) What are the limitations of the special permit? The following limitations apply:

(i) Nothing in this section applies to any Federal land within a State's boundaries without written permission of the Federal Agency with jurisdiction.

(ii) States may not undertake any actions under any permit issued under this section if the activities adversely affect other migratory birds or species designated as endangered or threatened under the authority of the Endangered Species Act.

(iii) We will only issue permits to State wildlife agencies in the conterminous United States.

(iv) States may designate agents who must operate under the conditions of the permit.

(v) How long is the special permit valid? A special Canada goose permit issued or renewed under this section expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless it is amended or revoked or such time that we determine that the State's population of resident Canada geese no longer poses a threat to human health or safety, personal property, or injury to other interests. In all cases, the term of the permit may not exceed five (5) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

(vi) Can we revoke the special permit? We reserve the right to suspend or revoke any permit, as specified in §§13.27 and 13.28 of this subchapter.

(e) What are the OMB information collection requirements of the permit program? OMB has approved the information collection requirements of the permit and assigned clearance number 1018-0099. Federal agencies may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. We will use the information collection requirements to administer this program and in the issuance and monitoring of these special permits. We will require the information from State wildlife agencies responsible for migratory bird management in order to obtain a special Canada goose permit, and to determine if the applicant meets all the permit issuance criteria, and to protect migratory birds. We estimate the public reporting burden for this collection of information to average 8 hours per
§ 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. Submit application for special purpose permits to the appropriate Regional Director (Attention: Migratory bird permit office). You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, and 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. In addition 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 following 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.
§ 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 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

(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.

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.

§ 21.29 Federal falconry standards.

(a) Before you can practice falconry in any State. You cannot take, possess, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer to sell, purchase, or barter any raptor for falconry purposes, in any State unless the State allows the practice of falconry, and the State has submitted copies of its laws and regulations governing the practice of falconry to us (Director), and we have determined that they meet or exceed the Federal falconry standards established in this section. If you are a Federal falconry permittee, you can possess and transport for falconry purposes a lawfully possessed raptor through States that do not allow falconry or meet Federal falconry standards so long as the raptors remain in transit in interstate
commerce. The States that are in compliance with Federal falconry standards 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) What is the process for Federal approval of a State program? Any State that wishes to allow the practice of falconry must submit to the Director of the Service a copy of the laws and regulations that govern the practice of falconry in the State. If we determine that they meet or exceed the Federal standards, which are established by this section, we will publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER adding the State to the list of approved States in paragraph (k) of this section. Any State that was listed in paragraph (k) prior to September 14, 1989, is considered to be in compliance with our standards.

(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:

(i) 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).

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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...
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 21.29

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 supplied 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:
§ 21.29  

(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 (Falco sparverius) 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) If you possessed raptors before January 15, 1976, the date these regulations were enacted, and you had more than the number allowed under your permit, you may retain the extra raptors. However, each of those birds must be identified with markers supplied by the Service and cannot be replaced if death, loss, release, or escape occurs.

(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. We have determined that the following States meet or exceed the minimum Federal falconry standards established in this section for regulating the taking, possession, and transportation of raptors for the purpose of falconry. The States that are participants in a cooperative Federal/State permit system are designated by an asterisk (*).

§ 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. Submit application for raptor propagation permits to the appropriate Regional Director (Attention: Migratory bird permit office). You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in § 13.12(a) of this subchapter, and 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 band’s 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; and

(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 nonreusable 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 of 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
§ 21.30  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.

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) Application procedures. Submit application for depredation permits to the appropriate Regional Director (Attention: Migratory bird permit office). You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, and 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. In addition 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.

§ 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.


§ 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 (Ivonornis 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 fur-

ther, 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
§ 21.47 Depredation order for double-crested cormorants at aquaculture facilities.

The Service examined the rule under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and found that it does contain information collection requirements. OMB has issued the following emergency information collection number, 1018-0097, which expires on August 31, 1998. Information collection is required to better enable the Service to assess the benefits of the depredation order on aquaculturists and to assess impacts to the double-crested cormorant population. Burden hours to aquaculturists are calculated as follows: an average of 41 birds may be taken by each of some 2,200 aquaculturists per season. An estimated total of 800 hours will be required to keep and maintain the monthly logs, and produce the logs for inspection, yielding an average of 22 minutes per aquaculturists per year. Landowners, operators, and tenants actually engaged in the production of commercial freshwater aquaculture stocks (or their employees or agents) in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas may, without a Federal permit, take double-crested cormorants (Phalacrocorax auritus) when found committing or about to commit depredations to aquaculture stocks on the premises used for the production of such stocks: Provided that:

(a) Double-crested cormorants may be taken by shooting during daylight hours only, and only when necessary to protect freshwater commercial aquaculture and State-operated hatchery stocks from depredation; none of the birds so taken may be sold; and all dead birds must be buried or incinerated, except that any specimens needed for scientific purposes as determined by the Director must not be destroyed, and information on birds carrying metal leg bands may be submitted to the Bird Banding Laboratory by means of a toll-free telephone number at 1-800-327-BAND (or 2263).

(b) Double-crested cormorants may be shot at freshwater commercial aquaculture facilities or State-operated hatcheries only in conjunction with an established non-lethal harassment program as certified by officials of the Wildlife Services’ program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

(c) Double-crested cormorants may be taken with firearms only within the boundaries of freshwater commercial aquaculture facilities or State-operated hatcheries, and persons using
§ 21.60 Conservation order for mid-continent light goose.

(a) Which waterfowl species are covered by this order? This conservation order addresses management of lesser snow (Anser c. caerulescens) and Ross’ (Anser rossii) geese that breed, migrate, and winter in the mid-continent portion of North America, primarily in the Central and Mississippi Flyways (mid-continent light goose).

(b) In what areas can the conservation order be implemented? (1) The following States, or portions of States, that are contained within the boundaries of the Central and Mississippi Flyways: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

(2) Tribal lands within the geographic boundaries in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) The following areas within the boundaries in paragraph (b)(1) of this section are closed to the conservation order after 10 March of each year: Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge (CO); Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge (NM); the area within 5 miles of the Platte River from Lexington, Nebraska, to Grand Island, Nebraska; the following area in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge: those portions of Refugio, Calhoun, and Aransas Counties that lie inside a line extending from 5 nautical miles offshore to and including Pelican Island, thence to Port O’Conner, thence northwest along State Highway 185 and southwest along State Highway 361 to Port Aransas, thence east along the Corpus Christi Channel, thence southeast along the Aransas Channel, extending to 5 nautical miles offshore; except that it is lawful to take mid-continent light geese after 10 March of each year within the Guadalupe WMA. If at any time we receive evidence that a need to close the areas in this paragraph (b)(3) no longer exists, we will publish a proposal to remove the closures in the Federal Register.

(c) What is required in order for State/Tribal governments to participate in the conservation order? Any State or Tribal government responsible for the management of wildlife and migratory birds may, without permit, kill or cause to be killed under its general supervision, mid-continent light goose under the following conditions:
§21.60

(1) Activities conducted under this section may not affect endangered or threatened species as designated under the Endangered Species Act.

(2) Control activities must be conducted clearly as such and are intended to relieve pressures on migratory birds and habitat essential to migratory bird populations only and are not to be construed as opening, reopening, or extending any open hunting season contrary to any regulations promulgated under section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

(3) Control activities may be conducted only when all waterfowl and crane hunting seasons, excluding falconry, are closed.

(4) Control measures employed through this section may be implemented only between the hours of one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

(5) Nothing in this section may limit or initiate management actions on Federal land without concurrence of the Federal agency with jurisdiction.

(6) States and Tribes must designate participants who must operate under the conditions of this section.

(7) States and Tribes must inform participants of the requirements/conditions of this section that apply.

(8) States and Tribes must keep records of activities carried out under the authority of this section, including the number of mid-continent light geese taken under this section, the methods by which they were taken, and the dates they were taken. The States and Tribes must submit an annual report summarizing activities conducted under this section on or before August 30 of each year to the Chief, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, ms 634—2RLSQ, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20240.

(d) What is required for individuals to participate in the conservation order? Individual participants in State or tribal programs covered by this section are required to comply with the following requirements:

(1) Nothing in this section authorizes the take of mid-continent light geese contrary to any State or Tribal laws or regulations, and none of the privileges granted under this section may be exercised unless persons acting under the authority of the conservation order possess whatever permit or other authorization(s) required for such activities by the State or Tribal government concerned.

(2) Participants who take mid-continent light geese under this section may not sell or offer for sale those birds nor their plumage, but may possess, transport, and otherwise properly use them.

(3) Participants acting under the authority of this section must be 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 must promptly furnish whatever information an officer requires concerning the operation.

(4) Participants acting under the authority of this section may take mid-continent light geese by any method except those prohibited as follows:

(i) 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;

(ii) From or by means, aid, or use of a sinkbox or any other type of low-floating device having a depression affording the person a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water;

(iii) 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;

(iv) 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 the sails furled, and its progress therefore has ceased. A craft under power may be used only to retrieve dead or crippled birds; however, the craft may not be used under power to shoot any crippled birds;

(v) By the use or aid of live birds as decoys; although not limited to, it will be a violation of this paragraph for any...
person to take mid-continent light geese on an area where tame or captive live geese are present unless such birds are and have been for a period of 10 consecutive days before the taking, confined within an enclosure that substantially reduces the audibility of their calls and totally conceals the birds from the sight of mid-continent light geese;

(vi) By means or aid of any motor-driven land, water, or air conveyance, or any sailboat used for the purpose of or resulting in the concentrating, driving, rallying, or stirring up of mid-continent light geese;

(vii) By the aid of baiting, or on or over any baited area. As used in this paragraph, ‘baiting’ means 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 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 prohibits the taking of mid-continent light geese on or over standing crops, flooded standing crops (including aquatics), flooded harvested croplands, grain crops properly shucked on the field where grown, or grains found scattered solely as the result of normal agricultural planting or harvesting; or

(viii) Participants may not possess shot (either in shotshells or as loose shot for muzzleloading) other than steel shot, or bismuth-tin, or other shots that are authorized in 50 CFR 20.21(j). Season limitations in that section do not apply to participants acting under this order.

(e) Under what conditions would the conservation order be revoked? The Service will annually assess the overall impact and effectiveness of the conservation order to ensure compatibility with long-term conservation of this resource. If at any time we receive evidence that clearly demonstrates a serious threat of injury to the area or areas involved no longer exists, we will initiate action to revoke the conservation order.

(f) Will information concerning the conservation order be collected? The information collection requirements of the conservation order have been approved by OMB and assigned clearance number 1018-0103. Agencies may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements imposed under regulations established in this subpart E will be used to administer this program, particularly in the assessment of impacts alternative regulatory strategies may have on mid-continent light geese and other migratory bird populations. The information collected will be required to authorize State and Tribal governments responsible for migratory bird management to take Mid-continent light geese within the guidelines provided by the Service.

PART 22—EAGLE PERMITS

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
22.1 What is the purpose of this part?
22.2 What activities does this part apply to?
22.3 What definitions do you need to know?
22.4 Information collection requirements.

Subpart B—General Requirements

22.11 What is the relationship to other permit requirements?
22.12 What activities are illegal?

Subpart C—Eagle Permits

22.21 What are the requirements concerning scientific and exhibition purpose permits?
22.22 What are the requirements concerning permits for Indian religious purposes?
22.23 What are the requirements for permits to take depredating eagles?
22.24 Permits for falconry purposes.
22.25 What are the requirements concerning permits to take golden eagle nests?
§ 22.1

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.

Source: 39 FR 1183, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 22.1 What is the purpose of this part?

This part controls the taking, possession, and transportation within the United States of bald and golden eagles for scientific, educational, and depredation control purposes and for the religious purposes of American Indian tribes. This part also governs the transportation into or out of the United States of bald and golden eagle parts for scientific, educational, and Indian religious purposes. The import, export, purchase, sale, trade, or barter of bald and golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs is prohibited.


§ 22.2 What activities does this part apply to?

(a)(1) You can possess or transport within the United States, without a Federal permit:
   (i) Any live or dead bald eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs that were lawfully acquired before June 8, 1940; and
   (ii) Any live or dead golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs that were lawfully acquired before October 24, 1962.

(2) You may not transport into or out of the United States, import, export, purchase, sell, trade, barter, or offer for purchase, sale, trade, or barter bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs of these lawfully acquired pre-act birds. However, you may transport into or out of the United States any lawfully acquired dead bald or golden eagles, their parts, nests, or dead eagles, if you acquire a permit issued under § 22.22 of this part.

(3) No exemption from any statute or regulation will apply to any offspring of these pre-act birds.

(4) You must mark all shipments containing bald or golden eagles, alive or dead, their parts, nests, or eggs as directed in § 14.81 of this subchapter. The markings must contain the name and address of the person the shipment is going to, the name and address of the person the shipment is coming from, an accurate list of contents by species, and the number of each species.

(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 What definitions do you need to know?

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.

Export for the purpose of this part does not include the transportation of any dead bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or dead eggs out of the United States when accompanied with a valid transportation permit.

Golden eagle nest means any readily identifiable structure built, maintained or occupied by golden eagles for propagation purposes.

Import for the purpose of this part does not include the transportation of any dead bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or dead eggs into the United States when accompanied with a valid transportation permit.

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
§ 22.11 What is the relationship to other permit requirements?

You may not take, possess, or transport any bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) or any golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), or the parts, nests, or eggs of such birds, except as allowed by a valid permit issued under this part, part 13, and/or §21.22 of this subchapter, or authorized under a depredation order issued under subpart D of this part. We will accept a single application for a permit under this part and any other parts of this subchapter B if it includes all of the information required for an application under each applicable part.

(a) You do not need a permit under parts 17 and 21 of this subchapter B for any activity permitted under this part 22 with respect to bald or golden eagles or their parts, nests, or eggs.

(b) You must obtain a permit under part 21 of this subchapter for any activity that also involves migratory birds other than bald and golden eagles, and a permit under part 17 of this subchapter for any activity that also involves threatened or endangered species other than the bald eagle.

(c) If you are transporting dead bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or dead eggs into or out of the United States, you will also need a Convention on International Trade in Endangered
§ 22.12

Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) permit under part 23 of this subchapter.
[64 FR 50472, Sept. 17, 1999]

§ 22.12 What activities are illegal?

(a) You may not sell, purchase, barter, trade, import, or export, or offer for sale, purchase, barter, or trade, at any time or in any manner, any bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), or any golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), or the parts, nests, or eggs of these birds, and we will not issue a permit to authorize these acts.

(b) You may not transport into or out of the United States any live bald or golden eagle, or any live egg of those birds, and we will not issue a permit to authorize these acts.
[64 FR 50472, Sept. 17, 1999]

Subpart C—Eagle Permits

§ 22.21 What are the requirements concerning scientific and exhibition purpose permits?

We may, under the provisions of this section, issue a permit authorizing the taking, possession, transportation within the United States, or transportation into or out of the United States of lawfully possessed 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. We will not issue a permit under this section that authorizes the transportation into or out of the United States of any live bald or golden eagles, or any live eggs of these birds.

(a) How do I apply if I want a permit for scientific and exhibition purposes?

(1) You must submit applications for permits to take, possess, transport within the United States lawfully acquired live or dead bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs or dead eagles for scientific or exhibition purposes to the appropriate Regional Director—Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2.

(2) If you want a permit to transport into or out of the United States any lawfully acquired dead bald or golden eagles or their parts, nests, or dead eggs for scientific or exhibition purposes, you must submit your application to the Office of Management Authority. Your application must contain all the information necessary for the issuance of a CITES permit. You must also comply with all the requirements in part 23 of this subchapter before international travel. Mail should be addressed to: Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA, 22203.

(b) You may not transport into or out of the United States any live bald or golden eagles, or any live eggs of those birds, and we will not issue a permit to authorize these acts.
[64 FR 50472, Sept. 17, 1999]

§ 22.21 What are the requirements concerning scientific and exhibition purpose permits?

We may, under the provisions of this section, issue a permit authorizing the taking, possession, transportation within the United States, or transportation into or out of the United States of lawfully possessed 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. We will not issue a permit under this section that authorizes the transportation into or out of the United States of any live bald or golden eagles, or any live eggs of these birds.

(a) How do I apply if I want a permit for scientific and exhibition purposes?

(1) You must submit applications for permits to take, possess, transport within the United States lawfully acquired live or dead bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs or dead eagles for scientific or exhibition purposes to the appropriate Regional Director—Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2.

(2) If you want a permit to transport into or out of the United States any lawfully acquired dead bald or golden eagles or their parts, nests, or dead eggs for scientific or exhibition purposes, you must submit your application to the Office of Management Authority. Your application must contain all the information necessary for the issuance of a CITES permit. You must also comply with all the requirements in part 23 of this subchapter before international travel. Mail should be addressed to: Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA, 22203.

(b) You may not transport into or out of the United States any live bald or golden eagles, or any live egg of those birds, and we will not issue a permit to authorize these acts.
[64 FR 50472, Sept. 17, 1999]

Subpart C—Eagle Permits

§ 22.21 What are the requirements concerning scientific and exhibition purpose permits?

We may, under the provisions of this section, issue a permit authorizing the taking, possession, transportation within the United States, or transportation into or out of the United States of lawfully possessed 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. We will not issue a permit under this section that authorizes the transportation into or out of the United States of any live bald or golden eagles, or any live eggs of these birds.

(a) How do I apply if I want a permit for scientific and exhibition purposes?

(1) You must submit applications for permits to take, possess, transport within the United States lawfully acquired live or dead bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs or dead eagles for scientific or exhibition purposes to the appropriate Regional Director—Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2.

(2) If you want a permit to transport into or out of the United States any lawfully acquired dead bald or golden eagles or their parts, nests, or dead eggs for scientific or exhibition purposes, you must submit your application to the Office of Management Authority. Your application must contain all the information necessary for the issuance of a CITES permit. You must also comply with all the requirements in part 23 of this subchapter before international travel. Mail should be addressed to: Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA, 22203.

(b) You may not transport into or out of the United States any live bald or golden eagles, or any live egg of those birds, and we will not issue a permit to authorize these acts.
[64 FR 50472, Sept. 17, 1999]

Subpart C—Eagle Permits

§ 22.21 What are the requirements concerning scientific and exhibition purpose permits?

We may, under the provisions of this section, issue a permit authorizing the taking, possession, transportation within the United States, or transportation into or out of the United States of lawfully possessed 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. We will not issue a permit under this section that authorizes the transportation into or out of the United States of any live bald or golden eagles, or any live eggs of these birds.

(a) How do I apply if I want a permit for scientific and exhibition purposes?

(1) You must submit applications for permits to take, possess, transport within the United States lawfully acquired live or dead bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs or dead eagles for scientific or exhibition purposes to the appropriate Regional Director—Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2.

(2) If you want a permit to transport into or out of the United States any lawfully acquired dead bald or golden eagles or their parts, nests, or dead eggs for scientific or exhibition purposes, you must submit your application to the Office of Management Authority. Your application must contain all the information necessary for the issuance of a CITES permit. You must also comply with all the requirements in part 23 of this subchapter before international travel. Mail should be addressed to: Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA, 22203.

(b) You may not transport into or out of the United States any live bald or golden eagles, or any live egg of those birds, and we will not issue a permit to authorize these acts.
[64 FR 50472, Sept. 17, 1999]
the United States, or transport into or out of the United States bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs for scientific or exhibition purposes when we determine that the taking, possession, or transportation is compatible with the preservation of the bald eagle and golden eagle. In making this determination, we will 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 What are the requirements concerning permits for Indian religious purposes?

We will issue a permit only to members of Indian entities recognized and eligible to receive services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs listed under 25 U.S.C. 479a–1 engaged in religious activities who satisfy all the issuance criteria of this section. We may, under the provisions of this section, issue a permit authorizing the taking, possession, and transportation within the United States, or transportation into or out of the United States of lawfully acquired bald eagles or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs for Indian religious use. We will not issue a permit under this section that authorizes the transportation into or out of the United States of any live bald or golden eagles, or any live eggs of these birds.

(a) How do I apply if I want a permit for Indian religious purposes? You must submit applications for permits to take, possess, transport within the United States, or transport into or out of the United States lawfully acquired bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs for Indian religious use to the appropriate Regional Director—Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office. If you are applying for a permit to transport into or out of the United States, your application must contain all the information necessary for the issuance of a CITES permit. You must comply with all the requirements in part 23 of this subchapter before international travel. If you are applying for a permit under this section, you must contain the following 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) You must attach a certification of enrollment in an Indian tribe that is federally recognized under the Federally Recognized Tribal List Act of 1994, 25 U.S.C. 479a–1, 108 Stat. 4791 (1994). The certificate must be signed by the tribal official who is authorized to certify that an individual is a duly enrolled member of that tribe, and must include the official title of that certifying official.

(b) What are the permit conditions? In addition to the general conditions in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to take, possess, transport within the United States, or transport into or out of the United States lawfully acquired bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests or eggs for Indian religious use are subject to the following conditions:

(1) Bald or golden eagles or their parts possessed under permits issued
§ 22.23

What are the requirements for permits to take depredating eagles?

(a) How do I apply for a permit? You must submit applications for permits to take depredating bald or golden eagles to the appropriate Regional Director—Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find addresses for the appropriate Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. Your application must contain the information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter, and 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 damage; 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) What are the 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 on a permit, you must submit a report of activities conducted under the permit to the appropriate Regional Director—Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office 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 procedures. Submit applications for permits to possess and transport golden eagles for falconry purposes to the appropriate Regional Director (Attention: Migratory bird permit office). You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, and 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.

(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.
§ 22.25  What are the requirements concerning 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) How do I apply for a permit to take golden eagle nests? You must submit applications for permits to take golden eagle nests to the appropriate Regional Director—Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find addresses for the appropriate Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. We will only accept applications if you are engaged in a resource development or recovery operation, including the planning and permitting stages of an operation. Your 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 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.


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
§ 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.
(b) [Reserved]
§ 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).


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 Ministerio 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 0H3, Canada.

CHILE
Servicio Agricola y Ganadero (SAG), Ministerio de Agricultura, Santiago, Chile.

COSTA RICA
Departamento de Pesca Continental y Vida Silvestre, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia, San Jose, Costa Rica.

CYPRUS
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Nicosia, Cyprus.

ECUADOR
Departamento de Pesca Continental y Vida Silvestre, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia, San Jose, Costa Rica.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Ministerium fur Ernahrung 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 3A, 00170 Helsinki 3A, Finland.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Ministerium fur Land, Forst und Nahrungsguterwirtschaft, der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, DDR–1157 Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

GHANA
Department of Game and Wildlife, P.O. Box M 296, 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.
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.
§ 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 wildlife or plant in appendix III, a valid foreign certificate of origin or foreign re-export certificate 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.

(iii) In order to import into the United States any wildlife or plant listed in appendix I, II or III, a United States export permit or re-export certificate, issued pursuant to §23.15, must be obtained prior to such exportation or re-exportation.

(b) Appendix III. (i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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 is 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 23 also meets the application requirements in part 17.

(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 part 23 must be met. A single application meeting the application requirements in part 23...
§23.15

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

will also meet the application requirements in part 23.

(c) Application requirements for permits or certificates to import, export or reexport 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. Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who wishes to get such a permit or certificate submits an application under this section to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (Attention: Office of Management Authority), 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA 22203 by any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who wishes to get a permit for the activity. The Service provides Form 3-200 for the application to which as much of the following information relating to the purpose of the permit or certificate must be attached.

(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;
§ 23.15

(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, 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.

(g) Information collection requirements. The Office of Management and Budget approved the information collection requirements contained in this part 23 under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned OMB Control Number 1018-0093. The Service may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. We are collecting this information to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications. We will use this information 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. You must respond to obtain or retain a permit. We estimate the public reporting burden for these reporting requirements to vary from 20 minutes to 2 hours per response, with an average of 1 hour per response, including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the forms. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of these reporting requirements to the Service Information Collection Control Officer, MS–222 ARLSQ, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018-0093), Washington, DC 20603.

§ 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major group</th>
<th>Subgroups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mammals ..........</td>
<td>Orders, in taxonomic sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds ............</td>
<td>Orders, in taxonomic sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reptiles ..........</td>
<td>Orders, in taxonomic sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibians .......</td>
<td>Orders, in taxonomic sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishes ...........</td>
<td>Orders, in taxonomic sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molluscs ..........</td>
<td>Classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthropods .......</td>
<td>Classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants ...........</td>
<td>Families, in alphabetical sequence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 publica-

tion 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) Subject to the regulations of this part are all living or dead animals or plants in Appendix I, II or III, and all their readily recognizable parts and derivatives except for specified parts or derivatives of particular Appendix III animal species as excluded in the particular listing and the following categorically excluded or exempted parts or derivatives of certain plants:

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 (other than the seeds of Mexican Cactaceae originating from Mexico, which are included in the Appendices), spores, pollen (including pollinia), and artificially propagated cut flowers; and

3. For artificially propagated hybrids of Appendix I plants: seeds and pollen (including pollinia) and cut flowers; and

4. For artificially propagated or naturalized Appendix II Cactaceae species: fruits and their parts and derivatives; for Opuntia subgenus Opuntia species, separate stem joints (pads) and their parts and derivatives.

5. For Orchidaceae species: in Appendix I, seedling or tissue cultures obtained in vitro, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers; in Appendix II, for artificially propagated Vanilla species, the 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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>First Listing Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLASS MAMMALIA:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Monotremata:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaglossus spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Dasyuromorphia:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sminthopsis longicaudata</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. psammophila</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thylacinus cynocephalus</td>
<td></td>
<td>I p</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Peramelemorphia:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaoeropus ecaudatus</td>
<td></td>
<td>I p</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrotis lagotis</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. leucura</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perameles bougainville</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Diprotodontia:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettongia spp. (except species listed below)</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>6/28/79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. lesueur</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pteropus spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. rouxii</td>
<td></td>
<td>I p</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. sprucei</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. salvator</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. phaeocephalus</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. mariannus</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Scandentia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tupaiidae spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Chiroptera:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acerodon spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. rogersii</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pteropus spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II).</td>
<td></td>
<td>I p</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. rouxii</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. salvator</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. phaeocephalus</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. mariannus</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Primates (formerly including order Scandentia, above):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All species of primates except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alouatta spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atelidea</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ateles geoffroyi</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. seniculus</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. geoffroyi</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avahi spp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachyteles arachnoides</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callimico goeldii</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callicercus austral</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. flaviceps</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cebus capucinus</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercocebus galeritus</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/18/90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceropithecus diana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheirogaleus spp.</td>
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<td>Chiropterus albicaudatus</td>
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### Footnotes
- All monkeys, apes, etc. not listed below.
- First listing date (month/day/year).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Cebus</em></td>
<td>Aye-aye</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Daubentonia madagascariensis</em></td>
<td>Aye-aye</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Eulemur spp.</em></td>
<td>Lemurs</td>
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<td><em>Gorilla gorilla</em></td>
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<td><em>Hapalemur spp.</em></td>
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<td><em>Hylobates spp.</em></td>
<td>Gibbons, Siamang</td>
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<td><em>Indri spp.</em></td>
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<td><em>Lagothryx flavicuclata</em></td>
<td>Yellow-tailed woolly monkey</td>
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<td><em>Lemur spp.</em></td>
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<td><em>Leonotisflavus</em> (= <em>Leontideus</em>)</td>
<td>Golden lion tamarins</td>
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<td>Sportive lemur, Weasel lemur</td>
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<td><em>Loris tardigradus</em></td>
<td>slender lorises</td>
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<td>Lion-tailed macaque</td>
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<td>Barbary ape</td>
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<td>Mandrill</td>
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<td><em>N. larvatus</em></td>
<td>Proboscis monkey</td>
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<td><em>Nycticebus coucang</em></td>
<td>slow lorises</td>
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<td>Chimpanzees, Bonobo</td>
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<td><em>Papio</em> (see <em>Mandrillus</em>)</td>
<td>Fork-marked mouse lemurs</td>
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<td><em>Pongo pygmaeus</em></td>
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<td><em>Presbytis entellus</em> (see <em>Semnopithecus entellus</em>)</td>
<td>Long-tailed langur, Mentawai leaf monkey</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>P. pileata</em> (see <em>Trachypithecus pileatus</em>)</td>
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<td><em>P. potenzi</em></td>
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<td><em>Presbytis</em> (other species) (see <em>Trachypithecus</em>)</td>
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<td><em>Procolobus badius</em> gordonorum</td>
<td>Uhehe red colobus</td>
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<td><em>P. demidovii kirkii</em> (= <em>C. badius kirkii</em>)</td>
<td>Tana River red colobus</td>
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<td><em>P. verus</em></td>
<td>Olive colobus</td>
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<td>Sifakas</td>
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<td><em>Pygathrix (=<em>Rhinopithecus</em>) spp.</em></td>
<td><em>Red-backed squirrel monkey</em></td>
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<td><em>P. pileatus</em></td>
<td>Snub-nosed langurs</td>
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<td><em>P. pileatus</em></td>
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<td><em>P. pileatus</em> (see Order Scandentia, above)</td>
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<td><em>Pongo pygmaeus</em></td>
<td>Lemurs</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td><strong>Order Xeniarchida</strong>:</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Bradytus variagatus</em> (=<em>boliviensis</em> or <em>griseus</em>)</td>
<td>Three-toed sloth</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cabassous centralis</em></td>
<td>Five-toed armadillo</td>
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<td>10/28/76</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>C. tatouy</em> (=<em>gymnurus</em>)</td>
<td>Naked-tailed armadillo</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Chaetophractus nationi</em> (subject to a zero export quota)</td>
<td>Hairy armadillo</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Choloepus hoffmanni</em></td>
<td>Two-toed sloth</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Myslocopha tridactyla</em></td>
<td>Giant anteater</td>
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<td><em>Prionodon maximus</em> (=<em>giganteus</em>)</td>
<td>Giant armadillo</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Tamandua tetradactyla</em> (= <em>T. mexicana</em>)</td>
<td>Tamandua, Collared anteater</td>
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<td><em>Order Pholidota</em>:</td>
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<td><em>Manis spp.</em></td>
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<td><em>Order Lagomorpha</em>:</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Caprolagus hispidus</em></td>
<td>Hispid hare, Assam rabbit</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Romerolagus diazi</em></td>
<td>Mexican volcano rabbit</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td><em>Order Rodentia</em>:</td>
<td>Rodents</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Agouti (=<em>Cuniculus</em>) pacia</em></td>
<td>Greater pacas, Spotted cavy</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>4/13/87</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Anomalurus beecrofti</em></td>
<td>Beecroft’s scaly-tailed flying squirrel</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>2/26/76</td>
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### Order Carnivora:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>First listing date (month/year)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. derbianus</td>
<td>Lord Derby’s scaly-tailed flying squirrel</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. peli</td>
<td>Pel’s scaly-tailed flying squirrel</td>
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<td>Chinchilla spp. (populations of South America, except domesticated specimens)</td>
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<td>Cynomys mexicanus</td>
<td>Mexican prairie dog</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dasypus novemcinctus</td>
<td>Common agouti</td>
<td>III (Honduras)</td>
<td>4/13/87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Euphractus asio</td>
<td>African palm squirrel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hystriciscus timorensis</td>
<td>Crested porcupine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Icterus macrotis</td>
<td>Long-eared pygmy flying squirrel</td>
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<td>Lepus conditor</td>
<td>Australian stick-nest rat</td>
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<td>Marmota caudata</td>
<td>Long-tailed marmot</td>
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<td>3/16/89</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. himalayana</td>
<td>Himalayan marmot</td>
<td>III (India)</td>
<td>3/16/89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pseudomys praeconis</td>
<td>Dwarf spiny mouse</td>
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<td>Rasulus spp.</td>
<td>Emperor penguin</td>
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<td>Sciurus deppei</td>
<td>Javanese ground squirrel</td>
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<td>Sphyiggurus (= Coendou) mexicanus</td>
<td>Middle American prehensile-tailed porcupine, Coendou</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. (= Coendou) spinosus</td>
<td>Prehensile-tailed porcupine</td>
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<td>Xenomys mydales</td>
<td>False water rat</td>
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<td>Zyzymys pedunculatus</td>
<td>Australian native mouse, McDonnell Range rock rat</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>All whales, porpoises, and dolphins</em></td>
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### Order Cetacea:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balaena mysticetus</td>
<td>Bowhead whale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balaenoptera acutorostrata (all populations except that of West Greenland: entry into force as App. I on 1/1/86)</td>
<td>Humpback whale</td>
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<td>6/28/79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balaenoptera physalus</td>
<td>Fin whale</td>
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<td>Berardius spp.</td>
<td>Beaked whales</td>
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<td>Caperea marginata (entry into force as App. I on 1/1/86)</td>
<td>Pygmy right whale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eschrichtius robustus (= glaucus)</td>
<td>Gray whale</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Eubalaena (= Balaena) spp.</td>
<td>Bottle-nosed whales</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lipotes vexillifer</td>
<td>Humpbacked dolphins</td>
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<td>6/28/79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Megaptera novaeangliae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monodon monoceros</td>
<td>Narwhal</td>
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<td>Neophocaena phocaenoides</td>
<td>Finless porpoise</td>
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<td>Physeter catodon (= macrocephalus)</td>
<td>Gulf of California harbor porpoise, Cochita</td>
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<td>Phylodelphis coelestis</td>
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<td>Phylodelphis monoecus</td>
<td>Giant panda</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>3/16/84</td>
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<td>Pinnipedia</td>
<td>Lesser panda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pontoporia (= Stenodelphis) blainvillei</td>
<td>West African “clawless” otter</td>
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<td>Sotalia spp.</td>
<td>La Plata River dolphin</td>
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<td>Sousa spp.</td>
<td>Humpbacked dolphins</td>
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### Order Carnivora:

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<tr>
<td>Acinonyx jubatus</td>
<td>Cheetah</td>
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<td>Alouatta palliata</td>
<td>Giant panda</td>
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<td>3/16/84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alouatta seniculus</td>
<td>Lesser panda</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Aonyx cinereus (= microdon) (populations of Cameroon and Nigeria)</td>
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<td>Arctictis binturong</td>
<td>Binturong</td>
<td>III (India)</td>
<td>3/16/89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bassariscus astutus</td>
<td>Bushy-tailed olingo</td>
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<td>Bassariscus sumichrasti</td>
<td>Cacomistle</td>
<td>III (Costa Rica)</td>
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<td>Canis aureus</td>
<td>Golden jackal</td>
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<td>3/16/89</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Gray wolf</td>
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<td>2/4/77</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. lupus (India, Pakistan, Bhutan, and Nepal populations)</td>
<td>Gray wolf</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. lupus crassodon</td>
<td>Gray wolf, Vancouver Island gray wolf</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. lupus irroratus</td>
<td>Gray wolf, Rocky Mountain gray wolf</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. lupus monedula</td>
<td>Gray wolf</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Species</td>
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<td>C. lyurus pallipes</td>
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<td>Caracal (=Felis) caracal (Asian population)</td>
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<td>Cercopsis thomsoni</td>
<td>Crab-eating fox</td>
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<td>6/11/92</td>
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<td>Chrysocyon brachyurus</td>
<td>Mamed wolf</td>
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<td>Humboldts hog-nosed skunk</td>
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<td>6/28/79</td>
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<td>Cuon alpinus</td>
<td>Otter</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Cynogale bennettii</td>
<td>Cheetah</td>
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<td>Dusicyon thous (see Cercopsis thomsoni)</td>
<td>Tayra</td>
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<td>F. nigripes</td>
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<td>Fossa fossa (=fossa)</td>
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<td>Galictis vittata (=allamandii)</td>
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<td>Herpailurus (=Felis) yaguarondi (North and Central American populations)</td>
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<td>H. yaguarondi (South American populations)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herpestes brachyurus fusca (=H. fusca)</td>
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<td>Hyaena (see Parahyaena)</td>
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<td>L. pardalis milts</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. rufus (=Felis rufa) escuinapae</td>
<td>Mexican bobcat</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. rufus (=Felis rufa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. tigrinus oncilla</td>
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<td>L. pardalis mitis</td>
<td>Brazilian ocelot</td>
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<td>L. pardinus (=Felis pardina)</td>
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<td>L. provacox</td>
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<td>L. wiedii nicaraguae</td>
<td>Margay</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>European river otter</td>
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<td>L. tigrinus oncilla</td>
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<td>Spanish lynx, Iberian lynx</td>
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<td>M. emerita berghanae</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. kathiah</td>
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<td>Siberian weasel</td>
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<td>III (Honduras)</td>
<td>4/13/87</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. nasua solitaria</td>
<td>Coatimundi</td>
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<td>7/16/76</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Clouded leopard</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neofelis nebuleus (=Puma)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neofelis geoffroyi</td>
<td>Geoffroy's cat</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neofelis geoffroyi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oryctolagus (=Felis) geoffroyi</td>
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<td>Yellow-throated marten</td>
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<td>M. kathiah</td>
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<td>M. nigripes</td>
<td>Black-footed ferret</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. sibirica</td>
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<td>4/13/87</td>
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<td>N. nasua solitaria</td>
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<td>7/16/76</td>
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<td>Neofelis nebuleus (=Puma)</td>
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<td>Geoffroy's cat</td>
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<td>Masked palm civet</td>
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<td>3/16/89</td>
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<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>First listing date (month/day/year)</td>
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<td>Panthera leo persica</td>
<td>Asian lion, Indian lion</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. onca</td>
<td>Jaguar</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>P. pardus</td>
<td>Leopard</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>P. tigris</td>
<td>Tiger</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>P. uncia (see Uncia uncia)</td>
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<td>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</td>
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<td>3/16/89</td>
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<td>P. jerdoni</td>
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<td>Brown hyaena</td>
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<td>Marbled cat</td>
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<td>Potos flavus</td>
<td>Kinkajou</td>
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<td>Pinnipedia:</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Order Pinnipedia:</td>
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<td>Ursus americanus (all populations of Bhutan, Mongolia, and China except subspecies with earlier date).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ursus arctos (all populations of Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, and the former USSR, except populations and subspecies listed in App. I).</td>
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<td>Ursus arctos (Italian population)</td>
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<td>Ursus arctos isabellinus</td>
<td>European brown bear</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/29/83</td>
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<td>Ursus arctos nelsoni</td>
<td>Brown bear, Grizzly bear</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ursus arctos (all populations of Bhutan, Mongolia, and China except subspecies with earlier date).</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Viverra indica</td>
<td>Lesser oriental civet</td>
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<td>V. vulpes griffithii</td>
<td>Griffith’s red fox</td>
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<td>3/16/89</td>
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<td>V. vulpes montana</td>
<td>Montane red fox</td>
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<td>3/16/89</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. vulpes pusillus (= leucopus)</td>
<td>Little red fox</td>
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<td>3/16/89</td>
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<td>V. (=Fennecus) daf</td>
<td>Fennec fox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panthera tigris przewalskii</td>
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<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>First listing date (month/day/year)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loxodonta africana (except populations of Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe).</td>
<td>African elephant</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. africana (only the populations of Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe, to allow: 1) export of hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes; 2) export of live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations (Namibia for non-commercial purposes only); 3) export of hides (Zimbabwe only); 4) export of leather goods and ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes (Zimbabwe only). No international trade in ivory is permitted before 18 months after the transfer to Appendix II comes into effect (i.e., March 18, 1999). Thereafter, under experimental quotas for raw ivory not exceeding 25.3 tons (Botswana), 13.8 tons (Namibia) and 20 tons (Zimbabwe), raw ivory may be exported only to Japan, subject to the conditions established in Decision of the Conference of the Parties regarding ivory No. 10.1. Specimens not meeting any of the above conditions shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly).</td>
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<td>B. gaurus....................................................................</td>
<td>Seladang, Gaur</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. frontalis (see B. gaurus)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bison bison athabascae ....................................................................</td>
<td>Wood bison</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blastocerus dichotomus....................................................................</td>
<td>Marsh deer</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bos frontalis (see B. frontalis)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boocercus (see Tragelaphus)..............................................................</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Order Sirenia:</td>
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<td>Dugong dugon (except for Australian population) ..................................</td>
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<td>D. dugon (Australian population) ..................................................</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Trichechus inunguis .....................................................................</td>
<td>South American manatee, Amazone manatee.</td>
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<td>T. manatus .................................................................................</td>
<td>West Indian manatee</td>
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<td>T. senegalensis .........................................................................</td>
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<td>Northern white rhinoceros</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>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) ........................................................................</td>
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<td>Dicerorhinus (=Didemocerus) sumatrensis ...........................................</td>
<td>Sumatran rhinoceros</td>
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<td>Dicerorhinus bicornis ......................................................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equus africanus (=E. asinus) ......................................................</td>
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<td>E. grevy .....................................................................................</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. hemionus (except subspecies listed below) ......................................</td>
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<td>E. zebra zebra ...........................................................................</td>
<td>Cape mountain zebra</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Rhinocerotidae spp. (all species and populations in the family except those in App. II or with earlier date in App. II) ..................................................................................</td>
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<td>Javan rhinoceros</td>
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<td>R. unicornis ...............................................................................</td>
<td>Great Indian one-horned rhinoceros</td>
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<td>Babirusa</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Bison bison athabascae ..................................................................</td>
<td>Wood bison</td>
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<td>Boocercus (see Tragelaphus) ................................................................</td>
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<td>Bos frontalis (see B. frontalis) ...................................................</td>
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<td>B. gaurus ...............................................................................</td>
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<td>B. grunniens (see B. mutus)</td>
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<td>B. mutus (excluding domestic forms)</td>
<td>Koupree</td>
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<td>B. (=Narabov) sauveli</td>
<td>Water buffalo</td>
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<td>B. (=Anoa) mindorensis</td>
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<td>B. (=Anoa) quarlesi</td>
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<td>Buddoceras taxicolor</td>
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<td>Capra falconeri</td>
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<td>Capricornis sumatraensis (see Naemorhedus sumatraensis)</td>
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<td>Catagonus wageneri</td>
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<td>Cephalophus dorsalis</td>
<td>Bay duiker</td>
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<td>C. jentinki</td>
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<td>C. monticola</td>
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<td>C. ogilbyi</td>
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<td>C. sylvicultor</td>
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<td>C. zebra</td>
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<td>Cerbus dama mesopotamicus (see Dama mesopotamica)</td>
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<td>C. duvaucelli</td>
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<td>C. elaphus barbatus</td>
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<td>C. elaphus hunglu</td>
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<td>C. eldi</td>
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<td>C. porcinus (see Axis porcinus)</td>
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<td>Bontebok</td>
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<td>Gazella cuvieri (=G. gazella cuvier)</td>
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<td>G. dama</td>
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<td>G. leptoceros</td>
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<td>Mazama americana cerasina</td>
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<td>Giant muntjac</td>
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<td>Moschus spp. (all except populations in App. I)</td>
<td>Musk deer</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td>Moschus spp. (populations of Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan)</td>
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<td>N. caudatus</td>
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<td>Onocorhynchus taimen (=O. taimen)</td>
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<td>O. leucoryx</td>
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<td>Ovis ammon (except subspecies listed below)</td>
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<td>O. canadensis (Mexican population)</td>
<td>Mexican bighorn sheep</td>
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<td>O. orientalis ophion</td>
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<td>O. vignei vignei</td>
<td>Shapo</td>
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<td>Oostoceros bezoaricus</td>
<td>Pampas deer</td>
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<td>Pantholops hodgsonii</td>
<td>Tibetan antelope</td>
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<td>Pecari tajacu (except populations of the United States and Mexico)</td>
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<td>Pseudois nghetinhensis</td>
<td>Vu Quang ox</td>
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<td>2/16/95</td>
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<td>Appendix</td>
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<td>P. puda (=P. pudu)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rupicapra pyrenaica (=rupicapra) ornata</td>
<td>Apennian chamois</td>
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<td>Saiga tatarica</td>
<td>Saiga antelope</td>
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<td>Sus salvanius</td>
<td>Pygmy hog</td>
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<td>Tayassu pecari</td>
<td>White-tipped peccary</td>
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<td>10/2/87</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. tajacu (see Pecari tajacu)</td>
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<td>Tetracerus quadricornis</td>
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<td>Tragelaphus (=Taurotragus) eurycerus</td>
<td>Bongo antelope</td>
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<td>T. speki</td>
<td>Sitatunga antelope</td>
<td>III (Ghana)</td>
<td>2/26/76</td>
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<td>Vicugna vicugna (except populations listed below, under the conditions specified).</td>
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<td>V. vicugna [Argentina: wild populations of the Province of Jujuy and the semi-captive populations of the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan (export limited to wool sheared from live animals and to cloth and items made thereof, including luxury handicrafts and knitted articles; the reverse side of cloth and cloth products must bear the logo adopted by countries signatory to the Convenio para la Conservacion y Manejo de la Vicuna and the words, “VICUNA-ARGENTINA”; all specimens not meeting any of the above conditions shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)].</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. vicugna [Bolivia: populations of the Conservation Units of Mauri-Desaguadero, Ulla Ulla and Lipez-Chiceras (export limited to wool sheared from live animals and to cloth and items made thereof, including luxury handicrafts and knitted articles, but with a zero annual export quota; the reverse side of cloth and cloth products must bear the logo adopted by countries signatory to the Convenio para la Conservacion y Manejo de la Vicuna and the words, “VICUNA-BOLIVIA”; all specimens not meeting any of the above conditions shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)].</td>
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<td>V. vicugna [Chile: populations of Paranicota Province, 1a. Region of Tarapaca (export limited to wool sheared from live animals and to cloth and items made thereof, including luxury handicrafts and knitted articles; the reverse side of cloth and cloth products must bear the logo adopted by countries signatory to the Convenio para la Conservacion y Manejo de la Vicuna and the words, “VICUNA-CHILE”; all specimens not meeting any of the above conditions shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)].</td>
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<td>V. vicugna [Peru: all populations (export limited to the stock of 3249 kg. extant in November, 1994, to wool sheared from live animals, and to cloth and items made thereof, including luxury handicrafts and knitted articles; the reverse side of cloth and cloth products must bear the logo adopted by countries signatory to the Convenio para la Conservacion y Manejo de la Vicuna and the words, “VICUNA-PERU-ARTESANIA”; all specimens not meeting any of the above conditions shall be deemed to be species included in Appendix I and the trade in them shall be regulated accordingly)].</td>
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### Species

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<th>Common name</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>First listing date (month/day/year)</th>
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<td>A. penelope</td>
<td>European wigeon</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. oustaleti (= A. platyrhynchos oustaleti)</td>
<td>Marianas mallard</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. nesiotis (see A. aucklandica)</td>
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<td>A. crecca</td>
<td>Green-winged teal</td>
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<td>2/26/76</td>
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<td>A. clypeata</td>
<td>Northern shoveler</td>
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<td>2/26/76</td>
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<td>A. crecca</td>
<td>Green-winged teal</td>
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<td>2/26/76</td>
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<td>A. formosa</td>
<td>Baikal teal</td>
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<td>6/11/92</td>
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<td>A. laysanensis (= A. platyrhynchos laysanensis)</td>
<td>Laysan duck</td>
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<td>A. wallacei (see A. aucklandica)</td>
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<td>A. australis</td>
<td>European wigeon</td>
<td>III (Ghana)</td>
<td>2/26/76</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Classes and Orders

**CLASS AVES: BIRDS:**

**Order Struthioniformes:**

- Struthio camelus (populations of Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sudan).

**Order Rhinocerosiformes:**

- Rhei:
  - Greater rhea, Common rhea
  - Lesser rhea

**Order Pelecaniformes:**

- Tachyspherus:
  - Dalmatian pelican

**Order Sphenisciformes:**

- Spheniscus demersus
- S. humboldti

**Order Podicipediformes:**

- Podilymbus podiceps

**Order Procellariiformes:**

- Puffinus:
  - Northern fulmar

**Order Charadriiformes:**

- Calidris:
  - Sanderling
  - Broad-billed sandpiper

**Order Accipitriformes:**

- Milvus:
  - Honey buzzard

**Order Ciconiiformes:**

- Ardea:
  - Great egret
  - Intermediate egret

**Order Gruiformes:**

- Grus:
  - Pink-footed goose

**Order Phasianiformes:**

- Phasianus:
  - Red junglefowl

**Order Anseriformes:**

- Anas:
  - Mallard

**Order Anseriformes:**

- Anser:
  - White-fronted goose

**Order Cassidae:**

- Pinnixa:
  - Common knot

**Order Charadriiformes:**

- Scolopax:
  - Greater yellowlegs

**Order Gruiformes:**

- Capella:
  - Redshank

**Order Carinidae:**

- Chimaera:
  - White-throated dipper

**Order Ardeidae:**

- Ardea:
  - Little egret

**Order Alcedinidae:**

- Alcedo:
  - Great blue heron

**Order Gruiformes:**

- Gavia:
  - Great northern diver

**Order Podicipediformes:**

- Podiceps:
  - Common goldeneye

**Order Podicipediformes:**

- Nycticorax:
  - Black-capped cormorant

**Order Ciconiiformes:**

- Ardea:
  - Night heron

**Order Gruiformes:**

- Numida:
  - Crested sandgrouse

**Order Anseriformes:**

- Anas:
  - Northern pintail

**Order Charadriiformes:**

- Calidris:
  - Common ringed plover

**Order Podicipediformes:**

- Podiceps:
  - Great crested grebe

**Order Podicipediformes:**

- Nycticorax:
  - Black-capped cormorant

**Order Charadriiformes:**

- Calidris:
  - Greater yellowlegs

**Order Podicipediformes:**

- Podiceps:
  - Common goldeneye

**Order Gruiformes:**

- Grus:
  - Pink-footed goose

**Order Podicipediformes:**

- Podiceps:
  - Great crested grebe

**Order Charadriiformes:**

- Calidris:
  - Common ringed plover

**Order Podicipediformes:**

- Podiceps:
  - Common goldeneye

**Order Gruiformes:**

- Grus:
  - Pink-footed goose

**Order Podicipediformes:**

- Podiceps:
  - Great crested grebe

**Order Charadriiformes:**

- Calidris:
  - Common ringed plover
<table>
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<th>First listing date (month/year)</th>
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<td>Aythya nyroca</td>
<td>White-eyed pochard</td>
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<td>Branta canadensis leucopareia</td>
<td>Aleutian Canada goose</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>B. ruficollis</td>
<td>Red-breasted goose</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>B. (=Nesochen) sandvicensis</td>
<td>Hawaiian goose, Nene</td>
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<td>Carina moschata</td>
<td>Muscovy duck</td>
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<td>C. scutulata</td>
<td>White-winged duck</td>
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<td>Coscoroba swan</td>
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<td>Cygnus melancoryphus</td>
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<td>Dendrocygna arborea</td>
<td>Cuban tree duck, West Indian whistling-duck</td>
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<td>D. bicolor (=fulva)</td>
<td>Fulvous whistling-duck</td>
<td>III (Ghana and Honduras)</td>
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<td>African pygmy goose</td>
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<td>Pernette hartlaubi</td>
<td>Hartlaub’s duck</td>
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<td>Rhodonessa caryophylacea</td>
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<td>Sarcidornis melanotos</td>
<td>Comb duck</td>
<td>II</td>
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</table>

Order Galliformes:

All species except those in App. I, or with earlier date in App. II, and except Cathartidae species not specifically listed below.

Acipitriniidae spp. (all South American populations)...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>First listing date (month/year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. adaherti (=A. heliaca adaherti)</td>
<td>Northern goshawk</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. chrysaetos</td>
<td>Gundiach's hawk</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. heliaca</td>
<td>European sparrow hawk</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegypius monachus</td>
<td>European black vulture, Cinerous vulture</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II. and except Cathartidae species not specifically listed below.

Aquila spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II)...

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<th>First listing date (month/year)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. adaherti (=A. heliaca adaherti)</td>
<td>Imperial eagle</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. chrysaetos</td>
<td>Golden eagle</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. heliaca</td>
<td>Imperial eagle</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. vanellus</td>
<td>Cuban hood-billed kite</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. arubensis</td>
<td>Snipe-eagles</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. cayennensis</td>
<td>Harriers</td>
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<td>2/4/77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falciniidae spp. (all species in family except those in App. I)</td>
<td>Falcons, Caracaras</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falco aranu</td>
<td>Seychelles kestrel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. albigula</td>
<td>Laggar falcon</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. aurantia</td>
<td>Aldabra kestrel</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. cairina</td>
<td>Barbary falcon</td>
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<td>F. cinnamomeus</td>
<td>Peregrine falcon</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>F. punctatus</td>
<td>Maunus kestrel</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. rusticolus</td>
<td>Gyr falcon</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gymnogyps californianus</td>
<td>California condor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gypaetus barbatus</td>
<td>Lammergeier</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
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<td>Gyps fulvus</td>
<td>Griffon vulture</td>
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<td>2/4/77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haliaeetus spp. (except species in App. I)</td>
<td>Sea-eagles, Fish-eagles</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. albicilla (except subspecies listed below)</td>
<td>White-tailed eagle</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. albicilla greenlandicus</td>
<td>Greenland white-tailed sea-eagle</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. leucocephalus (except subspecies listed below)</td>
<td>Bald eagle</td>
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<tr>
<td>H. leucocephalus leucocephalus</td>
<td>Southern bald eagle</td>
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<td>Harpia harpyja</td>
<td>Harpy eagle</td>
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<td>Harpyopsis novaeguineae</td>
<td>New Guinea harpy eagle</td>
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<td>Milvus milvus</td>
<td>Red kite</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pandion haliaetus</td>
<td>Osprey</td>
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<td>Pticerophaga jefferyi</td>
<td>Monkey-eating eagle</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sagittarius serpentarius</td>
<td>Secretary bird</td>
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<td>2/26/76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarcoramphus papa</td>
<td>King vulture</td>
<td>III (Honduras)</td>
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<td>Vultur gryphus</td>
<td>Andean condor</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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Order Galliformes:

Aburria (see Pipile)

Agelastes melasagnoles

Agriocharis ocellata

White-breasted guineafowl III (Ghana) | 2/26/76

Ocellated turkey III (Ginnie and mala) | 4/23/81
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>First listing date (month/day/year)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arborophila orientalis (=brunneopictus)</td>
<td>Bar-backed partridge, Bare-throated tree-partridge.</td>
<td>III (Malaysia)</td>
<td>11/13/86</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. (=Tropophasian) charltoni</td>
<td>Scaly-breasted partridge, Chestnut-breasted tree-partridge.</td>
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<td>11/13/86</td>
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<td>Argusianus argus</td>
<td>Great argus pheasant</td>
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<td>Calopexus coulina</td>
<td>Ferruginous wood-partridge</td>
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<td>11/13/86</td>
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<td>Calurus virginiensis nigrydwy</td>
<td>Masked bobwhite</td>
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<td>Crax alberti</td>
<td>Blue-knobbled curassaw</td>
<td>III (Colombia)</td>
<td>9/21/88</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. blumenbachii</td>
<td>Red-knobbled curassaw</td>
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<td>C. daubentoni</td>
<td>Yellow-knobbled curassaw</td>
<td>III (Colombia)</td>
<td>9/21/88</td>
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<td>C. globula</td>
<td>Wattled curassaw</td>
<td>III (Colombia)</td>
<td>9/21/88</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. mitu mitu (see Mitu mitu mitu)</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. rubra</td>
<td>Great curassaw</td>
<td>III (Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras).</td>
<td>10/28/76</td>
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<td>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</td>
<td>White-eared pheasant</td>
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<td>C. harmani (=C. crossoptilon harmani)</td>
<td>Elwes’s eared pheasant</td>
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<td>C. mantichnum</td>
<td>Brown-eared pheasant</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gallus sonorali</td>
<td>Gray jungle fowl</td>
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<td>Ithaginis crountus</td>
<td>Bleed pheasant</td>
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<td>Laphophorus impejanus</td>
<td>Himalayan monal</td>
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<td>L. houyi</td>
<td>Chinese monal</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. solerani</td>
<td>Solater’s monal</td>
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<td>Laphura edwardsi</td>
<td>Edward’s pheasant</td>
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<td>L. erythrophthalma</td>
<td>Crestless fireback</td>
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<td>L. ignita</td>
<td>Crested fireback</td>
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<td>L. imperialis</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. swinhoii</td>
<td>Swinhoe’s pheasant</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Macrocephalon maleo</td>
<td>Maleo megapode</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Melanophasian nigra</td>
<td>Black wood-partridge</td>
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<td>11/13/86</td>
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<td>Mitu mitu mitu</td>
<td>Mittu, Razor-billed curassow</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oreophasian derbianus</td>
<td>Horned guan</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Ornalis vetula</td>
<td>Plain chachalaca</td>
<td>III (Guatemala, Honduras).</td>
<td>4/23/81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pauxi pauxi</td>
<td>Northern helmeted curassow</td>
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<td>Pavo muticus</td>
<td>Green peafowl</td>
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<td>2/4/77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penelope apicollinis</td>
<td>White-winged guan</td>
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<td>6/6/81</td>
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<td>Penelopea nigra</td>
<td>Northern crested guan</td>
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<td>Pigeon jacobina</td>
<td>Black chachalaca, Highland guan</td>
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<td>P. p. pipile</td>
<td>Black-fronted piping-guan</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</td>
<td>Trinidad white-headed curassow</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. emphanum</td>
<td>Gray peacock-pheasant</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. germanii</td>
<td>Palawan peacock-pheasant</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. Tristramianum</td>
<td>German’s peacock-pheasant</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. malacense</td>
<td>Rothschild’s peacock-pheasant, Mountain peacock-pheasant.</td>
<td>III (Malaysia)</td>
<td>11/13/86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. scheieiemacheni (=P. malacense scheieiemacheni)</td>
<td>Bornean peacock-pheasant</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rheinardia ignotata (=R. nigrescens)</td>
<td>Rheinard’s crested argus, Crested argus pheasant.</td>
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<td>11/13/86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhinothera longirostris</td>
<td>Long-billed wood-partridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rolius roulous</td>
<td>Crested wood-partridge, Roufoul, Green-winged wood partridge.</td>
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<td>Symaticus elliot</td>
<td>Elliot’s pheasant</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>S. humiae</td>
<td>Bar-tailed pheasant</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. mikado</td>
<td>Mikado pheasant</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trogophasian caspius</td>
<td>Caspian snowcock</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. Tibetianus</td>
<td>Tibetan snowcock</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. bythi</td>
<td>Byth’s tragoon</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. caboi</td>
<td>Caboe’s tragoon</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. melanocephatus</td>
<td>Western tragoon</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. sativa</td>
<td>Satyr tragoon</td>
<td>III (Nepal)</td>
<td>11/16/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tympanuchus cupido atwateri</td>
<td>Atwater’s greater pheasant chicken</td>
<td>I</td>
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</table>

Order Gruiformes:
- Anthropoidea (see Grus)
- Ardeotis nigriceps Great Indian bustard
### § 23.23 50 CFR Ch. I (10-1-00 Edition)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Balearica regulorum</em></td>
<td>Crowned crane</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Chlamydotis undulata</em></td>
<td>Hibou barbadois</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Chonos</em> (see <em>Ardeotis</em>)</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Eupodotis bengalensis</em></td>
<td>Bengal florican</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gallicolumba sylvestris</em></td>
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<td><em>Gruidae spp.</em> (all species and subspecies except those in App. I and those with earlier date in App. II).</td>
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<td><em>G. americana</em></td>
<td>Whooping Crane</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>G. canadensis nesiotis</em></td>
<td>Cuba sandhill crane</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td><em>G. canadensis pratensis</em></td>
<td>Florida sandhill crane</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td><em>G. canadensis pulla</em></td>
<td>Mississippi sandhill crane</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td><em>G. japonensis</em></td>
<td>Manchurian crane</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>G. leucogaster</em></td>
<td>Siberian white crane</td>
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<td><em>G. manchurica</em></td>
<td>Hooded crane</td>
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<td><em>G. nigricollis</em></td>
<td>Black-necked crane</td>
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<td><em>G. nippho</em></td>
<td>White-naped crane</td>
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<td>Demoiselle crane</td>
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<td>7/29/83</td>
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<td><em>Houbaropsis</em> (see <em>Eupodotis</em>)</td>
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<td>&gt;&gt; O. torda</td>
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<td><em>Rynchotus jubatus</em></td>
<td>Kagu</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td><em>Tricholimnas sylvestris</em> (see <em>Gallicolumba sylvestris</em>)</td>
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### Order Charadriiformes:

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<th>Common name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Burhinus bistriatus</em></td>
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<td><em>Larus relictus</em></td>
<td>Relict gull</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Numenius borealis</em></td>
<td>Eskimo curlew</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>N. lerenstis</em></td>
<td>Slender-billed curlew</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>O. capensis</em></td>
<td>Nordmann’s greenshank</td>
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### Order Columbiformes:

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<td><em>Caloenas nicobarica</em></td>
<td>Nicobar pigeon</td>
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<td>6/28/79</td>
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<td><em>C. infula</em></td>
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<td><em>C. megacephala</em></td>
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<td><em>Ducula mindresis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Gallicolumba luzonica</em></td>
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<td><em>Goura spp.</em></td>
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<td><em>Nesoenas mayeri</em> (see <em>Columbia mayeri</em>)</td>
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<td><em>Oena capensis</em></td>
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<td><em>S. turtur</em></td>
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<td><em>S. vinacea</em></td>
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<td><em>Tetrao calvus</em></td>
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<td><em>T. alba</em></td>
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<td><em>T. brychmer</em></td>
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<td><em>T. lymanitria</em></td>
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### Order Ptiliogonatidae (Aves):

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<th>First listing date (month/year)</th>
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<td><em>Amazotia arausiaca</em></td>
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<td><em>A. brasilensis</em></td>
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<td><em>A. dufrasini rhodocorytha</em> (see <em>A. rhodocorytha</em>)</td>
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<td><em>A. goudi</em></td>
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<td><em>A. imperialis</em></td>
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*Note: The document provides a list of bird species with their common names, appendices, and first listing dates. The text includes specific details about the Appendix I and II listings, along with notes on species such as the Cockatiel, Rose-ringed parakeet, and Hooded crane.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Common name</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>First listing date (month/year)</th>
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<td>A. leptosomis</td>
<td>Cuban parrot</td>
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<td>A. percipoi</td>
<td>Red-spectacled parrot</td>
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<td>A. lucuma</td>
<td>St. Lucia parrot</td>
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<td>A. versicolor</td>
<td>Vinaceous parrot</td>
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<td>Red-crowned (&lt; Green-cheeked) parrot</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td>A. vittata</td>
<td>Puerto Rican parrot</td>
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<td>Glaucous macaw</td>
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<td>Hyacinth macaw</td>
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<td>Buffon’s macaw, Great green macaw</td>
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<td>A. glaucogularis</td>
<td>Caninde macaw</td>
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<td>C. malherbi (see C. auriceps malherbi)</td>
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<td>6/11/92</td>
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<td>R. sulphuratus</td>
<td>Keel-billed toucan</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>4/23/81</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. toco</td>
<td>Toco toucan</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>6/11/92</td>
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<td>R. lucanus</td>
<td>Red-billed toucan</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>6/11/92</td>
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<td>R. vitellinus</td>
<td>Channel-billed toucan</td>
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<td>6/11/92</td>
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<td>Selenioides macroirostris</td>
<td>Spot-billed toucan</td>
<td>III (Argentina)</td>
<td>6/11/92</td>
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<td>Semnornis ramphastinus</td>
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Order Piciformes:
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<td>Yellow-faced siskin</td>
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<td>Amazonian umbrella bird</td>
<td>III (Columbia)</td>
<td>9/21/88</td>
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<td>C. penduliger</td>
<td>Long-wattled umbrella bird</td>
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<td>Estriola astrid</td>
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<td>2/26/76</td>
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<td>Lavender waxbill, Lavender fire-finch</td>
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<td>2/26/76</td>
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<td>E. melpoda</td>
<td>Orange-cheeked waxbill</td>
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<td>Euplectes alfer</td>
<td>Yellow-crowned bishop</td>
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<td>2/26/76</td>
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<td>E. franciscanus</td>
<td>Red bishop, Orange bishop</td>
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<td>2/26/76</td>
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<td>E. hordeaceus</td>
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<td>Yellow-mantled whydah</td>
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<td>E. orix (see E. franciscanus)</td>
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<td>L. rubricata</td>
<td>African waxbill</td>
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<td>L. rufopicta</td>
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<td>L. senegalala</td>
<td>Red-billed fire finch, Red-billed waxbill</td>
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<td>L. viscosa</td>
<td>Vinaceous waxbill</td>
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<td>Pekin robin</td>
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<td>Red-headed weaver</td>
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<td>M. rubriceps</td>
<td>Green-backed twin-spot</td>
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<td>M. scutatus</td>
<td>Red-vented malimbe</td>
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<td>Meliphaga cassidix (see Lichenostomus melanops cassidix)</td>
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<td>Red-crested cardinal</td>
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<td>P. guajana</td>
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<td>First listing date (month/day/year)</td>
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<td>Fairy pitta, Blue-winged pitta</td>
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<td>Chestnut-crowned sparrow-weaver</td>
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<td>P. lutulus</td>
<td>Little weaver</td>
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<td>P. melanochepalus</td>
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<td>Veilott’s weaver</td>
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<td>P. pelzelni</td>
<td>Slender-billed weaver</td>
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<td>P. superciliosus (see Pachyphantes superciliosus)</td>
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<td>Pseudochelidon sinntarvae</td>
<td>White-eyed river martin</td>
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<td>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</td>
<td>Hinged-backed bulbul</td>
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<td>P. melanolophus</td>
<td>Bako indigobird</td>
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<td>P. montela</td>
<td>Pin-tailed whydah</td>
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<td>Northern paradise whydah</td>
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<td>P. raineri</td>
<td>Jambandu indigobird</td>
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<td>P. togoensis</td>
<td>Tope paradise whydah</td>
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<td>White-winged cottinga</td>
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<td>Xiphornis atropurpurea</td>
<td>White-cheeked white-eye, Norfolk Island white-eye</td>
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**CLASS REPTILIA:**

**Turtles, Tortoises:**

- Batagur baska | River terrapin, Turtong | I | 7/1/75 |
- Callagur borneensis | Painted terrapin | II | 8/18/97 |
- Cheloniidae spp. (all species in family) | Sea turtles | I | |
- Chelusina (=Testudo) spp. | Bow-sprit tortoises | II | 7/1/75 |
- Clemmys insculpta | Wood turtle | III (Ghana) | 6/11/92 |
- C. mullerbergi | Bog turtle | I | 7/1/75 |
- Dermatemys mawii | Central American river turtle | II | 6/6/81 |
- Dermochelys coriacea | Leatherback sea turtle | II | 7/1/75 |
- Eremochelys 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 | II | 7/1/75 |
- G. (=Testudo) radiata | Madagascar radiated tortoise | I | 7/1/75 |
- G. (=Testudo) rhiphura | Angulated tortoise | II | 7/1/75 |
- Geoemydina (=Damaonia) hamiltoni | | | |
- Gopherus spp. (except species listed below) | Gopher tortoises | II | 7/1/75 |
- G. flavomarginatus | Bolson tortoise | II | 7/1/75 |
- Homopus spp. | African parrot-beaked tortoises | II | 7/1/75 |
- Chachuga testa | 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. punctata | Indian flap-shell tortoise | II | 7/1/75 |
- Malacochelys spp. | Pancake tortoises | II | 7/1/75 |
- Melanochelys (=Geochelys) tricarinata | Three-colored Asian turtle | I | 7/1/75 |
- Morenia occulta | Burmese peacock turtle | I | 7/1/75 |
- Pelomedusa subrufa | Helmeted terrapin | III (Ghana) | 2/6/76 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>First listing date (month/day/year)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peltocephalus dumeriliana</td>
<td>Big-headed Amazon River turtle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pelusios adansoni</td>
<td>Adanson’s hinged terrapin</td>
<td>(Ghana)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. castaneus</td>
<td>Brown hinged terrapin, Swamp hinged terrapin.</td>
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<td>2/26/76</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. gabonensis</td>
<td>Gabon hinged terrapin</td>
<td>(Ghana)</td>
<td>2/26/76</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. niger</td>
<td>Black hinged terrapin</td>
<td>(Ghana)</td>
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<td>Podocnemis spp.</td>
<td>South American turtles</td>
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<td>Podocnemis unifilis</td>
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<td>Psammobates (=Testudo) geometricus</td>
<td>Geometric turtle</td>
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<td>Pseudemys scripta</td>
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<td>Pyxis spp.</td>
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<td>Terrapene spp. (all species except those in App. I)</td>
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<td>T. tangeri</td>
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<td>Testudinidae spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II)</td>
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<td>T. kleinmani</td>
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<td>Alligatoridae spp. (all species in family except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II), Alligator mississippiensis</td>
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<td>A. sinensis</td>
<td>American alligator</td>
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<td>Common caiman, Spectacled caiman</td>
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<td>C. crocodilus fuscus (including C. crocodilus chiapensis)</td>
<td>Brown caiman</td>
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<td>C. crocodilus yacare (+C. yacare)</td>
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<td>C. latirostris (except population of Argentina)</td>
<td>Broad-snouted caiman</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. latirostris (population of Argentina, subject to ranching provisions)</td>
<td>Broad-snouted caiman</td>
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<td>C. cataphractus</td>
<td>African slender-snouted crocodile</td>
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<td>C. intermedius</td>
<td>Orinoco crocodile</td>
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<td>C. johnsoni</td>
<td>Johnson’s crocodile</td>
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<td>C. moreleti</td>
<td>Morelet’s crocodile</td>
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<td>C. niloticus (except those populations in App. II)</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>C. niloticus (populations of Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, subject to ranching provisions)</td>
<td>Nile crocodile</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. niloticus (population of Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Uganda, subject to annual export quota)</td>
<td>Nile crocodile</td>
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<td>C. novaeguineae (except subspecies listed below)</td>
<td>New Guinea crocodile, Freshwater crocodile</td>
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<td>C. novaeguineae minorensis</td>
<td>Philippine crocodile</td>
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<td>C. palustris</td>
<td>Mugger crocodile</td>
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<td>C. porosus (except populations of Australia, Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia)</td>
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<td>C. porosus (Australia and Papua New Guinea populations)</td>
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<td>C. porosus (Indonesian population subject to ranching provisions)</td>
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<td>Dwarf crocodile</td>
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<td><strong>Order Cetorhiniformes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latimeria chalumnae</td>
<td>Coelacanth</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Order Acipenseriformes (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II):</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acipenser brevispinum</td>
<td>Short-nosed sturgeon</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. oxyrhynchus</td>
<td>Atlantic sturgeon</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. sturio</td>
<td>Baltic sturgeon</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyodon spathula</td>
<td>Paddlefish</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>6/11/92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Order Ostoglossiformes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arapaima gigas</td>
<td>Arapaima</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizophringius formosus</td>
<td>Asian blackfish</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Order Cypriniformes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caecobarbus geertsi</td>
<td>African blind barb, Congo blind barb</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>6/6/81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chasmistes culius</td>
<td>Cui-cui</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probactoides jullieni</td>
<td>Ikan templek, Pla eesok</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Order Siluriformes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pangasianodon gigas</td>
<td>Thailand giant catfish</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Order Perciformes:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynodon macropterus</td>
<td>Tolitbo</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHYLUM ARTHROPODA:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLASS Insecta:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhubalina spp.</td>
<td>Bhutan glory swallowtails</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ommathea spp. (all species except those in App. I or with earlier date in App. II):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. alexandrae</td>
<td>Queen Alexandra's birdwing butterfly</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. allof</td>
<td>Birdwing butterfly</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. chimaera</td>
<td>Birdwing butterfly</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. coliath</td>
<td>Birdwing butterfly</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. mendonisa</td>
<td>Birdwing butterfly</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. paradisea</td>
<td>Birdwing butterfly</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. victoriae</td>
<td>Queen Victoria's birdwing butterfly</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papilio chikae</td>
<td>Luzon peacock swallowtail</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. homerii</td>
<td>Homerus swallowtail</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. hospiton</td>
<td>Corisca swallowtail</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parnassius apollo</td>
<td>Mountain swallowtail butterfly</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. apollo apollo</td>
<td>Mountain swallowtail butterfly</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenmapalaeus spp.</td>
<td>Kaiser-Hind butterflies</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trogonoptera spp.</td>
<td>Birdwing butterflies</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/16/79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trochilidae spp.</td>
<td>Birdwing butterflies</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/16/79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLASS Arachnida:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachypelma (=Euathlus) spp. (except species with earlier date in App. II):</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. smithi</td>
<td>Red-kneed tarantulas</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/16/95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>First listing date (month/day/year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANNELIDA: Rhynchocephellidae</td>
<td>Medicinal leech</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLASS Anthozoa: Corals, Sea anemones:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY Arhynchobdellidae:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merulina spp.</td>
<td>Merulina</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungia spp.</td>
<td>Mushroom corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favia spp.</td>
<td>Brain corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All species in the Order, except those in genus with earlier date.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubiporidae spp.</td>
<td>Queen conch</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>5/29/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achatinella spp.</td>
<td>Oahu tree snails</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villosa (= Micromya) trabalis</td>
<td>Cumberland bean mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unio (= Megalonaias) nickliniana</td>
<td>Nicklin's pearly mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. (= Lampsilis or Cyrtonaias) tampicoensis</td>
<td>Tampico pearly mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridacna derasa</td>
<td>Giant clam</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>5/29/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hippopus spp.</td>
<td>Fine-rayed piggie mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lampsis higginii</td>
<td>Pink mucket mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. orbicularia orbicularia</td>
<td>Plain pocketbook mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. virens</td>
<td>Alabama lamp pearly mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plithobasus cicatricosus</td>
<td>White wartyback mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. coopenanucus</td>
<td>Orange-footed pimpleback mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. plenum</td>
<td>Club pearly mussel</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potamius (= Proptera) capax</td>
<td>Rough piggie mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quadula intermedia</td>
<td>Fat pocketbook mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>O. sparsa</td>
<td>Appalachian monkey-face mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. gigas</td>
<td>Palila pearly mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridacna derasa</td>
<td>Giant clam</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>5/29/83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridacna derasa</td>
<td>Giant clams</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unio (= Megalonaias) nickliniana</td>
<td>Nicklin's pearly mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. (= Lampsilis or Cyrtonaias) tampicoensis</td>
<td>Tampico pearly mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tridacna derasa</td>
<td>Cumberland bean mussel</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLASS Ctenophora</td>
<td>Sea goosefish</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>1/18/90</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAMILY Scleractinia:</td>
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<tr>
<td>All species in the Order, except the following genera with earlier date.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acropora spp.</td>
<td>Stony corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>1/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphylia spp.</td>
<td>Staghorn corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favia spp.</td>
<td>Trumpet corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungia spp.</td>
<td>Brain corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halimeda spp.</td>
<td>Mushroom corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobophyllia spp.</td>
<td>Bowl corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merulinas spp.</td>
<td>Brain corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merulinas spp.</td>
<td>Brain corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>First listing date (month/year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavona sp.</td>
<td>Cactus corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pectinia sp.</td>
<td>Lettuce corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platygyra sp.</td>
<td>Brain corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poeciliopsis sp.</td>
<td>Brush corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyphyllia sp.</td>
<td>Feather corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriopotora sp.</td>
<td>Birds nest corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styliphora sp.</td>
<td>Cauliflower corals</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>8/1/85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLASS Hydrozoa:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sea fens, Fire corals, Stinging medusae:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Order Milleporina (=Athecata):</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milleporidae spp. (all species in family except genus with earlier date).</td>
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<td>II</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order Stylasteridae:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STYLASTERIDAe spp. (all species in family).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Order Apocynaceae:</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. hexandrum (= P. emodi; Frerea indica)</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. ambongense (and its natural hybrids)</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. baronii (and its natural hybrids)</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. brevicaule (and its natural hybrids)</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. decaryi (and its natural hybrids)</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. hexandrum (= P. emodi)</td>
<td>Snake root devil-pepper</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>1/18/90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All species except those in App. I, and except artificially propagated specimens of the following hybrids and/or cultivars:</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Hatiora x gaertneri (=H. gaertneri x H. rosea); (2) Schlumbergera (=Zygocactus) truncata cultivars and its hybrids with S. truncata (=S. x truncata) and S. russelliana (=S. x buckleyi); (3) Gymnocalycium mihanovichii cultivars lacking chlorophyll, grafted on H. truncata; and (4) Opuntia microstigma.</td>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>First listing date (month/day/year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrocasus spp. (includes Neogomesia sp. and Roseocactus spp.)</td>
<td>Living-rock cacti</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astrophytum (=Echinocactus) asterias</td>
<td>Sea-urchin cactus, Star cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aztekum ritteri</td>
<td>Aztec cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. wendemanni (=C. densispina; Mammillaria w.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discocactus spp.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplocactus (=Lebicea, =Nopalekochia) madoagalli</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Echinocactus (=E. f. lindsey, =E. lindsey)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>E. (=Cereus, =Wilcoxia) schmolli</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escobaria spp. (=E. e. leei, =E. e. var. leei)</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. minima (=Coryphantha m., =Mammillaria m.; =C. nelliae, E. n.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>E. sneedii, including E. s. var. leei (=Coryphantha s. var. leei, =Mammillaria l. and E. s. var. sneedii (=Coryphantha s., =Mammillaria s.))</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammillaria pedicinata (=Sollisia pedicinata)</td>
<td>Conchilique</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. solsisoides</td>
<td>Pityata</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melocactus conoides</td>
<td>Coneline Turk’s-cap cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. deinacanthus</td>
<td>Wonderfully bristled Turk’s-cap cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. glaucescens</td>
<td>Wooly wax-stemmed Turk’s-cap cactus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. paucipinnus</td>
<td>Few-spined Turk’s-cap cactus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obregonia denegrii</td>
<td>Artichoke cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obregonia mirellae (=Backebergia m.)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachysercus miliaris (=Backebergia m.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>=Cephalocereus m., =Mirocereus m., =Pachysercus chrysonautus)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediocactus (=Tourpeya) bradyi</td>
<td>Brady pinchusion cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. despatrii</td>
<td>San Rafael cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. knowltoni (=P. bradyi var. k. =Tourpeya k.)</td>
<td>Knowlon cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. paradinei (=Pilocactus p.)</td>
<td>Houserock Valley cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. peeblesianus, including P. p. var. fickensienae (=Navajo p., =Tourpeya l.)</td>
<td>Fickensien Navajo cactus, Peebles</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. peeblesianus, including P. p. var. fickensienae (=Navajo p., =Tourpeya l.)</td>
<td>Fickensien Navajo cactus, Peebles</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. sileri (=Echinocactus s., =Utahia s.)</td>
<td>Siler pinchusion cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. winklei</td>
<td>Winkler pinchusion cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petechphora (=Encaphalocarpus) spp.</td>
<td>Hatchet cactus, Pinecone cactus, Peyolillo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scobector succulufantus subsp. tobuschii (=Arosteocactus l., =Echinocactus l., =Ferocactus l., =Mammillaria l.)</td>
<td>Tobusch fishhook cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. erectocactus (=Echinocactus e., =Echinomastus e., =Neolloydia e., =Toumeya e.)</td>
<td>Redspine fishhook cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. glaucescens (=S. franklinii; =Echinocactus g., =Ferocactus g., =Pedocactus g., =S. whippeli var. g., =E. subglaucescens; =S. wetlandicus; =S. w. var. isaeae)</td>
<td>Uinta Basin hookless cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. ilceae (=Echinomastus, =Neolloydia manopensae)</td>
<td>Mariposa cactus</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. mesae-vente</td>
<td>Mesa Verde cactus</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. papyracanthus (=Echinocactus p., =Mammillaria p., =Pedocactus p., =Tourpeya p.).</td>
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<td>S. pubispinus</td>
<td>Great Basin fishhook cactus</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. wrightiae (=S. disciformis in broad sense)</td>
<td>Wright’s fishhook cactus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strombocactus spp. (=S. disciformis in broad sense)</td>
<td>Disc cactus, Top cactus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunicocactus spp. (includes Gymnoaustrocactus spp.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>most Neolloydia spp. (in sense of E.F. Anderson 1986), Normanbokea spp., and Rhipicactus spp.)</td>
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<td>Uebelmannia spp.</td>
<td>Uebelmann cacti</td>
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<td>Family Cactaceae:</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Caryocar costaricense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Cephaloaceae:</td>
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<td>Cephaloecis folicularia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Compositae (=Asteraceae):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saussurea costus (=S. lappa)</td>
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<td>Family Grassaceae:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dudleya stolonifera</td>
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<td>Family Rhamnaceae:</td>
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<td>Species (or species group)</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>First listing date (month/year)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D. traskiae</strong></td>
<td>Santa Barbara Island dudleya</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family Cupressaceae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fitzroya cupressoides</td>
<td>Fitzroya, Alerce</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pseudolarix vilmorinii</td>
<td>Pseudolarix</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td><strong>Family Cytisaceae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>All species in the family except those with earlier date.</td>
<td>Tree-fern family</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>2/4/77</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C. (±Hemileia) capensis</strong></td>
<td>Tree-fern family</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. dregei</td>
<td>Tree-fern family</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. mexicana</td>
<td>Tree-fern family</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>C. (±Alophia) salvi</td>
<td>Tree-fern family</td>
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<td>All species in the family except those in App. I</td>
<td>Old World cycad family (see families Stangeriaceae and Zamiaceae for other cycads):</td>
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<td>Cyclics</td>
<td>II</td>
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<td>Beddomea</td>
<td>Beddomea</td>
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<td>2/4/77</td>
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<td>All species in the family</td>
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<td>2/4/77</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family Dicksoniaceae</strong></td>
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<td>Tree-fern family</td>
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<td>2/4/77</td>
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<td><strong>Family Diodonaceae</strong></td>
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<td>All species in the family</td>
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<td>2/4/77</td>
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<td><strong>Family Diodonaceae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dioscorea deltoidea</td>
<td>Kniss, Kurta</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family Drosoraceae</strong></td>
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<td>Dioscorea deltoidea</td>
<td>Kniss, Kurta</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family Euphorbiaceae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Euphorbia spp., except those species in App. I, and excluding non-succulent species and artificially propagated specimens of Euphorbia trigona cultivars.</td>
<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>E. subgenus Lacanthes dwarf species in Madagascar and their natural hybrids as given below:</td>
<td>Malagasy dwarf euphorbias as shown:</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. ambobembensis (and its natural hybrids)</td>
<td>E. ambobembensis (and its natural hybrids)</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. capsaintenaniensis (= E. decaryi var. c) (and its natural hybrids).</td>
<td>E. capsaintenaniensis (= E. decaryi var. c) (and its natural hybrids).</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. cremeri</td>
<td>E. cremeri</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. cylindrofolla (including subsp. tubulentifera) (and its natural hybrids).</td>
<td>E. cylindrofolla (including subsp. tubulentifera) (and its natural hybrids).</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. decaryi (and its natural hybrids) (see also E. capsaintenaniensis, formerly included in E. decaryi).</td>
<td>E. decaryi (and its natural hybrids) (see also E. capsaintenaniensis, formerly included in E. decaryi).</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. francoisi (and its natural hybrids)</td>
<td>E. francoisi (and its natural hybrids)</td>
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<td>E. morati (and its natural hybrids)</td>
<td>E. morati (and its natural hybrids)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. parvivahthophora (and its natural hybrids)</td>
<td>E. parvivahthophora (and its natural hybrids)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. quartzifera (and its natural hybrids)</td>
<td>E. quartzifera (and its natural hybrids)</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. tulearensis (= E. capsaintenaniensis var. tulearensis) (and its natural hybrids).</td>
<td>E. tulearensis (= E. capsaintenaniensis var. tulearensis) (and its natural hybrids).</td>
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<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family Fouquieriaceae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fouquieria columnaris</td>
<td>Boojum tree</td>
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<td>7/29/83</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family Gnetaceae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gnetum montanum</td>
<td>Gnetum montanum</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/29/83</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family Juglandaceae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Quercus muehlenbergiana</td>
<td>Quercus muehlenbergiana</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>11/16/75</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Family Leguminosae (= Fabaceae)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalbergia nigra</td>
<td>Brazilian rosewood</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>6/11/92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pterocarpus santalinus (only logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material).</td>
<td>Pterocarpus santalinus (only logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material).</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>6/11/92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platyphyllum pleistochryum</td>
<td>Cristobal, Granadillo</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pterocarpus santalinus (only logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material).</td>
<td>Pterocarpus santalinus (only logs, wood-chips, and unprocessed broken material).</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/16/95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Liliaceae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aloe spp. (all except those in App. I, and excluding A. vera [=A. barbadensis] except A. vera var. chinensis).</td>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. albida</td>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. albiflora</td>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. allardi</td>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common name</td>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>First listing date (month/year)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>A. bakeri</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. bellatula</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. calcicarpitha</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. compressa var. rugosquamosa</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. delphinensis</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. descoingsii</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. fragilis</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. haworthii var. aurantica</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. heterae</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. laetum var. manilensis</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. parvifolia</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. parlatorei</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. pillans</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. polyphylla</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>A. rauhii</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>A. suzannae</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. thomsonii</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. versicolor</td>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Magnoliaceae:
- Magnolia (=Talarnia) hodgsonii

Family Meliaceae:
- S. macrophylla (populations in the Americas, excluding logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets, but not other parts or derivatives).
- S. mahagoni (including logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets, but not other parts or derivatives).

Family Nornthaceae:
- All species except those in App. I

Family Orchidaceae (=Apostasiaceae, Cypripediacae) (note general exclusions and exceptions in introductory text):
- All species except those in App. I
- Cattleya trianae
- Dendrobium cruentum
- Eria longiflora
- L. lobata
- Phragmipedium spp.
- Paphiopedilum spp.
- Phragmipedium spp. (includes Mepedium sp.)
- Vanda coerulea

Family Palmaeae (=Areaceae):
- Chrysalidocarpus decipiens
- N. rajah

Family Papaveraceae:
- Meconopsis regia

Family Pinaceae:
- Abies guatemalensis
- A. thompsonii
- P. parlatorei

Family Podophy liaeae (see Berberidaceae):
- L. magnolifera
- L. xerrata

Family Primulaceae:
- Cyclamen spp., excluding artificially propagated specimens of the cultivars of Cyclamen persicum (except when traded as dormant tubers).

Family Proteaceae:
- Ocotea odorata
- Scaevola aemula

Family Rutaceae:
- Citrus aurantium
- Rutaceae

Family Sarcocaulaceae:
- Sarcocaulaceae

Family Scrophulariaceae:
- Polemonium caeruleum
- Scrophularia nodosa

Family Spermacoceae:
- Spermacoceae

Family Spiranthesaceae:
- Spiranthes sinuata

Family Staphyliaceae:
- Staphyliaceae

Family Swietenaceae:
- Swietenia macrophylla (populations in the Americas, including logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets, but not other parts or derivatives).

Family Tiliaceae:
- Tilia cordata

Family Urticaceae:
- Urtica dioica

Family Verbenaceae:
- Verbena officinalis

Family Vincetoxicumae:
- Vincetoxicum hirundinaria

Family Viscaceae:
- Viscum album

Family Violaceae:
- Violaceae

Family Vincetoxicumae:
- Vincetoxicum hirundinaria

Family Xanthorrhoeaceae:
- Xanthorrhoea drummondii

Family Zygophyliaceae:
- Zygophyliaceae

§ 23.23

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)§ 23.23

590
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>First listing date (month/day/year)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
<td>Hydrastis canadensis (whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas, and confectionery)</td>
<td>Goldenseal</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>9/18/97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>Prunus africana</td>
<td>African cherry</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/16/95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
<td>Batmea stormiae</td>
<td>Coffee family: Ayuque</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarraceniaceae</td>
<td>Darlingtonia californica (all species and natural hybrids except species in App. I), S. alabamensis subsp. alabamensis (=S. rubra subsp. alabamensis), S. jonesii (=S. rubra subsp. jonesii), S. oreophila</td>
<td>Western pitcher plant, Cobra-lily</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>6/6/81</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sarracenia spp. (all species and natural hybrids except species in App. I).</td>
<td>Alabama canebrake pitcher plant</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>6/6/81</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Mountain sweet pitcher plant</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>6/6/81</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ayuque</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trumpet pitcher plants</td>
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<td>10/22/87</td>
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<td>II</td>
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<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>10/22/87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrophulariaceae</td>
<td>Picrorhiza kurrooa (whole and sliced roots and parts of roots, excluding manufactured parts or derivatives such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas, and confectionery).</td>
<td>Kutki</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>9/18/97</td>
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<td>Stangeriaceae</td>
<td>Bowenia spp. (formerly in Zamiaceae), Stangeria eriopus (=S. paradoxa) (except finished pharmaceutical products), Taxus wallichiana (=T. baccata subsp. wallichiana)</td>
<td>Bipinnate cycads</td>
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<td>2/4/77</td>
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<td>Stangeria, Fern-leafed cycad</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Yew family: Himalayan yew</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/16/95</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>2/16/95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thymelaeaceae (=Aquilariaceae)</td>
<td>Aquilaria malaccensis</td>
<td>Agarwood, Aloewood</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2/16/95</td>
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<td>Mezereon family: Valerian family: Himalayan nard or spikenard</td>
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<td>9/18/97</td>
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<td>Welwitschia family: Welwitschia mirabilis (=W. bainesi)</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>7/1/75</td>
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<td>Zamiaceae</td>
<td>All species except those in App. I, Ceratozamia spp., Chirguia spp., Encephalartos spp., Microcycas calocoma</td>
<td>Ceratozamias, Horncones</td>
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<td>Bread palms, African cycads</td>
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<td>Philippine garland flower</td>
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<td>Commoner lignum vitae</td>
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§ 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 proposed negotiating positions, and after all associated public meetings have been held, 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 §§23.31, 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 negotiating 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.

§ 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 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.

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.

(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 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.

(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).

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§ 23.52

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

§ 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.

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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.


(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.
(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.


§ 23.53 River otter (Lontra canadensis)

States for which we permit the export of the indicated season’s take under §23.15 of this part:

(a) States and Indian Nations, and Seasons Approved for Export of River Otter From the United States:

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* Export approval.
  + Export not approved.
  E(1) As above but for eastern portion of State.
  E(2) As above but for high plains ecological area.
§ 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 (Quota 25), Montana (Quota 250), Washington (Quota 25).

(b) Condition on export: Exporters must clearly identify each pelt as to species, State or Indian Nation of origin, and season of taking by permanently attaching a serially numbered tag of a type approved and provided by the Service and attached under conditions established by the Service. Exception to the tagging requirement: We will allow the export of fully manufactured fur or hide products from the United States only when the CITES export tags removed from the hides prior to manufacture are surrendered to us prior to export. Such tags must be removed by cutting the tag straps on the side next to the locking socket of the tag, so that the locking socket and locking tip remain joined.

VerDate 11<MAY>2000 10:49 Nov 22, 2000 Jkt 190202 PO 00000 Frm 00596 Fmt 8010 Sfmt 8010 Y:\SGML\190202T.XXX pfrm02 PsN: 190202T

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4 Export for 1994–95 approved administratively (for Tennessee).
Q Export approved with quota.
+ Export approved.
· Export not approved.

(b) Condition on export: Exporters must clearly identify each pelt as to species, State or Indian Nation of origin, and season of taking by permanently attaching a serially numbered tag of a type approved and provided by the Service and attached under conditions established by the Service. Exception to the tagging requirement: We will allow the export of fully manufactured fur or hide products from the United States only when the CITES export tags removed from the hides prior to manufacture are surrendered to us prior to export. Such tags must be removed by cutting the tag straps on the side next to the locking socket of the tag, so that the locking socket and locking tip remain joined.

[64 FR 774, Jan. 6, 1999]
§ 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.

Condition on findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the state of Alaska.

(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 findings: Pelts must be tagged as required by the state of Alaska.

(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.
§ 23.57

(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.

1982±83 Harvest:

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1981-82 harvests (wild and farm-raised for each year unless noted).  

(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.


§ 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.
§ 24.12

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; Lauro, 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 re-exportation 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
Jacksonville, New York
Rouses Point, New York
Morehead City, North Carolina
Wilmington, North Carolina
Cleveland, Ohio
Astoria, Oregon
Coe 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

PART 25—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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, 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.


§ 25.12 What do these terms mean?

(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 United States 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 United States 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 United States 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.

Service or we means U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

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 United States 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.

§ 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 What are the general regulations and information collection requirements?

The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection requirements contained in subchapter C, parts 25, 32, and 36 under 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. and assigned the following clearance numbers: Special Use Permit Applications on National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska (SUP-AK), clearance number 1018-0014; Special Use Permit Applications on National Wildlife Refuges Outside Alaska (SUP), clearance number 1018-0102. See § 36.3 of this subchapter for further information on special use permit applications on national wildlife refuges in Alaska. We are collecting the information to assist us in administering these programs in accordance with statutory authorities that require that recreational uses be compatible with the primary purposes for which the areas were established. We require the information.
§ 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.

§ 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.


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 non-transferable. 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

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec. 26.11 Purpose of regulations.

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
§ 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.

(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.
§ 26.34

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 business 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
(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.

(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]
§ 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

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
27.11 Purpose of regulations.

Subpart B—Taking Violations

27.21 General provisions.

Subpart C—Disturbing Violations: With Vehicles

27.31 General provisions regarding vehicles.
27.32 Boats.
27.33 Water skiing.
27.34 Aircraft.

Subpart D—Disturbing Violations: With Weapons

27.41 General provisions.
27.42 Firearms.
27.43 Weapons other than firearms.

Subpart E—Disturbing Violations: Against Plants and Animals

27.51 Disturbing, injuring, and damaging plants and animals.
27.52 Introduction of plants and animals.

Subpart F—Disturbing Violations: Against Nonwildlife Property

27.61 Destruction or removal of property.
27.62 Search for and removal of objects of antiquity.
27.63 Search for and removal of other valued objects.
27.64 Prospecting and mining.
27.65 Tampering with vehicles and equipment.

Subpart G—Disturbing Violations: Light and Sound Equipment

27.71 Motion or sound pictures.
27.72 Audio equipment.
27.73 Artificial lights.

Subpart H—Disturbing Violations: Personal Conduct

27.81 Alcoholic beverages.
27.82 Possession and delivery of controlled substances.
27.83 Indecency and disorderly conduct.
27.84 Interference with persons engaged in authorized activities.
27.85 Gambling.
27.86 Begging.
§ 27.11

Subpart I—Other Disturbing Violations

27.91 Field trials.
27.92 Private structures.
27.93 Abandonment of property.
27.94 Disposal of waste.
27.95 Fires.
27.96 Advertising.
27.97 Private operations.


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 subchapter.

(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
§ 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.

§ 27.82 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.
§ 27.83
(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.

(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.

(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:


2. [Reserved]

Subpart D—Impoundment Procedures

28.41 Impoundment of abandoned property.

28.42 Impounding of domestic animals.

28.43 Destruction of dogs and cats.


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.
§ 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
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 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 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

§ 29.21-1 Purpose and scope.

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§ 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Payment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5 miles</td>
<td>$50 per mile or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 20 miles</td>
<td>$500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 miles and over</td>
<td>$500 for each 20 miles or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) For nonlinear facilities, $250 for each 40 acres or fraction thereof.

(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.
§ 29.21-2

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

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.

(i) 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.),

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Payment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5 miles</td>
<td>$20 per mile or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 20 miles</td>
<td>$200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 miles and over</td>
<td>$200 for each 20 miles or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 incurring 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.

(f) 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 Address:

(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.
§ 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.

§ 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 notify 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 the 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 or 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.
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 shall 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.

§ 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.

§ 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.

§ 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.

§ 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 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.


§ 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 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, re-vegetation 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 and related 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 an affiliate, 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 \textit{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.

§ 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.


§ 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.

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.

PART 32—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
32.1 General receipts of the United States government.
32.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
32.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 33—FEDERAL SCHOOL LANDS

Sec.
33.1 General provisions.
33.2 Disposition of federal school lands.
33.3 Sale of federal school lands.
33.4 Transfer of federal school lands.

PART 34—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
34.1 General receipts of the United States government.
34.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
34.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 35—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
35.1 General receipts of the United States government.
35.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
35.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 36—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
36.1 General receipts of the United States government.
36.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
36.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 37—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
37.1 General receipts of the United States government.
37.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
37.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 38—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
38.1 General receipts of the United States government.
38.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
38.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 39—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
39.1 General receipts of the United States government.
39.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
39.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 40—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
40.1 General receipts of the United States government.
40.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
40.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 41—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
41.1 General receipts of the United States government.
40.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
40.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 42—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
42.1 General receipts of the United States government.
42.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
42.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 43—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
43.1 General receipts of the United States government.
43.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
43.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 44—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
44.1 General receipts of the United States government.
44.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
44.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 45—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
45.1 General receipts of the United States government.
45.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
45.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 46—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
46.1 General receipts of the United States government.
46.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
46.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 47—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
47.1 General receipts of the United States government.
47.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
47.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 48—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
48.1 General receipts of the United States government.
48.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
48.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 49—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
49.1 General receipts of the United States government.
49.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
49.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.

PART 50—RECEIPTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Sec.
50.1 General receipts of the United States government.
50.2 Receipts from the sale of timber, fish, and other products.
50.3 Receipts from the sale of surplus public lands.
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. 32.1 Opening of wildlife refuge areas to hunting.
32.2 What are the general provisions regarding hunting on areas of the National Wildlife Refuge System?
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 What are the general provisions regarding hunting on areas of the National Wildlife Refuge System?

The following provisions shall apply to each person while engaged in public hunting on areas of the National Wildlife Refuge System:

(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 of alcoholic beverages while hunting is prohibited.

(k) You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field, which we identify in 50 CFR 20.21(j), while on Waterfowl Production Areas, or on certain other areas of the National Wildlife Refuge System as delineated on maps, leaflets and/or signs, available at each refuge headquarters or posted at each refuge, or as stated in refuge-specific regulations. Where we allow turkey and deer hunting, you may use slugs and shot containing lead to hunt these species unless prohibited by refuge-specific regulations and/or State law.


§ 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;

(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 What refuge units are 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
Key Cave 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
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
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§ 32.8 Areas closed to hunting.

50 CFR Ch. I (10-1–00 Edition)

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
Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge
McFaddin National Wildlife Refuge
San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge
Texas Point National Wildlife Refuge
Trinity River 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
Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge
Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge
Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
James River National Wildlife Refuge
Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge
Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge
Plum Tree Island National Wildlife Refuge
Presque Isle National Wildlife Refuge

WASHINGTON
Arid Lands National Wildlife Refuge

Proclamations and orders
State
Land and waters within boundary and adjacent to, or in the vicinity of—
Citation

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Columbia National Wildlife Refuge
Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge
Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbia White-tailed Deer
Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge
McNary National Wildlife Refuge
Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge
Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge
Toppenish National Wildlife Refuge
Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge
Willapa National Wildlife Refuge

WEST VIRGINIA
Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge
Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge

WISCONSIN
Fox River National Wildlife Refuge
Horicon National Wildlife Refuge
Leopold Wetland Management District
Necedah National Wildlife Refuge
St. Croix Wetland Management District
Trempealeau National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

WYOMING
National Elk Refuge
Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge
Seedskae National Wildlife Refuge

UNITED STATES UNINCORPORATED PACIFIC INSULAR POSSESSIONS

Johnston Atoll National Wildlife Refuge
Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge

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. [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. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
§ 32.21

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 conditions: 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. Fishermen may fish, including bowfishing, only during daylight hours in refuge impoundments and waters other than the Walter F. George Reservoir.
   2. Fishermen may not frog or trap turtles in impounded waters not contiguous with the Walter F. George Reservoir.
   3. Creel, possession, and size limit for Walter F. George Reservoir apply to all impounded refuge waters.
   4. Reciprocal license agreements between Alabama and Georgia only apply to waters contiguous with the Walter F. George Reservoir. Anglers fishing in refuge impoundments must possess a license for the state in which they are fishing.

KEY CAVE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt mourning doves on designated portions of the refuge subject to the following condition: Refuge permits required.
B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt only quail, squirrel, rabbits, raccoons, and opossum on designated portions of the refuge subject to the following condition: Refuge permits required.

WHEELER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We do not allow bank fishing around the shoreline of the refuge headquarters.
   2. All other refuge waters are open to fishing year-round unless otherwise posted.
   3. We prohibit entry and use of airboats and hovercraft on all waters within the refuge boundaries.
   4. We prohibit entry and use of inboard waterthrust boats, such as but not limited to personal watercraft, watercycles, and waterbikes on all waters of the refuge except that portion of the Tennessee River and Flint Creek from its mouth to mile-marker three.
   5. You may not leave boats on the refuge overnight.


§ 32.22 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.
§ 32.22

BILL WILLIAMS RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of mourning and white-winged doves on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We allow only shotguns.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail and cottontail rabbit on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
   2. We allow only shotguns.
   3. We allow hunting of cottontail rabbits from September 1 to the close of the State quail season.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of desert bighorn sheep on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing 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 subject to the following conditions:
   1. During the Arizona waterfowl season, you may not hunt quail and rabbit in Farm Unit 2.
   2. You may not hunt within 50 yards (45 m) of any public road.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing and frogging subject to the following conditions:
   Cibola Lake is open to fishing and frogging from March 15 through Labor Day.

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 conditions:
   1. During the Arizona waterfowl season, you may not hunt mule deer in Farm Unit 2.
   2. You may not hunt within 50 yards (45 m) of any public road.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

CIBOLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, common snipe, mourning and white-winged dove on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We allow only shotguns.
   2. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
   3. You must pay a hunt fee in portions of the refuge. Consult refuge hunting leaflet for locations.
   4. We do not allow pit or permanent blinds.
   5. Hunting in Farm Unit 2 closes at 12:00 p.m. each day. Consult refuge hunting leaflet for refuge-specific regulations and location.
   6. We close Farm Unit 2 to all hunting except waterfowl hunting during the Arizona waterfowl season.
   7. You must remove all temporary blinds, boats, and decoys from the refuge following each day’s hunt.
   8. We do not allow hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of any public road.
   9. The Hart Mine Marsh area is open to hunting from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. daily during goose season.
   10. The area known as Pretty Water is open to waterfowl hunting from ½ hour before sunrise to 3:00 p.m. during the Arizona and California waterfowl hunting seasons.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail and cottontail rabbit on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We allow only shotguns and bows and arrows.
   2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
   3. You may hunt cottontail rabbit from September 1 through the last day of the respective State’s quail season.
   4. During the Arizona waterfowl season, you may not hunt quail and rabbit in Farm Unit 2.
   5. You may not hunt within 50 yards (45 m) of any public road.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of mule deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. During the Arizona waterfowl season, you may not hunt mule deer in Farm Unit 2.
   2. You may not hunt within 50 yards (45 m) of any public road.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing and frogging subject to the following condition:
   Cibola Lake is open to fishing and frogging 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
   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.
§ 32.23

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 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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 conditions: Designated portions of the Topock Marsh are closed to all entry from October 1 through January 31.

SAN BERNARDINO 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. 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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. We require approved nontoxic shot 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. [Reserved]

§ 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 conditions:
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 conditions:
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:

§ 32.23

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, 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 whitetailed 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.
   8. The taking of turtles and crawfish are permitted 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.

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, 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 whitetailed 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 permitted from March 1 through October 31 only from 1 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1 1/2 hour after sunset.
   2. Frogging is permitted 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.

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 whitetailed 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 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.

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 whitetailed 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 on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. Fishing and boating in all waters from March 1 through October 31 only from 1 1/2 hour before sunrise to 1 1/2 hour after sunset.
   2. Frogs are permitted 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.
§ 32.23  

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]

POND CREEK 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-tailed 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.

WAPANOCCA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, beaver, nutria, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

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 is permitted from March 1 through November 30 except as posted and as follows: fishing is permitted year-round in LaGrue, 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 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.

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 LaGrue, 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.

5. The taking of largemouth bass is permitted in accordance with the posted length and/or slot limits.
§ 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

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. Hunters may hunt only in the unit for nine (9) consecutive days beginning on the first Saturday following the third Wednesday in August.
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. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and snipe on designated areas of the refuges subject to the following conditions:
1. You must unload firearms while transporting them between parking areas and spaced blind areas.
2. We do not allow snipe hunting in the spaced blind areas.
3. We restrict hunters assigned to the spaced blind area to within 100 feet (30 m) 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. We do not allow bicycles and other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the Refuge Manager for allowed conveyances.
5. You may possess no more than 25 shells while in the field.
6. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
7. No person may build or maintain fires, except in portable gas stoves.
8. You may enter or exit only at designated locations.
9. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant only in the free-roam areas on the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We do not allow pheasant hunting in the spaced blind area except during a special 1-day-only pheasant hunt on the first Monday after the opening of the State pheasant hunting season.
2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
3. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. We do not allow bicycles and other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the Refuge Manager for allowed conveyances.
4. You may possess no more than 25 shells while in the field.
5. No person may build or maintain fires, except in portable gas stoves.

Delavan National Wildlife Refuge
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You must unload firearms while transporting them between parking areas and spaced blind areas.
2. We do not allow snipe hunting in the spaced blind areas.
3. We restrict hunters assigned to the spaced blind area to within 100 feet (30 m) 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. We do not allow bicycles and other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the Refuge Manager for allowed conveyances.
5. You may possess no more than 25 shells while in the field.
6. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
7. No person may build or maintain fires, except in portable gas stoves.
8. You may enter or exit only at designated locations.
9. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment, or stopping between designated parking areas.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant only in the free-roam areas on the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We do not allow pheasant hunting in the spaced blind area during a special 1-day-only pheasant hunt on the first Monday after the opening of the State pheasant hunting season.
2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
3. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. We do not allow bicycles and other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the Refuge Manager for allowed conveyances.
4. You may possess no more than 25 shells while in the field.
5. No person may build or maintain fires, except in portable gas stoves.
§ 32.24  

6. You may enter or exit only at designated locations.
7. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment, or stopping between designated parking areas.
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing 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.
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow fishing from the designated shoreline train along Hookton Slough during daylight hours only.
2. We allow fishermen to use only pole and line or rod and reel from the Hookton Slough Shoreline trail fishing area.
3. We do not allow either motorized boats or motors on the refuge dock on Humboldt Bay. We close the dock on Humboldt Bay to launching of all boats from November 1 through January 15.

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.
6. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LOWER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. In the controlled waterfowl hunting area, we require entry permits for the first 2 days of the waterfowl season for all hunters 16 years of age or older. An adult with a permit must accompany hunters under the age of 16 hunting in the controlled area. We require advance reservations for the first 2 days of the hunt.
2. Shooting hours end at 1:00 p.m. on all California portions of the refuge with the following exceptions:
   a. The refuge manager may designate up to 6 afternoon special youth or disabled hunter waterfowl hunts per season; and
   b. The refuge manager may designate up to 3 days per week of afternoon waterfowl hunting for the general public after December 1.
3. You may carry only unloaded firearms on hunter access routes open to motor vehicles or when taking them through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from the hunting areas.
4. You may not set decoys in retrieving zones.
5. We do not allow air-thrust and inboard waterthrust boats.
6. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
7. You may use only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors on units 4b and 4c from the start of the hunting season through November 30. You may use motorized boats on units 4b and 4c from December 1 through the end of hunting season.
B. Upland Game Hunting.
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MERCED NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, and moorhens on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions and as we may otherwise post in the refuge regulations:
1. In the controlled waterfowl hunting area, we require entry permits for the first 2 days of the waterfowl season for all hunters 16 years of age or older. An adult with a permit must accompany hunters under the age of 16 hunting in the controlled area. We require advance reservations for the first 2 days of the hunt.
2. Shooting hours end at 1:00 p.m. on all California portions of the refuge with the following exceptions:
   a. The refuge manager may designate up to 6 afternoon special youth or disabled hunter waterfowl hunts per season; and
   b. The refuge manager may designate up to 3 days per week of afternoon waterfowl hunting for the general public after December 1.
3. You may carry only unloaded firearms on hunter access routes open to motor vehicles or when taking them through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from the hunting areas.
4. You may not set decoys in retrieving zones.
5. We do not allow air-thrust and inboard waterthrust boats.
6. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
7. You may use only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors on units 4b and 4c from the start of the hunting season through November 30. You may use motorized boats on units 4b and 4c from December 1 through the end of hunting season.
B. Upland Game Hunting.
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 32.24

1. You must unload firearms while transporting them between parking areas and blind sites.
2. You may not possess more than 25 shells when leaving your assigned parking lot.
3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
4. We restrict hunters assigned to the spaced blind unit to their assigned blind except for retrieving downed birds, placing decoys, or traveling to and from the parking area.
5. We do not allow snipe hunting in the spaced blind area except during a special 1-day-only pheasant hunt on the first Monday after the opening of the State pheasant hunting season.
6. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. We do not allow bicycles and other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the Refuge Manager for allowed conveyances.
7. No person may build or maintain fires, except in portable gas stoves.
8. You may enter or exit only at designated locations.
9. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas.

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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
5. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells after leaving the parking area.
6. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We limit hunting to junior hunters possessing a valid Junior Hunting License and refuge permit.
2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
3. We restrict hunters assigned to the spaced blind unit to within 100 feet (30 m) of their assigned hunt site except for retrieving downed birds, placing decoys, or traveling to and from the parking area.
4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
5. You may possess no more than 25 shells while in the field.
6. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. We do not allow bicycles and other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the Refuge Manager for allowed conveyances.
7. No person may build or maintain fires, except in portable gas stoves.
8. You may enter or exit only at designated locations.
9. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas.

SACRAMENTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You must unload firearms while transporting them between parking areas and spaced blind areas.
2. We do not allow snipe hunting in the spaced blind area.
3. We restrict hunters assigned to the spaced blind unit to within 100 feet (30 m) of their assigned hunt site except for retrieving downed birds, placing decoys, or traveling to and from the parking area.
4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
5. You may possess no more than 25 shells while in the field.
6. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. We do not allow bicycles and other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the Refuge Manager for allowed conveyances.
7. No person may build or maintain fires, except in portable gas stoves.
8. You may enter or exit only at designated locations.
9. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas.

SAVANNAH 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]

SALINAS RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We do not allow pheasant hunting in the spaced blind area except during a special 1-day-only pheasant hunt on the first Monday after the opening of the State pheasant hunting season.
2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
3. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. We do not allow bicycles and other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the Refuge Manager for allowed conveyances.
4. You may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.
5. No person may build or maintain fires, except in portable gas stoves.
6. You may enter or exit only at designated locations.
7. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas.
8. We do not allow pheasant hunting in the spaced blind area except during a special 1-day-only pheasant hunt on the first Monday after the opening of the State pheasant hunting season.
9. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas.

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.

C. Big Game Hunting.

D. Sport Fishing.

Fishing is permitted on Ponds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Mowry Slough from March 1 through August 31.

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.
6. Only boat fishing is permitted.

SAN LUIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions and as we may otherwise post in the refuge regulations:
1. In the free-roam hunting areas, you may use only portable blinds, temporary blinds constructed of natural materials, and on the San Luis Unit, existing concrete barrel blinds. We prohibit the cutting of woody vegetation.
2. You must remove all portable blinds, decoys, and other personal equipment from the refuge following each day’s hunt.
3. You may snipe hunt only within the free-roam portion of the San Luis unit’s waterfowl hunting areas.
4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
5. You may possess no more than 25 shells after leaving your assigned parking lot or boat launch.
6. Vehicles may stop only at designated, assigned parking areas. We prohibit dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas. You must return your permits to the check stations immediately upon completion of your hunt, and prior to using any tour routes or leaving the refuge vicinity.
7. You may not transport loaded firearms while walking or bicycling between parking areas in spaced blind units, or while traveling in a boat under power.
8. We restrict hunters in the spaced blind area to their assigned blind except when they are placing decoys, traveling to and from the parking area, retrieving downed birds, or when shooting to retrieve cripples.
9. Access to the Frietas Unit free-roam hunting area is by boat only with a maximum of 5 mph. Prohibited boats include air-thrust and/or inboard water-thrust types.
10. We prohibit the use of motorized boats in the free-roam units with the exception of the Frietas Unit.
B. Upland Game Hunting.

We allow hunting of pheasants on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions or as we otherwise may post in refuge regulations available at visitor information centers and refuge headquarters:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shotshells while in the field.
C. Big Game Hunting.

D. Sport Fishing.

Fishing is permitted only as open for fishing 24 hours per day, or as otherwise posted in refuge regulations.

SAN LUIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions and as we may otherwise post in the refuge regulations:
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. Fishing is permitted only as open for fishing 24 hours per day, or as otherwise posted in refuge regulations:
1. Fishing is permitted from sunrise to sunset.
2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
3. You may not transport loaded firearms while walking or bicycling between parking areas in spaced blind units, or while traveling in a boat under power.
4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
5. You may possess no more than 25 shells after leaving your assigned parking lot or boat launch.
6. Vehicles may stop only at designated, assigned parking areas. We prohibit dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas. You must return your permits to the check stations immediately upon completion of your hunt, and prior to using any tour routes or leaving the refuge vicinity.
7. You may not transport loaded firearms while walking or bicycling between parking areas in spaced blind units, or while traveling in a boat under power.
8. We restrict hunters in the spaced blind area to their assigned blind except when they are placing decoys, traveling to and from the parking area, retrieving downed birds, or when shooting to retrieve cripples.
9. Access to the Frietas Unit free-roam hunting area is by boat only with a maximum of 5 mph. Prohibited boats include air-thrust and/or inboard water-thrust types.
10. We prohibit the use of motorized boats in the free-roam units with the exception of the Frietas Unit.
B. Upland Game Hunting.

We allow hunting of pheasants on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions or as we otherwise may post in refuge regulations available at visitor information centers and refuge headquarters:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shotshells while in the field.
C. Big Game Hunting.

D. Sport Fishing.

Fishing is permitted only as open for fishing 24 hours per day, or as otherwise posted in refuge regulations.
3. We prohibit the use of any boat, float tube, or other floating device.

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. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. You may possess no more than 25 shells while in the field.
3. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. We do not allow bicycles and other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the Refuge Manager for allowed conveyances.
4. No person may build or maintain fires, except in portable gas stoves.
5. You may enter or exit only at designated locations.
6. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Access is by foot traffic only. We do not allow bicycles and other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the Refuge Manager for allowed conveyances.
3. You may possess no more than 25 shells while in the field.
4. No person may build or maintain fires, except in portable gas stoves.
5. You may enter or exit only at designated locations.
6. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

TULE LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require entry permits in the controlled waterfowl hunting area for the first 2 days of the waterfowl season for all hunters 16 years of age or older. An adult with a permit must accompany hunters under the age of 16 hunting in the controlled area. We require advance reservation for the first 2 days of the hunt.
2. Shooting hours end at 1:00 p.m. on all California portions of the refuge with the following exceptions:
   a. The refuge manager may designate up to six afternoon special youth or disabled hunter waterfowl hunts per season;
   b. The refuge manager may designate up to 3 days per week of afternoon waterfowl hunting for the general public after December 1.
3. We do not allow possession of any loaded firearms more than 200 feet (60 m) from the established blind stakes. You select blind sites by lottery at the beginning of each hunt day. You may shoot only from within your assigned blind site.
4. You may carry only unloaded firearms on hunter access routes open to motor vehicles or when taking them through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from the hunting areas.
5. We do not allow you to set decoys in retrieving zones.
6. We do not allow air-thrust and inboard waterthrust boats.
7. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. You may carry only unloaded firearms on hunter access routes open to motor vehicles or when taking them through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from the hunting areas.
3. You may possess no more than 25 shells while in the field.
4. No person may build or maintain fires, except in portable gas stoves.
5. You may enter or exit only at designated locations.
6. Vehicles may stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]
§ 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. We allow upland game hunting on designated areas of the refuge pursuant to State law and subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

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.

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.


§ 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 Area—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 possess more than 15 shotgun shells per day on the West and Young Waterfowlers Hunt Areas.
8. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We allow hunting only on the South Upland Hunting Area.
   2. We allow hunting from 1/2 hour before sunrise to 3/4 hour after sunset.
   3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of turkey and deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We require a refuge permit except on the South Upland Hunting Area.
   2. Hunting on the Headquarters Deer Hunt Area must be from designated stands only, unless actively tracking or retrieving wounded deer.
   3. We require a valid State permit for turkey hunting.
   4. During firearms deer season, hunters must wear in a conspicuous manner as an outer layer on the head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm²) of solid-colored orange clothing or material.

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. We allow hunting of rabbit, squirrel, quail, and pheasant 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 1/2 hour before sunrise to 3/4 hour after sunset.
   3. Hunting is not permitted from March 1 through August 31.

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.


§ 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 conditions: Permits are required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
§ 32.28

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, gibs, 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. We allow hunting of ducks and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, and armadillo on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

EGMONT KEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow fishing only from sunrise to sunset on all areas of the refuge except in areas designated as "closed to public entry," and the Mangrove Head Pond, Tower Pond, and Tarpon Bay Slough at the Bailey Tract.
B. Upland Game Hunting. Crabbing permitted in refuge waters except in areas designated as "closed to public entry."
C. Big Game Hunting. 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."
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 devices 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 crapper.
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. [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."
2. We do not allow use of airboats in the refuge.
3. We do not allow commercial fishing or the taking of frogs or turtles.
4. We do not allow the use of snatch hooks in the refuge impoundments.

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. 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. You must possess a valid refuge hunting permit at all times while hunting on the refuge. In addition, we annually require a quota permit for hunt areas 1 and 4 from the beginning of the regular waterfowl season through December 31.
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. You must complete and carry proof of completing an approved hunter safety training course in all hunt areas.
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 may not enter the refuge between sunset and sunrise except: You may access the refuge for waterfowl hunting only after 4:00 a.m. each hunting day during waterfowl hunting season, and a valid refuge hunting permit must be in your possession.
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, Banna 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.
§ 32.28

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. We allow hunting of ducks and coots in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, turkeys, and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish and crab on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. Anglers may fish and crab only from sunrise to sunset.
   2. Anglers may only use boats with motors of 10 horsepower or less in refuge pools and lakes.
   3. Anglers may only use boats with or without motors on the St. Marks Unit pools from March 15 through October 15 annually.
   4. Anglers may take only fish species, and fish limits authorized by State regulations.
   5. Anglers may not take frogs or turtles.
   6. Anglers may fish and boat in Panacea Unit ponds year round. Anglers may access Panacea Unit ponds in a vehicle only from March 15 through May 15 annually. Anglers may fish and boat in Otter Lake year round.
   7. Anglers may not launch commercial boats at the saltwater boat ramp on Co. Rd. 59 (Lighthouse Rd.).
   8. Anglers may only take bait fish and non-game fish by hook and line in refuge ponds, lakes, and impoundments.
   9. We prohibit crabbing in refuge pools and impoundments along Lighthouse Road.
   10. We do not allow launching of airboats or inboard waterthrust boats (personal watercraft) from refuge saltwater boat ramps at Wakulla Beach or the Lighthouse Road area.

ST. VINCENT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, sambar deer, and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We allow fishing only from sunrise to sunset.
   2. We allow only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors.
   3. We do not allow the use of live minnows as bait.
   4. We allow fishing in Lakes 1 and 2 and Oyster Pond from April 1 through September 30.
   5. We allow fishing 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. Anglers may fish only in designated portions of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. Anglers may not use airboats, hovercraft, off road vehicles, or personal water craft in freshwater and brackish water wetlands and water bodies.
   2. Anglers may fish in freshwater and brackish water creeks and ponds year round from sunrise to sunset. Anglers may enter these areas only from sunrise to sunset.
   3. Anglers may fish in tidal waters year round and 24 hours a day.
   4. Anglers may not fish with trotlines, gigs, spears, bush hooks, snatch hooks, crossbows or bows and arrows of any type.
   5. Anglers may enter the refuge to crab in freshwater and brackish water areas only from sunrise to sunset. Recreational anglers may use crab pots only in accordance with State regulations, except that crab pots abandoned or not checked after 72 hours are subject to impoundment.

§ 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. Anglers may bank fish into estuarine waters daily from sunrise to sunset only.

Bond Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We do not allow the use of boats with motors larger than 10 horsepower.
   2. We do not allow the use of live minnows as bait.
   3. We allow only the use of pole and line or rod and reel.
   4. The daily creel limit is 5 largemouth bass, 5 channel catfish, and 25 of any one, or combination, of bream or sunfish. We do not
allow the possession of more than the daily creel limit.
5. We do not allow the taking of largemouth bass smaller than 14 inches (35 cm).

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. We allow hunting of squirrels and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Anglers may fish in refuge impoundments and canals from March 1 through November 30 annually.
2. Anglers may fish in Kingfisher Pond year round.
3. We allow fishing from sunrise to sunset.
4. Anglers may bank fish year round in the canals adjacent to the wildlife drive.
5. Boats may not be left on the refuge overnight.
6. Anglers may only use non-motorized boats and boats with electric motors within impounded waters.

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. Anglers may fish in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:
1. Anglers may fish year round.
2. Fishing from boats is only permitted on Beacon and Wolf Creeks.

§ 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: You must have reservations or permits to access the refuge.
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. [Reserved]

KAKALAU NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

KANALI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

KAKAHA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]
KILUAUEA POINT 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 salt water fish in designated areas of the refuge.


§ 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of prairie, grouse, and cottontail rabbits, including pygmy rabbits, on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot 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 condition: Boats are not permitted in fishing areas.

CAMA'S NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant and grouse on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may salt water fish in 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. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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.

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. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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.

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. We allow hunting of forest grouse on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

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 upland game season.
2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

§ 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. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing on Lake Chautauqua from January 15 through October 15. You may not fish in the Waterfowl Hunting Area during waterfowl hunting season.
2. You may not leave private boats in refuge waters overnight.
3. We restrict motorboats to “slow speed/minimum wake.”
4. 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 (180 m) away from any shoreline. Waterfowl hunters may also hunt on the east shoreline in Grassy Bay.

4. You may possess only approved 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting all permitted species except wild turkey. You may possess and use lead shot for hunting with permitted species.

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. We require hunters using the closed area to check in at the refuge visitor contact station prior to hunting and to comply with the special rules provided to them.

3. You may not hunt deer with a firearm in the controlled goose hunting areas. You may hunt deer in the controlled goose hunting areas with archery equipment in accordance with State seasons and regulations.

4. You must remove hunting stands 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.

6. We restrict motorboats to slow speeds in 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 trotlines/jugs from sunset until sunrise from Memorial Day through Labor Day; east of Wolf Creek Road, anglers may fish from 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 trotlines daily. It is illegal to use stakes to anchor any trotlines; anglers must tag them with their name and address. Anglers may use all noncommercial fishing methods except they may not use any underwater breathing apparatus. Anglers may not use jugs or trotlines 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 trotlines.

   2. A-41, Bluegill, Blue Heron, Managers, Honkers, and Visitors Ponds: Anglers may fish only from sunrise to sunset. Hunters must remove blinds and decoys, and be off the unit by 2 pm daily. Hunters may not enter the area prior to 5 am. Hunters may not hunt during special snow goose seasons after the closure of the regular goose season. Hunters may use only temporary or portable blinds; Hunters may not construct pit blinds. No one may hunt within 100 yards of any private property boundary. Distance between hunting parties must be at least 200 yards. All hunters must sign in and out and report daily harvest at the registration box.

   3. Hunters must remove boats, decoys, and blinds from the refuge at the conclusion of each day's hunt.

   4. Boats, decoys and blinds must be removed from the refuge at the conclusion of each day's hunt.

   5. We allow hunting of bob-white quail, rabbit, squirrel, raccoon, opossum, coyote, red fox, grey fox, and turkey (spring) on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with posted regulations and subject to the following conditions:

      1. If we provide hunter check-in/check-out post, you must present daily harvests.

      2. We do not allow hunting after sunset.

      3. You may possess only approved non-toxic shot while hunting for any permitted birds except wild turkey. You may use lead shot while hunting wild turkey.

   C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with posted regulations and 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]
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.

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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting all permitted birds, except wild turkeys. You may possess and use lead shot for hunting wild turkey.
2. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.
3. Hunters may hunt any other refuge trees or vegetation.
4. Hunters may hunt big game on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations.

MEREDOSIA 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. You may not hunt migratory birds on refuge-closed areas posted “Area Closed,” on the Goose Island “No Hunting” zone in Pool 8, on the Upper Halfway Creek Marsh “No Hunting” zone in Pool 7, or on the Frog Pond area “No Hunting” zone in Pool 13.
2. We require permits for Potters Marsh in Pool 13 except during the early teal season.
3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
4. On Pools 4 through 11, you may not place or leave decoys on the refuge during the time from ½ hour after the close of legal shooting hours, until 1 hour before the start of legal shooting hours.
5. This condition applies to Pools 4 through 11 only. We prohibit construction of permanent hunting blinds using manmade materials. At the end of each day’s hunt, you must remove all manmade blind materials you brought onto the refuge. Any blinds containing manmade materials left on the refuge are subject to immediate removal and disposal. Manmade materials include, but are not limited to: wooden pallets, lumber, railroad ties, fence posts (wooden or metal), wire, nails, staples, netting, or tarps. We allow you to leave only seasonal blinds, made entirely of natural vegetation and biodegradable twines, on the refuge. We consider all such blinds public property and open to use by any person on a first-come, first-served basis. We allow you to gather only willow, grasses, marsh vegetation, and dead wood on the ground from the refuge for blind-building materials. We prohibit cutting or removing any other refuge trees or vegetation.
6. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game 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. You may not hunt at any time on the Goose Island “No Hunting” zone in Pool 8, on the Upper Halfway Creek Marsh “No Hunting” zone in Pool 7, or on the Frog Pond “No Hunting” zone in Pool 13.
4. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot when hunting for any permitted birds or other small game, except wild turkey. We still allow possession of lead shot for hunting wild turkey.
5. You may use lights and dogs to hunt raccoons, and other specifically authorized small mammals, in accordance with State
regulations. We allow such use of lights on the refuge at the point of kill only. We prohibit all other uses of lights for hunting on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer 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. You may not hunt at any time on the Goose Island "No Hunting" zone in Pool 8, on the Upper Halfway Creek Marsh "No Hunting" zone in Pool 7, or on the Frog Pond "No Hunting" zone in Pool 13.
4. We do not allow construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders.
5. You must remove all stands from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

D. Sport Fishing.

We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may fish from the bank and from nonmotorized boats on Stanfield Lake from May 15 through October 15. You may not boat at other times. Stanfield Lake is open to ice fishing when ice conditions permit.
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.
§ 32.34

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. You may hunt upland game in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting upland game, except wild turkey. You may possess and use lead shot 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. Hunters must remove all hunting stands 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 from March 1 through November 15.
   2. The use of boats, canoes or other floating devices is not permitted.

MARK TWAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.32 Illinois for regulations.

NEAL SMITH 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]

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. You may hunt upland game in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting upland game, except wild turkey. You may possess and use lead shot 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. Hunters must remove all hunting stands 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 from March 1 through November 15.
   2. The use of boats, canoes or other floating devices is not permitted.
§ 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 fur-bearing animals or non-game animals.
2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot or rimfire firearms while in the field.

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. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, mourning doves, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Waterfowl and coot hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant, bobwhite quail, squirrel, and rabbit is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require approved nontoxic shot when hunting any game on the refuge. We prohibit the possession of lead shot in the field.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may sportfish 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 in accordance with State law and refuge-specific restrictions as posted.

QUIVIRA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, rails (Virginia and Sora only), mourning doves, and common snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require approved nontoxic shot when hunting any game on the refuge. We prohibit the possession of lead shot in the field.

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.

§ 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

Refer to §32.68 West Virginia for regulations.
§ 32.37

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.
3. Anglers may not enter the refuge, or use airboats, hovercraft, or jet skis (personal water-craft) on any waters within the refuge boundary.


§ 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. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, snipe, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Hunting must be in accordance with Sherburne Wildlife Management Area regulations.
2. For the Indian Bayou Area, we require an Army Corps of Engineer permit.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrels, rabbit, raccoon, opossum, nutria, muskrat, mink, fox, bobcat, beaver, and otter on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Hunting must be in accordance with Sherburne Wildlife Management Area regulations.
2. For the Indian Bayou Area, we require an Army Corps of Engineer permit.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Hunting must be in accordance with Sherburne Wildlife Management Area regulations.
2. For the Indian Bayou Area, we require an Army Corps of Engineer permit.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow finfishing and shellfishing year round in accordance with Sherburne Wildlife Management Area regulations:
1. We require refuge permits for commercial shellfishing.
2. For the Indian Bayou Area, we require an Army Corps of Engineer permit for commercial shellfishing.

BAYOU COCODRIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt woodcock and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunters must possess a refuge permit.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrels, rabbit, raccoon, and coyote on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require refuge permits.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require refuge permits.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Each boat/vehicle entering the refuge must possess an entrance pass.
2. We allow fishing during daylight hours only.
3. We allow fishing on the Cross Bayou Cut and all tributaries that fill with water from Cocodrie Bayou during high water stages.
4. We prohibit camping.
5. We allow only cotton limb lines.
6. You may not use trotlines, slat traps, or nets while fishing.

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. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.
C. Big Game Hunting. Fishermen may fish in designated waters of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. Fishermen must only use rods and reel or pole and lines while fishing.
   2. Fishermen must not use trotlines, slat traps or nets while fishing.
   3. Fishermen must not use boats with motors larger than 25 horsepower.
   4. 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 year-round.
   2. Crabbers must tend crabbing equipment at all times.
   3. Anglers may not use trotlines, slat traps, or nets.

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 white-tailed deer, turkey 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 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.

BRETON 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. Anglers may fish year-round.
   2. Crabbers must tend crabbing equipment at all times.
   3. Anglers may not use trotlines, slat traps, or nets.

CAMERON PRAIRIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of migratory game birds in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We require refuge permits.
   2. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunting must abide by all terms and conditions in the appropriate refuge brochure.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We require refuge permits.
   2. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunting must abide by all terms and conditions in the appropriate refuge brochure.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We require refuge permits.
   2. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunting must abide by all terms and conditions in the appropriate refuge brochure.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for fishing must abide by all terms and conditions in the appropriate refuge brochure.

CATAHOULA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

§ 32.37
§ 32.37

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of raccoon, squirrel, rabbit, and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow fishing from 1 hour before sunrise until ½ hour after sunset. We allow only pole and line or rod and reel fishing. We prohibit snaggling.
2. We allow boat launching on all refuge waters as designated in the refuge brochure. We allow only nonmotorized boats or boats with motors of 10 horsepower or less. You may not leave boats 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'AARBONE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of ducks, geese, coots, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing 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. We allow only cotton limb lines.

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, limelines, 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. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for fishing or crawfishing must abide by all terms and conditions in the refuge fishing brochure.

LACASSINE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, duck, gallinules, and coots 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 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 crawfishing are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for fishing or crawfishing must abide by all terms and conditions in the refuge fishing brochure.

LAKE OPHELIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. You may hunt duck, coots, woodcock, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We require permits.
2. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunting must abide by all terms and conditions in the refuge hunting brochure.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, and raccoon on designated
areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require permits.
2. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunting must abide by all terms and conditions in the refuge hunting brochure.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require permits.
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. We allow fishing in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require permits.
2. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for fishing must abide by all terms and conditions in the refuge fishing brochure.

MandalaN National Wildlife Refuge

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of migratory game birds in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunting must abide by all terms and conditions in the refuge hunting brochure.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved].

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: 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. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for fishing must abide by all terms and conditions in the refuge fishing brochure.

Sabina National Wildlife Refuge

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge hunting permits.
2. Any person entering, using or occupying the refuge must abide by all terms and conditions set forth in the hunting permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing, crabbing, and shrimp cast netting on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge must abide by all terms and conditions set forth in the refuge fishing brochure.

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. We allow hunting of ducks, geese, coots, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, opossum, beaver, and coyotes on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing 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. We allow only cotton limb lines.


Editorial Note: At 65 FR 56402, Sept. 18, 2000, § 32.37 was amended by removing paragraphs D.3. and D.4. of Grand Cote National Wildlife Refuge. However, the amendment could not be incorporated because these paragraphs had already been removed at 65 FR 30783, May 12, 2000.

§ 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.
§ 32.38

LAKE UMBAGOG NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of ducks, geese, common snipe, sora, Virginia rail, common moorhen, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Designated permanent blinds will be available by reservation. We allow no other permanent blinds. You must remove your temporary blinds, boats, and decoys from the refuge following each day’s hunt.
3. You must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back, a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm²) of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material, except when hunting ducks or geese.
4. We allow pre-hunt scouting, however, we will not allow dogs during pre-hunt scouts.
5. We prohibit dog training.
6. You must unload all firearms outside of legal State hunting hours.
7. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATV’s).
8. The Refuge will be open to hunting during the hours stipulated under Maine hunting regulations, but no longer than from 1½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.
9. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, moose, black bear, and wild turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We allow bear hunting with dogs from October 20 to November 9.
   2. Hunters during firearms big game season must possess only approved nontoxic shot.
   3. We allow a maximum of four dogs per hunter.
   4. Dogs may only be on the refuge when the hunter is present.
   5. You must unload all firearms outside of legal State hunting hours.
10. You must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back, a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm²) of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.
11. You must unload all firearms outside of legal State hunting hours.
12. We prohibit dog training.
13. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATV’s).
14. The refuge will be open to hunting during the hours stipulated under Maine hunting regulations, but no longer than from 1½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

B. Upland Game Hunting.

8. We do not allow hunting for coyote and snowshoe hare.
9. You may use only portable tree stands, and you must remove them from the refuge each day.
10. You must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back, a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm²) of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material, except when hunting turkeys.
11. You must unload all firearms outside of legal State hunting hours.
12. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATV’s).
13. The refuge will be open to hunting during the hours stipulated under Maine hunting regulations, but no longer than from 1½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

C. Big Game Hunting.

We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, moose, black bear, and wild turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow bear hunting with dogs from October 20 to November 9.
2. Hunters during firearms big game season must possess only approved nontoxic shot.
3. We allow a maximum of four dogs per hunter.
4. Dogs may only be on the refuge when the hunter is present.
5. You must unload all firearms outside of legal State hunting hours.
6. You must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest and back, a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm²) of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

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.
§ 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, moose, or bear is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Hunters must possess a permit.
2. Hunters during the firearm deer season must wear 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.
3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

D. Sport Fishing. Smoking is not 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.

SUNKHAEZE 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. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

EASTERN NECK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
§ 32.39

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Refuge permits required.
2. Dogs observed running loose or unattended in unauthorized areas shall be subject to seizure by law enforcement officers.
3. Hunters may only use archery, shotguns, and muzzleloaders for deer, and shotguns only for turkey.
4. Deer 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. Turkey hunters must wear a hat or cap of hunter orange when moving to or from their blind or hunting position.
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 must be worn while in the stand.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Refuge permits 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.

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. Refuge permits required.
3. Fishermen may fish only in delineated areas as shown on a map available at the refuge.
4. Fresh water fishing and boating laws of the State of Maryland apply to include opening/closing of seasons and creel limits.
5. Fishermen may use hook and line tackle and baits permitted by Maryland law, with the exception of live minnows or other fish.
6. 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. Permits 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.

§ 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. We allow fishing in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: In addition to daytime fishing, we allow fishing after sunset in accordance with State regulations.

NANTUCKET 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 along the banks of the Nashua River in accordance with state regulations.

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. 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. We allow hunting of upland game birds, turkey, and small game 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.
3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field, except while hunting turkey.
4. Hunters will comply with all State hunting regulations.
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
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.

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.

§ 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.
§ 32.42

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 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. 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.


§ 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. You may not hunt any migratory game birds on the refuge. You may retrieve waterfowl taken outside the refuge boundary up to 100 yards (90 m) inside the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. You may hunt partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, gray and fox squirrel, cottontail and jack rabbit, red and gray fox, raccoon, and striped skunk on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting for partridge or ring-necked pheasant.
2. You may hunt fox, raccoon, and striped skunk only during open seasons for other small game species. You may not use dogs while raccoon hunting.
3. You may hunt only turkey if you have a valid State turkey hunting permit in your possession.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

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. You may hunt only deer if you have a valid State permit in your possession.

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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

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 possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. The construction or use of permanent blinds or platforms is not permitted.
3. All stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day’s hunt.
§ 32.42

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 possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting for all 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. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting for all upland game species.
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.
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. Hunters may hunt ruffed grouse, red, gray and fox squirrel, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, snowshoe hare, red fox, raccoon, and striped skunk 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.
3. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting for all 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 in accordance with White Earth Reservation regulations on those parts of the Reservation that are 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.


§ 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. We allow hunting of mourning doves, ducks, coots, snipe and woodcock is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, beaver, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer, turkey, and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

HILLSDALE 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.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish and frog in designated portions of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishermen must possess a refuge public use permit.

MATHEW BRACE 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. Anglers may fish and frog in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishermen must possess a refuge public use permit.

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.
§ 32.44

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish and frog in designated portions of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishermen must possess a refuge public use permit.

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, 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. Anglers may fish on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fishermen must possess a refuge public use permit.

ST. CATHERINE CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of ducks, geese, and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, beaver, raccoon, coyotes, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer, turkey, and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

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 quail, 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]


§ 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. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations and the following conditions:
1. Hunters may use only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. You must remove all your blinds, boats, and decoys from the refuge following each day’s hunt except for blinds made entirely of marsh vegetation. You may not cut woody vegetation on the refuge for blinds.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game animals on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations and the following conditions:
1. You may use only approved nontoxic shot while hunting upland game, except wild turkeys. You may use lead shot while hunting for wild turkey.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on designated areas of the refuge subject to posted regulations and the following conditions:
1. You may not use tree spikes to help you climb trees or hunt on the refuge.
2. You must remove tree stands from the refuge within 24 hours of the close of the deer hunting season.
3. You may not hunt over or place on the refuge any salt or other mineral blocks.

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 in accordance with maps and brochures available at refuge headquarters and signs posted on the area.
D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may sport fish on designated areas of the refuge as posted by signs.

Black Coulee National Wildlife Refuge
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of migratory bird 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. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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:
§ 32.45

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.

A. 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

B. Big Game Hunting.

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.
2. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt big game subject to refuge specific regulations as designated in refuge publications.
3. Sport Fishing. Refuge open to sport fishing in accordance with State law, and as specifically designated in refuge publications.

CREEDEMAN 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. Hunters may hunt upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Big Game Hunting. Refuge open to big game hunting in accordance with State law.

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. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Big Game Hunting. Refuge open to big game hunting in accordance with State law.

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. Refuge open to hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Big Game Hunting. Refuge open to big game hunting in accordance with State law.

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. Refuge open to upland game hunting but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.
C. Big Game Hunting. Refuge 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.

LAMESTEER 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 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. Refuge open to big game hunting but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.
D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may sport fish in accordance with state law.

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.
A. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
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. Anglers may fish in accordance with State law and refuge restrictions as posted.

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. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Waterfowl and coot hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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 the third week of June through the end of the general State season.

SWAN RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Waterfowl and coot hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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.
2. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt big game subject to refuge-specific regulations as designated in refuge publications.
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. We allow hunting of upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:
§ 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. Anglers may fish on designated portions of the refuge subject to state regulations and any specific regulations as listed in refuge publications.

CRESCE LAK E NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, snipe, and doves in accordance with State and refuge-specific regulations on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow hunting only on designated days.
2. We allow only nonmotorized boats or boats with electric motors on the refuge hunting area during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.
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).

DE SOTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Refer to § 32.34 Iowa for regulations.

FORT NIOB RARA 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 designated portions of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow fishing of quail and rabbit in accordance with State and refuge-specific regulations on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We allow hunting on designated days.
   2. We allow only nonmotorized boats or boats with electric motors on the refuge hunting area during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail and rabbit in accordance with State and refuge-specific regulations on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow hunting of quail and rabbit only on designated days during the regular State season for quail.
2. We prohibit the discharging of rifles or handguns.
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]
§ 32.47

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

PAHRANAGAT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, snipe, and doves in accordance with State law and refuge-specific regulations on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow hunting only on designated days.
2. We allow only nonmotorized boats or boats with electric motors on the refuge hunting area during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail and rabbit in accordance with State and refuge-specific regulations on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We allow hunting of quail and rabbit only on designated days during the regular State season for quail.
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SHELDON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt geese, ducks, and coots on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State law and subject to the following conditions:
1. We do not allow off-road vehicles on the refuge.
2. Hunters may not use motorized boats.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, grouse, and partridge on designated areas of the refuge.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer, pronghorn, and bighorn sheep on designated areas of the refuge.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to Federal and State laws and the following conditions:
1. We allow fishing from 1 hour before sunrise until 2 hours after sunset.
2. We allow fishing 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 designated areas.
3. We prohibit fishing from the bank on the South Marsh except at Brown Dike, the Main Boat Landing, and Narciss Boat Landing.
4. We do not allow artificial lures in the Collection Ditch.
5. We do not allow artificial lures in the spring ponds adjoining the Collection Ditch with the exception of the fishing from designated areas.
6. Hunters may not use motorized boats or boats with battery-powered electric motors. Beginning August 1 through December 31, we allow only motorless boats and boats propelled with motors with a total of 10 horsepower or less.
7. Launch boats only from designated landings.
8. Do not store boats of any kind on the refuge from January 1 through May 31.
9. We do not allow off-road vehicles on the refuge.

STILLWATER MANAGEMENT AREA
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting is allowed as per State law.
§ 32.48

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.

§ 32.48 New Hampshire.

We have opened the following refuge unit to hunting and/or fishing with applicable refuge-specific regulations:

Great Bay National Wildlife Refuge
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Waterfowl hunting will not require a permit. We will allow hunting only from the immediate shoreline of the Bay.
2. We allow only portable blinds. You must remove all decoys, blinds, and boats after each day’s hunt.
3. Waterfowl hunters may access shorelines by boat only.
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We require refuge permits for the deer hunt.
2. We require big game hunters to wear in a conspicuous manner on the head, chest, and back, a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm²) of solid-colored blaze-orange clothing or material.
3. We allow only shotguns and bows.
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]
possession of a working radiotelemetry receiver that can detect and track the frequency(ies) emitted by each radio collar used.

8. We do not allow hunting for coyote and raccoon from ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise.
9. We allow pre-hunt scouting, however, we will not allow dogs during pre-hunt scouts.
10. We prohibit dog training.
11. You must wear in a conspicuous manner on the outermost layer of the head, chest, and back, a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm²) of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.
12. You must unload all firearms outside of legal State hunting hours.
13. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATV’s).
14. The refuge will be open to hunting during the hours stipulated under New Hampshire hunting regulations, but no longer than from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

§ 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 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.)
4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved.]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer, moose, and black bear on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following 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.)
4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

EDWIN B. FORSYTHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of waterfowl, coots, moorhens and rails, common snipe, and woodcock is permitted in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following 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 (2,600 cm²) of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.
2. You must unload all firearms outside of legal State hunting hours.
3. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATV’s).
4. The refuge will be open to hunting during the hours stipulated under New Hampshire hunting regulations, but no longer than from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

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. We allow hunting of waterfowl, coots, moorhens, and rails on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
§ 32.49

1. You must remove all your hunting blind materials, boats, and decoys at the end of each hunting day. We do not allow permanent and pit blinds.

2. We may restrict use of Hunting Unit 3 of the Brigantine Division to certified Young Waterfowl Program trainees for up to 30 days as posted.

3. You may not possess more than 25 shells per day in Hunting Units A, B, and C in the Barnegat Division. You may not possess more than 50 shells per day in Unit 1 of the Brigantine Division.

4. In Hunting Unit B of the Barnegat Division, we restrict hunting to designated sites, with each site limited to one party of hunters. We require a minimum of six decoys per site.

5. In Hunting Unit D of the Barnegat Division, we require a minimum of six decoys and do not allow jump shooting. Access is by boat only; we do not allow foot access.

6. Access is by boat only in all Units except the portion of Unit A that is south of West Creek Dock Road, in the Barnegat Division, and Unit 5 in the Brigantine Division. You may access these Units by foot or boat.

7. You may occupy no sites or Units before 4:00 a.m. Access is by boat only.

8. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting

C. Big Game Hunting

1. We require a State permit for the appropriate New Jersey Deer Management Zone. You must have this permit stamped and validated in person at the Refuge Headquarters.

2. Refuge hunting hours are consistent with State hunting hours. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than one hour 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.

4. We allow bank fishing and crabbing at designated areas. Contact the Refuge Headquarters for locations.

GREAT SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved].

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Hunters must comply with State laws governing special deer permit hunts.

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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

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

§ 32.50

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 possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
4. Anglers may fish from canoes or cartop boats on the Wallkill River.
5. Anglers must park in designated parking areas if accessing the Wallkill River through refuge land.
6. Anglers may not take frogs and/or turtles.
7. Anglers may fish from sunrise to sunset.

§ 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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 A 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.
7. 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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.
4. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of mule deer and white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.
5. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BOSQUE DEL APACHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of mourning and white-winged doves on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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. Only shotguns and bows and arrows are permitted.
2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
§ 32.51

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

AMAGANSETT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
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. [Reserved]

SAN ANDRES 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 surf fish in the Atlantic Ocean from the refuge shoreline in accordance with state 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. We require refuge permits.
2. Completion of the State waterfowl identification course is required.
3. Waterfowl hunters may not possess more than 20 shells per day.
4. Waterfowl hunters must provide and use a minimum of six decoys per hunter.
5. Waterfowl hunting is permitted from designated stands only, with a maximum of three hunters per stand.
6. Hunting must occur within 50 feet of a stand marker, unless actively pursuing crippled birds.
7. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

SEVILLET 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]


§ 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.

AMAGANSETT 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 surf fish in the Atlantic Ocean from the refuge shoreline in accordance with state 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. We require refuge permits.
2. Completion of the State waterfowl identification course is required.
3. Waterfowl hunters may not possess more than 20 shells per day.
4. Waterfowl hunters must provide and use a minimum of six decoys per hunter.
5. Waterfowl hunting is permitted from designated stands only, with a maximum of three hunters per stand.
6. Hunting must occur within 50 feet of a stand marker, unless actively pursuing crippled birds.
7. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
B. Hunting of Upland Game. Hunting of upland game birds, small game mammals, legally hunted fur-bearers and unprotected wildlife is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We require refuge permits.
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 may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

§ 32.51

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and turkeys on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require refuge permits.

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. We do not allow the use of boats or other flotation devices with the exception that you may use nonmotorized boats on Oak Orchard Creek east of Route 63.
   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. Anglers may access the New York State Barge Canal System waters at only three sites on the refuge: the Seneca River Fishing Access Site, the May’s Point Fishing Area, and the Armitage Road Fishing Area. Anglers may either bank fish or boat fish, in accordance with state regulations.

Oyster Bay 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 refuge-controlled waters of Oyster Bay. Anglers may also fish from designated areas on the refuge shoreline at Mill Pond during daylight hours. All fishing within the refuge is in accordance with state regulations.

Seatuck 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 access the refuge-controlled waters of Great South Bay from boats only. All fishing is in accordance with state regulations.

Target Rock 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 Hunting Bay from the refuge shoreline when the refuge is open to visitors. All fishing is in accordance with state regulations.

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.
§ 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. We allow hunting of swans, geese, ducks, and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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. Hunting of deer 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: Hunters must possess a refuge permit.

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.

**Currituck National Wildlife Refuge**

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of swans, geese, ducks, and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require permits.
2. Hunting must be from assigned blind location.
3. We allow hunting on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the North Carolina waterfowl season.
4. We allow hunting from 1½ hour before sunrise to 1 p.m.
5. We allow access 1½ hours before legal shooting time, and all parties must be off the refuge by 3 p.m.

**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. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

**Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge**

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of swans, geese, ducks, and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require permits.
2. We allow taking of Canada geese only during the special September season for resident Canada geese.
3. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunting must abide by all the terms and conditions in the refuge hunting brochure.

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.
2. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunting must abide by all the terms and conditions in the refuge hunting brochure.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing and crabbing from March 1 through November 1 from ½ hour
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, Beaver Ponds, and Arrowhead Lake during daylight hours only.

1. Hunters must possess a refuge permit.
2. We allow only portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of natural materials. We require removal of portable blinds following each day’s hunt.
3. Fishermen may only use electric motors and/ or rod and reel from March 15 to October 15.
4. Fishermen may not possess or use minnows as bait on the refuge.
5. Fishermen may not frog or turtle on the refuge.
6. The refuge may close certain fishing areas at anytime for management purposes.

POCOSIN LAKES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of ducks, snow geese, swans, doves, woodcock, rails, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow access 1 1/2 hours before and after legal shooting time.
2. We allow only portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of natural materials. We require removal of portable blinds following each day’s hunt.
3. We allow hunting during the State season.
4. We allow hunting during the State season except we will close opossum and raccoon hunting during the State bear season including 5 days before and after that season.
5. You must wear 500 square inches (3250 cm²) of fluorescent orange material above the waist, visible from all directions.
6. We prohibit possession of buckshot or slugs while hunting with dogs.
7. You may use only shotguns and/or .22 caliber rim-fire rifles for upland game hunts.
8. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field on designated areas of the refuge.
9. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You must wear 500 square inches (3250 cm²) of fluorescent orange material above the waist visible from all directions during the muzzle loading and gun seasons.
2. We allow only shotguns, muzzle-loaders, and bow and arrow for big game hunts.
3. Firearms in transport by vehicle or boat under power must remain unloaded.
4. We allow hunting during the State season.
5. You may only use electric motors in refuge waters.
6. We do not allow dogs.
§ 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. We allow hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, partridge, rabbit, and fox on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting is permitted from December 1 through the end of the regular seasons.
2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas subject to the following condition: Archery hunting is permitted through the day before

D. Sport Fishing. We allow ice fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to State regulations with refuge restrictions as posted.

AUDUBON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ring-necked pheasant, gray partridge, and sharp-tailed grouse on designated areas of the refuge subject to State regulations with refuge restrictions as posted.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed and mule deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to State regulations with refuge restrictions as posted.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow ice fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to State regulations with refuge restrictions as posted.

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. Hunters may hunt ringnecked pheasants, sharp-tailed grouse, gray partridge, turkey, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbits, snowshoe hares and fox on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. You may use falconry for upland game hunting.
3. Upland game birds and rabbit shotgun season is from December 1 through the end of the State season.
4. The upland game bird and rabbit falconry season is from December 1 through March 31.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:
1. Archers may hunt throughout the entire State archery season.
2. Deer hunting with rifle and muzzleloader is subject to all State regulations and license units.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

J. CLARK SALYER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, and coots on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, partridge, grouse, and fox on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Deer hunting with rifle and muzzleloader is subject to all State regulations and license units.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow archery hunting through the day before the opening of the State waterfowl season and allow it following the deer gun season.
2. We allow deer gun hunting concurrent with the State deer gun season.
3. Hunters may enter the refuge on foot only.

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. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to State regulations with refuge restrictions as posted.

LAKE NETTIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed and mule deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to State regulations with refuge restrictions as posted.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAKE ZAHL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ring-necked pheasants, sharp-tailed grouse, and gray partridge on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. The upland game bird season opens annually on the day following the close of the regular firearm deer season and closes on March 31.
3. We close fox hunting from 1⁄2 hour after sunset until 1⁄2 hour before sunrise.
4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: We require permits.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge as per State law with certain restrictions as posted.

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 may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game and fox on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

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]
§ 32.53

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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
   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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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 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.]

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

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 conditions: 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.]

STEWART LAKE 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. We allow hunting of ring-necked pheasants on designated areas of the refuge as per State law with certain restrictions as posted.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge as per State law with certain restrictions as posted.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge as per State law with certain restrictions as posted.

UPPER SOURIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved.]
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game birds with approved nontoxic shot on designated areas of the refuge as per State law with certain restrictions as posted.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of big game on designated areas of the refuge as
per State law with certain restrictions as posted.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge as per State law with certain restrictions as posted.

§ 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. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may fish only during daylight hours during designated dates.
2. We do not allow boats or flotation devices.

OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese and ducks on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We require permits.
2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow fishing during daylight hours only and during designated dates.
2. We do not allow boats or flotation devices.

DEEP FORK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt rabbits, squirrels and raccoons 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 season except the refuge is closed during the first half of archery deer season through rifle deer season and spring turkey season.
2. Hunters may hunt rabbits on portions of Deep Fork National Wildlife Refuge during the season except it is closed from the beginning of the archery deer season until after rifle deer season.
3. You may use only shotguns with #4 or smaller shot. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
4. The refuge leaflet designates all hunting and parking areas.
5. Hunters may hunt raccoons on portions of Deep Fork National Wildlife Refuge during January. Refuge permits required. Dogs allowed. Raccoon hunters may use mules only in one area as designated on refuge permit.
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. We allow 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.
§ 32.55  

SALT PLAINS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Hunters are required to check in and out of the refuge.
3. Hunting ends at noon.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt pheasant, bobwhite and scaled quail, cottontail rabbit, and jackrabbit on the refuge in accordance with State hunting regulations subject to the following conditions:
1. You must possess a refuge permit.
2. Prohibited off-road vehicle use.
3. Hunters may hunt upland game only during designated refuge seasons.
4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer, mule deer and turkey 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.
3. Hunting ends at noon.
4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We prohibit off-road vehicle use.
2. You must possess a refuge permit.

OPTIMA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Hunters are required to check in and out of the refuge.
3. Hunting ends at noon.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt pheasant, bobwhite and scaled quail, cottontail rabbit and jackrabbit on the refuge in accordance with State hunting regulations subject to the following conditions:
1. Only shotguns are permitted.
2. Closed during the State gun deer season.
3. Hunting ends at 4:30 p.m. daily.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer, mule deer and turkey on the refuge in accordance with State hunting regulations subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Only archery hunting is permitted during fall seasons.
3. Only archery hunting is permitted during spring turkey season.
4. Archery and shotguns are permitted during spring turkey season.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. Hunters are required to check in and out of the refuge.
3. Hunting ends at noon.

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. Only shotguns are permitted.
2. Hunting ends at noon.
3. You must possess a refuge permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt pheasant, bobwhite and scaled quail, cottontail rabbit and jackrabbit on the refuge in accordance with State hunting regulations subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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 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.

696
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. 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.
2. Hunters are required to check in and out of the unit at designated areas.
3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot.
4. Dove hunting is permitted from September 1 through September 30th only.
5. 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. We allow only shotguns using approved nontoxic shot.
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.

B. Upland 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.

C. Big Game Hunting.

1. The Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
2. We allow only shotguns.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions and exceptions:
1. Anglers may bank and wade fish with pole and line or rod and reel year-round in areas open for public fishing access.
2. Anglers may use boats from March 1 through September 30 in designated refuge waters and Wildlife Management Unit.
3. Anglers may use trotlines and other set tackle only in the Cumberland Pool and between the natural banks of the Washita River. Anglers must attach set tackle, used in Cumberland Pool, only to anchored floats.
4. Anglers may not use limelines, throwlines, juglines, and yo-yo's.
5. Anglers may not use any containers (jugs, bottles) as floats.
6. Anglers must remove fishing tackle at the end of the boating season.
7. Anglers may no-wake boat fish during the boating season with line and pole or rod and reel in: (a) open areas south and west of the Cumberland Pool shallow water buoy line; (b) lakes south and west of the Washita River; and (c) the Wildlife Management Unit.
8. Anglers may night fish from boat (during boating season) in the Cumberland Pool, except not in the no-wake area south and west of the buoy line. Anglers may night fish at the headquarters area, including Sandy Creek Bridge, Murray 23, Nida Point, and the Wildlife Management Unit.
9. You may only take bait for personal use while fishing in the refuge in accordance with Oklahoma State law. We do not allow removal of bait from the refuge for commercial sales. You cannot release bait back into the water.
10. Anglers may bow fish only in the Wildlife Management Unit.
11. Anglers may not take fish by the use of hands (noodling) in any refuge waters.
12. Anglers may not take frogs, turtles, or mussels.

WASHITA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese and sandhill cranes on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: We require permits and payment of a fee.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt quail and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State hunting regulations subject to the following conditions:
1. We only allow shotguns.
2. Closed during the State gun deer season.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
§ 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.

BANDON MARSH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, snipe, doves, and pigeons on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
B. Upland Game Hunting. [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. We allow hunting only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgivings, 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. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
7. We allow hunting in the Memorial Marsh Unit by designated blind sites only.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [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]

WICHITA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

§ 32.56  Oregon.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State fishing regulations subject to the following conditions:
1. Anglers may fish from March 15 through October 14 in the Washita River and Foss Reservoir. Anglers may bank fish year round in the Washita River and Foss Reservoir from open areas.
2. Anglers may access fishing areas only from designated parking areas and by boat from Foss Reservoir.
3. We do not allow boats and other flotation devices on refuge waters from October 15 through March 14.

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, snipe, doves, and pigeons on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)
§ 32.56

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. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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 may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: Hunting is permitted only on the Snake River Sector. The use of air-thrust and inboard water-thrust boats is not permitted.
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. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, and common snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. We do not allow hunting on all exposed lands on Miller Sands Island and its partially enclosed lagoon, as posted. We do not allow hunting inside the diked portion of Karlson Island, as posted.

HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt partridge and coyote 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: Shoreline fishing is not permitted on the islands of the Snake River Sector from February 1 through May 31.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN REFUGE FOR THE COLUMBIAN WHITE-TAILED DEER
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt partridge and coyote 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: Hunting is permitted only in Rock Creek, Guano Creek and Warner Pond.

LOWER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, and common snipe on designated areas of the Wallace Island Unit subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing along the shoreline of the refuge islands in accordance with State regulations.

KLAMATH MARSH 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. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]
§ 32.56

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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field 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. 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 non-motorized 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. We allow hunting only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, 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.
6. The use of boats is prohibited.
7. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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. We allow hunting only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year’s Day.
3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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.

MCNARY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of doves on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. We allow dove hunting on the State Line and Juniper Canyon Units on legal hunt days in accordance with State regulations.
B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
2. We allow hunting on State Line and Juniper Canyon Units in accordance with State regulations.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow deer hunting on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow shotguns and archery only.
2. We allow hunting on State Line and Juniper Canyon Units in accordance with State regulations.
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

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]
§ 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.

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. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

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. [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. 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. 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.

§ 32.58

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 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.

OHIO RIVER ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.68 West Virginia for regulations.


§ 32.58 Puerto Rico. [Reserved]

§ 32.59 Rhode Island.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BLOCK ISLAND 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 surf fish in the Atlantic Ocean from the refuge shoreline in accordance with state regulations.

NIÑIGRET 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 surf fish in the Atlantic Ocean from the refuge shoreline in accordance with state regulations. Anglers may saltwater fish and shellfish in Ninigret Pond from the refuge shoreline only from sunrise to sunset in accordance with state and refuge regulations.

PETTAQUAMSCUTT COVE 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 saltwater fish from the refuge shoreline in accordance with state regulations.

SACHUEST POINT 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 surf fish in the Atlantic Ocean and Sakonnet River from the refuge shoreline in accordance with state regulations. Additionally, anglers may night-fish after sunset in accordance with state regulations.

JOHN HEINZ NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AT TINICUM

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.

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.
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt Canada geese and mourning doves on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: State permits required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may surf fish in the Atlantic Ocean from the refuge shoreline from September 16 to March 31 in accordance with state and refuge regulations.

[63 FR 46921, Sept. 3, 1998]

§ 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. Hunters may hunt ducks, geese, and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Refuge hunting permits required.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish on the refuge in accordance with State law and as specifically designated in refuge publications.

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 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, turkey, and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require refuge permits.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on all areas of the refuge, except Martins Lake and those areas marked by signs as closed to the public for fishing, subject to the following conditions:
   1. We allow fishing from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour before sunset.
   2. We allow nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors. You must hand load and unload boats except at designated boat ramps.
   3. We do not allow fish baskets, net, set hooks, and trotlines.

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 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. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require refuge permits.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on all 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.

§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 ringnecked 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. We allow hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, and Hungarian partridge on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
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. We allow hunting of sharp-tailed grouse, Hungarian partridge on designated areas of the refuge.
C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in accordance with State law and as specifically designated in refuge publications.

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.

§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: We require permits.
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. We allow hunting of squirrels on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require permits.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We allow fishing on refuge pools and reservoirs from March 15 through October 31 from sunrise to sunset.
   2. We do not allow bows and arrows, trotlines, limblines, jugs, and slat baskets in refuge pools and reservoirs.
   3. We do not allow taking of frogs.
   4. The length limit for largemouth bass taken from Elk and South Cross Creeks' reservoirs is less than 12 inches (30 cm) and more than 15 inches (37.5 cm). Anglers must immediately release unharmed largemouth bass from 12 inches (30 cm) to 15 inches (37.5 cm).
cm). We prohibit possession of largemouth bass between 12 inches (30 cm) and 15 inches (37.5 cm).

**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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

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:

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. Hunters may hunt white-tailed deer with archery equipment on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Refuge permits required.

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.
5. Anglers may only use non-motorized boats and boats with electric motors on Sunk Lake Public Use Natural Area.

**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. We allow hunting of squirrels and raccoons on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We require permits.
2. You must unload and encase or dismantle firearms transported in motor vehicles.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We require permits.
2. You must unload and encase or dismantle firearms transported in motor vehicles.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated portions of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We close impounded waters to fishing from November 1 through March 14.
2. We close Swamp Creek, Britton Ford, and Bennett’s Creek embayments to fishing and boating from November 1 through March 14.
3. Anglers must launch boats from designated access points only. We restrict boats to “slow speed/minimum wake” on all refuge impoundments open to fishing.
§ 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. Fishing 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.
7. We allow hunting in November, December, and/or January.
8. We prohibit use or possession of alcohol.
9. We prohibit dogs.
10. We prohibit hunting of mourning, white-wing, rock, and Eurasian-collared doves 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. We allow hunting of mourning, white-wing, rock, and Eurasian-collared doves on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. The length of the hunting season will be concurrent with the State season in September and October.
2. We allow hunting in designated areas, from noon to sunset, Saturdays and Sundays.
3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
4. We require refuge permits and payment of a hunt fee by all hunters.
5. We prohibit dogs.
6. All hunters must be 10 years old or older. An adult 21 years of age or older must supervise hunters ages 10-17 (inclusive).
7. We prohibit use or possession of alcohol.
8. We may immediately close the entire refuge or any portion thereof to hunting for the protection of resources, as determined by the refuge manager.
9. We allow hunting of turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow hunting in November, December, and/or January.

4. Anglers may not leave boats on the refuge overnight.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29085, May 12, 2000]
2. We require hunters to check in and out of a hunt area.
3. We allow bows and arrows, shotguns, and rifles.
4. We may immediately close the entire refuge or any portion thereof to hunting for the protection of resources, as determined by the refuge manager.
5. Hunters must be at least 12 years of age. An adult 21 years of age or older must supervise hunters between the ages of 12 and 17 (inclusive).
6. The refuge will set bag limits.
7. We require hunters to visibly wear 400 square inches (2,600 cm²) of hunter orange on the outermost layer of the head, chest, and back, which must include a hunter orange hat or cap.
8. We require refuge permits and the payment of a hunt fee.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We allow hunting in November, December, and/or January.
2. We require hunters to check in and out daily at designated check stations.
3. We allow bows and arrows, shotguns, and rifles.
4. We may immediately close to hunting the entire refuge or any portion thereof for the protection of resources as determined by the refuge manager.
5. Hunters must be at least 12 years of age. An adult 21 years of age or older must supervise hunters between the ages of 12 and 17 (inclusive).
6. The refuge will set bag limits.
7. We require hunters to wear 400 square inches (2,600 cm²) of hunter orange on the outermost layer of the head, chest, and back, which must include a hunter orange hat or cap.
8. We require refuge permits and the payment of a hunt fee.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. We require you to check in and out of the hunt area.
2. We allow only shotguns.
3. You may possess no shot larger than #4 on the hunting area.
4. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning doves in the month of September 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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.
8. We require countertops.
9. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant on certain portions of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Permits are required to hunt on certain portions of the hunting area.
2. Permits are required to hunt on certain portions of the hunting area.
3. We allow only shotguns.
4. You may possess no shot larger than #4 on the hunting area.
5. We allow only shotguns.
6. You may possess no shot larger than #4 on the hunting area.
7. We allow only shotguns.
8. You must plug shotguns to hold no more than three shells during the September dove season.
9. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hogs on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
§ 32.63  

1. You may archery hunt as listed in the refuge hunt information sheet. You must obtain a refuge permit and pay a hunt fee.
2. We allow hunting with firearms including shotguns, 20 gauge or larger, loaded with rifled slug during a special youth hunt as listed in the refuge hunt information sheet. We require permits.
3. 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.
4. 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 21 years old or older. An adult 21 years old or older must accompany hunters 12-17 years of age.
5. All hunters must be 12 years of age or older. An adult 21 years old or older must accompany hunters 12-17 years of age.

LAGUNA ATASCOSA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow 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 conditions: Fishing and crabbing are permitted only within Adolph Thomae, J. r. County Park.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of mourning, white-winged, and white-tipped doves in the months of September, October, and November on designated areas of the refuge, subject to the following conditions:
1. We require a refuge permit and payment of a fee.
2. We limit hunting to the months of September, October, and November in accordance with the State hunting season.
3. We allow only shotguns.
4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
5. We will offer hunting during portions of the State hunting season.
6. We enforce a two-deer (one buck only) limit on white-tailed deer and do not limit on feral hogs and nilgai antelope.
7. All hunters must be 12 years of age or older. An adult 21 years old or older must accompany hunters 12-17 years of age.

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. All hunters must be 12 years of age or older. An adult 21 years old or older must accompany hunters 12-17 years of age.
6. We will determine location and method of hunt each year.
7. You may park at designated locations only.
8. We prohibit the use of dogs and baiting for hunting.
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]
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, coots, and tundra swan 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.

2. We do not allow the use of trotlines, setlines, bows and arrows, gigs, spears, or fish traps.
3. We do not allow use of frogs or turtles.
4. We allow fishing from sunrise to sunset.
5. We limit motors to a maximum of 10 horsepower. You may not fish or enter within 200 yards (180 m) of an established bird rookery from March through the end of May. Check at refuge headquarters for rookery location(s).

TRINITY RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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.
9. When hunters are in their vehicles, at parking lots, or traveling on Refuge roads, all firearms must be completely unloaded (including the magazine) and cased or disassembled.
10. Beginning November 1st through the end of swan season, the northwest section of Unit 2 (as designated on the map in the Refuge hunting brochure and posted in the field) is restricted to only hunters who possess a Utah State Swan permit, and they may not
§ 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. We require refuge permits to hunt in the Long Marsh Channel—Metcalfe Island Controlled Hunting Area, the Junior Waterfowl Hunting Area, and the Saxe's Pothole-Creek and Shad Island Pothole Hunting Area.
2. You may not possess more than 25 shells per day on the Long Marsh Channel—Metcalfe Island 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. Within any controlled hunting area, you must hunt within 100 feet (30 m) of the blind or blind stake for the area except to retrieve crippled birds.
5. You must hunt with one retriever per hunting party of up to two hunters per party within the Saxe's Pothole-Creek and Shad Island Pothole Hunting Area, the Long Marsh Channel—Metcalfe Island Controlled Hunting Area, the Junior Waterfowl Hunting Area, and the Maquam Swamp Hunting Area.
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 may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
5. You must hunt with one retriever per hunting party.
6. No permanent blind construction or blind staking is allowed in the Delta Lakeshore Hunting Area.
C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted 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. All hunters must register at Refuge Headquarters prior to hunting on the refuge.
4. You may use only portable tree stands.
5. You may leave them in place during deer seasons with proper notation on the big game permit.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions: We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge.

§ 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.

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. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MISSISQUOI 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. We allow hunting of pheasant on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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.

§ 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 cloth or material.
D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We allow sport fishing, crabbing, and clamming in salt water areas and in that portion of Swan Cove adjacent to Beach Road. We close all other refuge ponds, impoundments, and channels to these activities.
   2. You must attend traps and crab pots.
   3. You must obtain a permit to remain on the refuge after normal closing hours.

**Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge**

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of migratory waterfowl and rails on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We require a refuge permit to hunt in designated public hunting areas.
   2. We allow guided hunting in designated areas of Wildcat Marsh with refuge-designated commercial guides.
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed and sika deer in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require a refuge permit.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing, crabbing, and clamming on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. We allow sport fishing, crabbing, and clamming in salt water areas and in that portion of Swan Cove adjacent to Beach Road. We close all other refuge ponds, impoundments, and channels to these activities.
   2. You must attend traps and crab pots.
   3. You must obtain a permit 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. We allow hunting of deer 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 cloth 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. Hunters may hunt deer and bear 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 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.
   8. Hunters may not possess alcoholic beverages.
D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
§ 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.

ARID LANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COMPLEX

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on the Wahluke Wildlife Recreation Unit of the Complex subject to the following conditions:
   1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
   2. Dogs are not permitted.
   3. Only portable tree stands may be used and must be removed at the end of each hunting day.
   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. Archers must remain on their assigned stand from 1 hour before sunrise to 10:00 a.m., after which time they may hunt anywhere within the hunt area.
   6. 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.

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. You must attend all fishing lines.
   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.
   6. Archers must remain on their assigned stand from 1 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]

PLUM TREE ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of waterfowl on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
   2. Waterfowl hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
   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. 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.
   6. Archers must remain on their assigned stand from 1 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.

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. You must attend all fishing lines.
   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. 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.
   6. Archers must remain on their assigned stand from 1 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]
1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

2. We allow only shotguns.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of big game on the Wahluke Wildlife Recreation Unit of the Complex subject to the following condition: We allow only shotgun, muzzle loader, and archery hunting.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the Wahluke Wildlife Recreation Unit of the Complex.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, and common snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. In Marsh Unit 1 and Farm Units 226-227, we allow hunting only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays.
   2. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
   3. In Marsh Unit 1, concurrent with the State’s designated Youth Day prior to the opening of the waterfowl season, an adult at least 18 years of age who is not hunting must accompany hunters under 16 years of age.
   4. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, quail, and partridge on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
      1. We allow hunting of upland game birds only during State seasons that run concurrently with the State waterfowl season.
      2. We allow only shotguns and bows and arrows.
      3. Upland game bird hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
   4. In Marsh Unit 1, concurrent with the State’s designated Youth Day prior to the opening of the waterfowl hunt, only youth aged 10-17 and an accompanying adult aged 18 or over may hunt.
   5. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
      1. We allow only shotgun and archery hunting.
      2. We allow hunting of deer only during State seasons that run concurrently with the State waterfowl season.
   6. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
      1. We allow nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors on Upper and Lower Hampton, Hutchinson, Royal, and Shiner Lakes.
      2. We allow motorized boats and nonmotorized boats on all other refuge waters open to fishing.
      3. We prohibit the taking of bullfrogs.

CONBOY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of doves, geese, ducks, coots, and common snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

DUNGENESS 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 salt water fish in designated areas of the refuge.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN REFUGE FOR THE COLUMBIAN WHITE-TAILED DEER
A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, and common snipe on the Hunting Island Unit subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

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. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, doves, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. On the McNary Division, we allow hunting by refuge permit only. On the first Saturday in December, only youth aged 10-17 and an accompanying adult aged 18 or over may hunt.
2. We allow dove hunting only on the Wallula, Two Rivers, Peninsula, State line, and Juniper Canyon Units on legal hunt days in accordance with State regulations.

3. We allow waterfowl hunting on the Wallula and Two Rivers Units 7 days a week during State waterfowl season.

4. We allow waterfowl hunting on the Peninsula Unit Friday through Monday during State waterfowl season subject to the following conditions: Hunting on the east side of the use of boats and other flotation devices. 

5. The refuge is open from 5:00 a.m. to 1 1/2 hours after sunset. You may not leave decoys and other personal property on the refuge overnight.

6. You may not possess more than 25 approved nontoxic shot shells while in the field.

7. We allow upland game hunting on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. On the McNary Division, we allow hunting only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year’s Day. We do not allow hunting until noon of each hunt day. Hunting is for pheasant and quail only. On the first Saturday in December, only youth aged 10-17 and an accompanying adult aged 18 or over may hunt.
   2. You may not possess more than 25 approved nontoxic shot shells while in the field.
   3. We allow upland game hunting on the Wallula, Two Rivers, State line, and Juniper Canyon Units in accordance with State regulations.
   4. We do not allow hunting on the Peninsula Unit until noon on legal goose hunting days.
   5. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer only on the Wallula, Two Rivers, Peninsula, State line, and Juniper Canyon Units subject to the following conditions: We allow shotguns and archery only in accordance with State regulations.

8. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. Fishing and frogging are only permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We allow fishing only with hook and line.
   2. Fishing and frogging are only permitted during daylight hours.

9. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the Wallula, Two Rivers, Peninsula Units in accordance with State regulations.

NISQUALLY 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 conditions:
   1. Hunting is by permit only.
   2. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
   3. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Sport Fishing. Anglers salt water fish in designated areas of the refuge.

RIDGFIELD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. Hunters may hunt geese, ducks, and coots and snipe on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
   1. Hunting is by permit only.
   2. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
   3. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
   4. 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.

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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are only permitted on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year’s Day only. On the Robbins Road Unit, you may hunt on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year’s Day only. Pumphouse, Isiri, Petty, and Chambers Units are open 7 days a week during waterfowl season.

E. 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
   3. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

F. Sport Fishing. Fishing and frogging are only permitted on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year’s Day only. On the Robbins Road Unit, you may hunt on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year’s Day only. Pumphouse, Isiri, Petty, and Chambers Units are open 7 days a week during waterfowl season.

G. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 32.68

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. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
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 may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt deer, elk, and bear on Long Island, subject to the following conditions:
1. We require you to obtain and carry a refuge permit and report game taken, as specified with the permit.
2. We allow only archery hunting.
3. We do not allow firearms on Long Island at any time.
4. We do not allow dogs on Long Island.
D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing along the shoreline of Willapa Bay and Bear River on refuge-owned lands in accordance with State regulations.

WILLAPA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, and coots on designated areas of Riekkola and Lewis Units, in accordance with State hunting regulations and subject to the following conditions:
1. Prior to entering the hunt area at the Riekkola Unit, we require you to obtain a refuge permit, pay a recreation user fee, and obtain a blind assignment.
2. At the Riekkola Unit, you may take ducks and coot only coincidental to hunting geese.
3. We allow hunting in the Riekkola Unit only from established blinds on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
4. You may possess no more than 25 approved nontoxic shells per day while in the field.
5. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shells per day while in the field.
6. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

CANAAN VALLEY 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. We require you to obtain and carry a refuge permit and report game taken, as specified with the permit.
2. We allow only archery hunting.
3. We do not allow firearms on Long Island at any time.
4. We do not allow dogs on Long Island.

§ 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.

CANAAN VALLEY 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 sign and be in the possession of a refuge conditional hunting permit at all times while hunting on the refuge.
2. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland (small) game on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:
1. Hunters must sign and be in the possession of a refuge conditional hunting permit at all times while hunting on the refuge.
2. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge.
§ 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. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require permits.
2. We do not allow the construction or use of blinds, platforms, or ladders.
3. We allow only during the State firearms season and during a designated time period of the archery season.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

**HORICON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of ducks and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require permits.
2. We allow only participants in the Young Wildfowlers and Special Programs to hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ring-necked pheasant, gray partridge, squirrel, and cottontail rabbit on designated areas of the refuge from the opening of the respective State seasons through the State deer firearms season, and subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow only approved nontoxic shot while hunting upland game species.
2. Hunting in the youth/novice pheasant hunt area (Area F) is for youth who are 12-15 years of age, and by permit.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require permits.
2. We do not allow the construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders.
3. You must remove all stands from the refuge following each day’s hunt.
4. Hunting in the area surrounding the office/visitor center (Area E) is by permit only.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing from April 15 through September 15.
2. We allow only bank fishing.

**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-winged Waterfowl Production Area in Ozaukee.
§ 32.69

NECEDAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of migratory game birds only on designated areas of the refuge. We allow hunting of wild turkey, ruffed grouse, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, and raccoon only on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only unloaded guns in the retrieval zone of Refuge Area 7 during the State waterfowl hunting season, except while hunting deer during the gun deer season.

2. During the spring turkey season, we allow unarmed hunters who have an expired spring turkey permit in their possession to scout the hunt area. We allow this scouting beginning on the Saturday immediately prior to the opening date listed on their State turkey hunting permit.

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.

4. You may use dogs only when hunting small game and waterfowl.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. You may not possess a loaded firearm or a nocked arrow on a bow within 50 feet (15 m) of the centerline of all public roads. Also, during the gun deer season, you may not possess a loaded firearm within 50 feet (15 m) of designated trails, nor may you discharge a gun from across, down, or alongside these trails.

2. You may not construct or use permanent blinds, stands, or ladders.

3. You may use portable elevated devices but must lower them to ground level at the close of shooting hours each day. You must remove all blinds, stands, platforms, and ladders 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, muzzleloader, and late archery seasons. Unarmed deer hunters may enter Area 3 to scout beginning the Saturday prior to the gun deer season.

6. We do not allow target or practice shooting.

7. We prohibit the use of flagging, paint, blazes, tacks, or other types of markers.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in designated waters of the refuge at designated times subject to the following conditions: We do not allow target or practice shooting.

ST. CROIX WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of migratory game birds throughout the district except that you may not hunt on designated portions of the St. Croix Prairie Waterfowl Production Area in St. Croix County or on the Oakridge Waterfowl Production Area in St. Croix County.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game throughout the district except that you may not hunt on designated portions of the St. Croix Prairie Waterfowl Production Area in St. Croix County or on the Oakridge Waterfowl Production Area in St. Croix County.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of big game throughout the district except that you may not hunt on designated portions of the St. Croix Prairie Waterfowl Production Area in St. Croix County or on the Oakridge Waterfowl Production Area in St. Croix County.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

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 condition: 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.
§ 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. Hunters may hunt elk and bison 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. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing only in accordance with posted regulations (Conservation of Natural Resources and Protection of Fish and Wildlife on Johnston Atoll National Wildlife Refuge), which are available at refuge headquarters. Other special restrictions apply on this refuge, and we outline them in the regulations.

SEEDSKADEE 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. We allow hunting of sage grouse and cottontail rabbit on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of pronghorn antelope and deer is permitted 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.

§ 32.71 United States Unincorporated Pacific Insular Possessions.

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. Anglers may fish and lobster only in accordance with a refuge fishing leaflet available at refuge headquarters.

MIDWAY ATOLL 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 lobster only in accordance with a refuge fishing leaflet available at refuge headquarters.

GUAM 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 collect marine life on designated areas of the Refuge only in accordance with the Refuge Fishing Regulations leaflet available at Refuge Headquarters.

§ 32.72 Guam.

We have opened the following refuge unit to hunting and/or fishing with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

GUAM 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 collect marine life on designated areas of the Refuge only in accordance with the Refuge Fishing Regulations leaflet available at Refuge Headquarters. We prohibit the use of gill nets for catching reef fish.
[65 FR 30795, May 12, 2000]
PART 34—REFUGE REVENUE SHARING WITH COUNTIES

§ 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.
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 land 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>$80 or 80%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School District</td>
<td>$20 or 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$100 or 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessed Value</th>
<th>County 80%</th>
<th>School District 20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
§ 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

§ 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,
§ 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 visitor 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.

§ 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.

§ 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 C—Refuge Specific Regulations

§ 36.1 How do the regulations in this part apply to me and what do they cover?

(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) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, 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
§ 36.2 What do these terms mean?

The following definitions shall apply to the regulations contained in this part.

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 non-federal land or occupancy interest, but does not necessarily mean the least costly alternative.

Adequate snow cover means snow of sufficient depth to protect the underlying vegetation and soil.

Administrative and visitor facility sites means any facility or site administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for public entry or other administrative purposes including, but not limited to, refuge staff offices, visitor centers, public access and parking sites, and campgrounds.

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.


Downed aircraft means an aircraft that as a result of mechanical failure or accident cannot take off.

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.

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.

Person means any individual, firm, corporation, society, association, partnership, or other private or public body.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Temporary means a continuous period of time not to exceed 12 months, except as specifically provided otherwise.

§ 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.


§ 36.11 Purpose and policy.

(a) Consistent with the management of fish and wildlife in accordance with
§ 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 therefore 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 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 (41\(\frac{2}{12}\) 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.
§ 36.16 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.


§ 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 mean 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 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.


§ 36.33 What do I need to know about using cabins and related structures on Alaska National Wildlife Refuges?

(a) Definitions. As used in this section, the term:

Administrative cabin shall mean any cabin only used by refuge or other authorized personnel for the administration of the refuge.

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.

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.

Existing cabin shall mean any cabin situated on Federal lands before December 2, 1980. A cabin legally situated...
§ 36.33 on lands that subsequently become refuge will also be considered an "existing" cabin providing the applicant meets the appropriate application deadlines.

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.

Guest shall mean a person who occasionally visits the permittee in the cabin. This term does not include clients using commercial cabins.

Immediate family shall include the spouse and children, either by birth or adoption, of the claimant residing in the cabin or structure.

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.

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.

Private recreational use shall mean a use associated with leisure activities, not including bona fide subsistence uses or authorized commercial uses.

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 non-renewal 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...
§ 36.33

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 non-renewal 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, 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.

§ 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
§ 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.
§ 36.37

(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 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.

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).


(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 Simmons, and Mystery Creek units of the Kenai Wilderness, only the following
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§36.39

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
Dingestadt 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 roadways. The non-wilderness lakes closed to aircraft operations are as follows:

**North of Sterling Highway**

Afonasi Lake
Anertz Lake
Breeze Lake
Cashka Lake
Dabbier 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 Botteninnin 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 provisions 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 Silkok 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 Shoezac 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 west 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.
§ 36.39 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) What do I need to know about other public uses on Kenai National Wildlife Refuge? (i) What are the camping restrictions? We allow camping 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, camp only in designated areas and use open fires only in portable, self-contained, metal fire grills, or fire grates provided by us.

(D) Do not camp 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 must be on a leash no longer than nine feet in developed campgrounds.

(ii) May I cut and remove timber? You may remove timber, including the cutting of firewood for home use, only if you have obtained a special use permit from the Refuge Manager.

(iii) May I leave personal property on the refuge? Yes, however, if you leave personal property unattended for longer than 72 hours outside of a designated area, obtain a special use permit from the Refuge Manager.

(iv) If I find research marking devices, what do I do? Turn in all radio transmitters, neck and leg bands, ear tags, or other research marking devices recovered from wildlife to the Refuge Manager or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game within five days after recovery.

(v) May I use non-motorized wheeled vehicles on the refuge? Yes, but only on refuge roads designated and open for public vehicular access.

(vi) May I use motorized equipment on the refuge? You may not use motorized equipment, including but not limited to chainsaws, generators, and auxiliary power units, within the Kenai Wilderness, except snowmobiles, airplanes and motorboats in designated areas.

(vii) Must I register to canoe on the refuge? Only canoeists on the Swanson River and Swan Lake Canoe Routes must register at entrance points. Maximum group size is 15 persons.

(viii) Are any areas of the refuge closed to public use? (A) We close rock outcrop islands in Skilak Lake used by nesting cormorants and gulls and the adjacent waters within 100 yards to public entry and use from March 15 to September 30. You may obtain maps showing these areas from the Refuge Manager.

(B) From July 1 to August 15 the public may not use or access any portion of the 25-foot wide public easements along both banks of the Kenai River within the Moose Range Meadows area; or along the Homer Electric Association Right-of-Way from Funny River...
§ 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;

Prospectus means the document that the Service uses in soliciting competition to award commercial visitor services on a refuge;

Subpart F—Permits and Public Participation and Closure Procedures

§ 36.41 Permits.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refuge</th>
<th>Office location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>King Salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>Homer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian Islands Unit, Alaska Maritime NWR</td>
<td>Homer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic National Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>Fairbanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becharof National Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>King Salmon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Innoko National Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>McGrath</td>
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<tr>
<td>Izembek National Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>Cold Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kluane National Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>Fairbanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenai National Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>Soldotna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>Kodiak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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
§ 36.41 Permitting of the use of specified fish and wildlife species

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 non-competitive 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.


§ 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 non-motorized 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 non-motorized 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 or restrictions shall become 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Refuge</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Other Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Alaska Maritime, including:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aleutian Island*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bering Sea*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bogoslof*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chamisso*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Forrester Island*</td>
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<td>Hazy Islands*</td>
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<td>Pribilof*</td>
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<td>Saint Lazaria*</td>
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<td>Semidi*</td>
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<td>Simeonof*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tuxedni*</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Alaska Peninsula</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Arctic, including: William O. Douglas*</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Becharof**</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Innoko</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Izembek*</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Kanuti</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Kenai*</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Kodiak*</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Koyukuk</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Nowitna</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Selawik</td>
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PART 37—GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION OF THE COASTAL PLAIN, ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec. 37.1 Purpose.
37.2 Definitions.
37.3 Other applicable laws.
37.4 Disclaimer and disqualification.

Subpart B—General Requirements

37.11 General standards for exploratory activities.
37.12 Responsibilities of permittee.
37.13 Group participation.
37.14 Bonding.

Subpart C—Exploration Plans

37.21 Application requirements.
37.22 Approval of exploration plan.
37.23 Special use permit.
37.24 Plan of operation.
37.25 Revision.

Subpart D—Environmental Protection

37.31 Environmental protection.
37.32 Special areas.
37.33 Environmental briefing.

Subpart E—General Administration

37.41 Responsibilities of the Regional Director.
37.42 Inspection and monitoring.
37.43 Suspension and modification.
37.44 Revocation and relinquishment.
37.45 Exploration by the U.S. Geological Survey.
37.46 Cost reimbursement.
37.47 Civil penalties.

*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.
Subpart F—Reporting and Data Management

Subpart F—Reporting and Data Management

37.51 Operational reports.
37.52 Records.
37.53 Submission of data and information.
37.54 Disclosure.

APPENDIX I TO PART 37—LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COASTAL PLAIN, ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA


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

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.


(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 the 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.
§ 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...
§ 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

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.
§ 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 permittee 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 this part or is needed as a consequence of default. 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 objectives 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 techniques;

[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.

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 issue 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(e) 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
§ 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 with 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
§ 37.31 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, there-by 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.
§ 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.

(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 approximately six miles inland from the coastline.

(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 1½ 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 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 1½ mile of the source of the Sadleochit Spring or within ¾ 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, archaeological 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 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.
§ 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

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 §37.33(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

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 calendar 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 fact 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 43 CFR 4.1134 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
§ 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 interpretations thereof; geologic maps, cross sections, and interpretations 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 explaining 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 constituting processed 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.
§ 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 40 3/4 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., Rs. 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., Rs. 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., Rs. 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., Rs. 36 E., that is due north of the corner of T. 8 N., Rs. 36 and 37 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence due South, approximately 1/4 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., Rs. 36 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., R. 32 and 33 E., Umiat Meridian;
Thence westerly, between sections 1 and 12, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 1, 11 and 12, T. 7 N., R. 32 E., Umiat Meridian;
Thence northerly, 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 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., R. 31 and 32 E., Umiat Meridian;
Thence northerly, between ranges 31 and 32 E., approximately 31/2 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., R. 31 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. 56° 1/2 degree W. approximately 31/2 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.

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PART 38—MIDWAY ATOLL
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Subpart A—General

§ 38.1 Applicability.

Subpart B—Executive Authority; Authorized
Powers; Emergency Authority

§ 38.3 Executive authority; duration.

50 CFR Ch. 1 (10–1–00 Edition)
not conflict with the criminal laws of the United States.

§ 38.2 Scope.
The provisions of this part are in addition to the regulations of 50 CFR parts 25-32 which also apply to Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge.

Subpart B—Executive Authority; Authorized Powers; Emergency Authority

§ 38.3 Executive authority; duration.
The executive authority of the Secretary of the Interior over the Midway Islands will be exercised by the Service Regional Director. The executive authority of the Service Regional Director may be redelegated to the Refuge Manager, Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge.

§ 38.4 Authorized functions, powers, and duties.
The executive authority of the Regional Director concerning the Midway Islands includes:

(a) Issuance of citations for violations of this part and 50 CFR parts 25-32;
(b) Abatement of any public nuisance upon the failure of the person concerned to comply with a removal notice;
(c) Seizure of evidence;
(d) Investigation of accidents and offenses;
(e) Custody and disposal of lost or abandoned property;
(f) Regulation of aircraft and boat traffic and safety;
(g) Imposition of quarantines;
(h) Evacuation of hazardous areas;
(i) Lawful restraint, detention, confinement, and care of persons prior to their prompt transfer to the custody of the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii;
(j) Lawful removal of person from the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge for cause;
(k) Regulation of vehicle traffic and safety;
(l) Performance of other lawful acts necessary for protecting the health and safety of persons and property on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge; and
(m) Issuance of lawful notices and orders necessary to the exercise of executive authority under this section.

§ 38.5 Emergency authority.
During the imminence and duration of any emergency, the Regional Director may perform any lawful acts necessary to protect life and property on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge.

Subpart C—Prohibitions

§ 38.6 General.
In addition to any act prohibited by this part or 50 CFR part 27, any act committed on the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge that would be a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of the State of Hawaii as specified in subpart A of this part, as they now appear or as they may be amended or recodified; or any act committed on the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge that would be criminal if committed on board a merchant vessel or other vessel belonging to the United States pursuant to the provisions of 48 U.S.C. 644a, is prohibited and punishable, in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, 16 U.S.C. 668dd, the criminal laws of the United States or the State of Hawaii as specified in subpart A of this part, as they now appear or as they may be amended or recodified; or according to the laws applicable on board United States vessels on the high seas pursuant to the provisions of 48 U.S.C. 644a.

§ 38.7 Adopted offenses.
Any person who commits any act or omission on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge which, although not made punishable by an enactment of Congress, would be punishable if committed within the United States under the United States criminal code at the time of such act or omission, including any provisions of the United States criminal code that are not specifically applied to unincorporated possessions of the United States, will be guilty of a like offense and subject to like punishment. Any person who commits any act or omission on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge which, although not made punishable by an enactment
of Congress, would be punishable if committed within the State of Hawaii by the laws thereof at the time of such act or omission, will be guilty of a like offense and subject to like punishment to the extent the laws of the State of Hawaii do not conflict with the criminal laws of the United States.

§ 38.8 Consistency with Federal law.

Any provisions of the laws of the State of Hawaii, as they now appear or as they may be amended or recodified, which are adopted by this part will apply only to the extent that they are not in conflict with any applicable Federal law or regulation.

§ 38.9 Breach of the peace.

No person on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge will:
(a) With intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance, or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, engage in fighting, threatening, or other violent or tumultuous behavior; or make unreasonable noise or offensively coarse utterances, gestures, or displays, or address abusive language to any person present; or create a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act which is not performed under any authorized license or permit;
(b) Having no legal privilege to do so, knowingly or recklessly obstruct any roadway, alley, runway, private driveway, or public passage, or interfere with or unreasonably delay any emergency vehicle or equipment or authorized vehicle, boat, vessel, or plane, or any peace officer, fireman, or other public official engaged in or attempting to discharge any lawful duty or office, whether alone or with others. "Obstruction" as used in this paragraph means rendering impassable without unreasonable inconvenience or hazard;
(c) When in a gathering, refuse to obey a reasonable request or order by a peace officer, fireman, or other public official:
(1) To prevent an obstruction of any public road or passage;
(2) To maintain public safety by dispersing those gathered in dangerous proximity to a public hazard;
(d) With intent to arouse or gratify sexual desire of any other person, expose one's genitals under circumstances in which one's conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm.

§ 38.10 Trespass.

No person on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge will:
(a) Loiter, prowl, or wander upon or near the assigned living quarters and adjacent property of another without lawful purpose, or, while being upon or near the assigned living quarters and adjacent property of another, peek in any door or window of an inhabited building or structure located thereon without lawful purpose;
(b) Enter upon any assigned residential quarters or areas immediately adjacent thereto, without permission of the assigned occupant;
(c) Enter or remain in, without lawful purpose, any office building, warehouse, plant, theater, club, school, or other building after normal operating hours for that building;
(d) Enter or remain in any area or building designated and posted as "restricted" unless authorized by proper authority to be there.

§ 38.11 Prostitution and lewd behavior.

No person on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge will:
(a) Engage in prostitution. "Prostitution" means the giving or receiving of the body for sexual intercourse for hire;
(b) Commit any lewd act in a public place which is likely to be observed by others who would be affronted or alarmed.

§ 38.12 Alcoholic beverages.

No person on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge will:
(a) Sell any alcoholic beverages to any person who, because of age, would be prohibited from purchasing that beverage in a civilian establishment in Hawaii.
(b) Present or have in possession any fraudulent evidence of age for the purpose of obtaining alcoholic beverages in violation of this section.
(c) Be substantially intoxicated on any street, road, beach, theater, club, or other public place from the voluntary use of intoxicating liquor, drugs or other substance. As used in this
paragraph, “substantially intoxicated” is defined as an actual impairment of mental or physical capacities.

§ 38.13 Speed limits.

No person on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge will exceed the speed limit for automobiles, trucks, bicycles, motorcycles, or other vehicles. Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit throughout the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge is 15 miles per hour.

§ 38.14 Miscellaneous prohibitions.

No person on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge will:

(a) Smoke or ignite any fire in any designated and posted “No Smoking” area, or in the immediate proximity of any aircraft, fueling pit, or hazardous material storage area;

(b) Knowingly report or cause to be reported to any public official, or willfully activate or cause to be activated, any alarm, that an emergency exists, knowing that such report or alarm is false. “Emergency,” as used in subpart B of this part, includes any condition which results, or could result, in the response of a public official in an emergency vehicle, or any condition which jeopardizes, or could jeopardize, public lives or safety, or results or could result in the evacuation of an area, building, structure, vehicle, aircraft, or boat or other vessel, or any other place by its occupants; or

(c) Intentionally report to any public official authorized to issue a warrant of arrest or make an arrest, that a crime has been committed, or make any oral or written statement to any of the above officials concerning a crime or alleged crime or other matter, knowing such report or statement to be false.

§ 38.15 Attempt.

No person on Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge will attempt to commit any offense prohibited by this part.

§ 38.16 Penalties.

Any person who violates any provision of this part will be fined or imprisoned in accordance with 16 U.S.C. 668dd(e) and Title 18, U.S. Code.

Subpart D—Civil Administration

§ 38.17 General.

Civil administration of Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge shall be governed by the provisions of this part, 50 C.F.R. parts 25–32, and the general principles of common law.
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.

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.

§ 71.12

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 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 shall 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 wildlife.

§ 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 State wherein the area is located unless the same are further restricted by Federal law or regulation.
§ 71.12

(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.  
80.8 Availability of funds.  
80.9 Notice of desire to participate.  
80.10 Hunting and fishing license certification.  
80.11 Submission of proposals.  
80.12 Cost sharing.  
80.13 Substantiality in character and design.  
80.14 Application of Federal aid funds.  
80.15 Allowable costs.  
80.16 Federal aid payments.  
80.17 Maintenance.  
80.18 Responsibilities.  
80.19 Records.  
80.20 Land control.  
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.  

S OURCE: 47 FR 22539, May 25, 1982, unless otherwise noted.  
N OTE: 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:  
(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.
§ 80.2

Common horsepower. Common horsepower is defined as any size motor that can be reasonably accommodated on the body of water slated for development.

§ 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 Commonwealth 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.

§ 80.3 Assent legislation.

A State may participate in the benefits of the Acts 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 State 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.

(b) 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.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 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.

§ 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.

§ 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 seller's 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 percent 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.


§ 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.
   (3) 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 satisfaction of the Director that funds will be allocated equitably.

[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...
§ 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
§ 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:

(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.

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]
§ 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:

(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.
(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]
(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 resident 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 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 relevant biological factors as determined appropriate.

§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 relevant biological factors as determined appropriate.

§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.
§ 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 it 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-102 (as revised).

(d) The Project Agreement will follow approval of the Application for Federal Assistance by the Secretary. The 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 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.

§ 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.

§ 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.

§ 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.

PART 82—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR GRANTS-IN-AID (MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972)

Subpart A—Introduction
Sec.
82.1 Scope of regulations.
82.2 Purpose of regulations.
82.3 Supplementary information and procedures.
82.4 Authority.
82.5 Definitions.

Subpart B—Application for Grants
82.6 Submission of proposals.
82.7 Coordination with States.

Subpart C—Administration
82.8 Prosecution of work.
82.9 General information for the Secretary.
82.10 Payments to grantee.
82.11 Forms of vouchers.
82.12 Permit requirements.
82.13 Ownership of property.
82.14 Inspection and audit.
82.15 Record retention.
82.16 Reporting.
82.17 Procurement.
82.18 Officials not to benefit.
82.19 Patents and inventions.
82.20 Civil rights.
§ 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 flexibility 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.


(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ursus maritimus</td>
<td>Polar bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhydra lutris</td>
<td>Sea Otter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odobenus rosmarus</td>
<td>Walrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dugong dugong</td>
<td>Dugong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichechus inunquis</td>
<td>West Indian manatee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichechus manatus</td>
<td>West African manatee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichechus senegalensis</td>
<td>Amazonian manatee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Common names given may be in 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 official(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
§ 82.7 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 expenditure 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 and the Comptroller General of the United States, or their

§ 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
§ 82.15 Record retention.

All records of accounts, and reports, with supporting documentation there- to, will be maintained by the grantee for a period of three years after sub- mission of the final expenditure report, with the qualifications stated in FMC 74-7, Attachment C, paragraph 1.

§ 82.16 Reporting.

Performance reports and other speci- fied 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 procure- ment regulations which reflect applicable State and local laws, rules, and reg- ulations, 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, Con- gress, 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 agree- ments entered into pursuant to the Act shall be governed by the “Government Patent Policy,” President’s Memo- randum 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-discrimina- tion in federally assisted programs, of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000e-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 re- sults in a book or other copyrightable material, the author or grantee, sub- ject to the terms of the Cooperative Agreement, is encouraged to publish the work, but the Department of the Interior reserves a royalty free, non- exclusive and irrevocable license to re- produce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use the work for Government purposes. Any publication by the grantee must bear in an appro- priate 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 nec- essarily represent the views of the De- partment of the Interior. At least two copies of any printed publications must be furnished to the U.S. Fish and Wild- life Service.

PART 83—RULES IMPLEMENTING THE FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT OF 1980

Sec.
831 Definitions.
832 Participant eligibility.
833 Allocation of funds.
834 Eligible undertakings.
§ 83.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, the following terms mean:


(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
§ 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
§ 83.9 Conservation plans.

A conservation plan submitted to the regional director for approval shall meet the requirements for substantiability 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.
§ 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 used 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

Sec.
85.10 Purpose and scope.
85.11 Definitions.
85.12 Information collection, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

Subpart B—Application for Grants

85.20 Eligible activities.
85.21 Application procedures.
85.22 Grant proposals.

Subpart C—Grant Selection

85.30 Grant selection criteria.
85.31 Grant selection.

Subpart D—Conditions on Use/Acceptance of Funds

85.40 Cost sharing.
85.41 Allowable costs.
85.42 Real and personal property.
85.43 Signs and symbols.
85.44 Fee charges for use of facilities.
85.45 Public access to facilities and maintenance.
85.46 Survey and plan standards.
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.
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.

§ 85.12 Information collection, record-keeping, 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
§ 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 13th 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) 766-2055
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 224, 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) 296-7392
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).

§ 85.22 Grant proposals.

Grant proposals will consist of a narrative which identifies and describes the following:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 85.40

(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.


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<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tr>
<td>Coastal state</td>
<td>Inland state</td>
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<td>a. Do a survey/plan</td>
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<td>b. Construct w/o plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Construct with plan</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Partnership</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Innovative approach</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Education</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>g. Sensitive area</td>
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<td>h. Low pumpout ratio</td>
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§ 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...
§ 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 retroreflective 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", "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
§ 85.43  

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)  

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.

(i) You may place directional arrows beneath the symbol to indicate the direction of pumpout or portable toilet dump station facilities.

(ii) You may place directional arrows beneath the symbol to indicate the direction of pumpout or portable toilet dump station facilities.

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.

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 "PUMP OUT 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.

§ 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 State-wide, 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 use the crediting logo identified in 50 CFR 80.26 to identify projects funded by the Clean Vessel Act. The Sport Fish Restoration logo follows:
§ 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.

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.


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.

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

§ 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
§ 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)
(1) Diving Ducks. (1) Canvasback (Aythya valisineria)
(2) 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)
(1) Stiff Tails. (1) Ruddy Duck (Oxyura jamaicensis)

[53 FR 16344, May 6, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 22815, May 16, 1991]

Subpart B—Procedures for Entering the Contest

§ 91.11 Contest deadlines.

(a) The contest will officially open on July 1 of each year.
§ 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 cashier's 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.

§ 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.

§ 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 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.

§ 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.

§ 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.
§ 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.

§ 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.

§ 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.


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]
PART 100—SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

Subpart A—General Provisions

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

Subpart B—Program Structure

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

Subpart C—Board Determinations

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

Subpart D—Subsistence Taking of Fish and Wildlife

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


Subpart A—General Provisions

Source: 64 FR 1286, Jan. 8, 1999, unless otherwise noted.
(10) Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve;
(11) Glacier Bay National Preserve;
(12) Innoko National Wildlife Refuge;
(13) Izembek National Wildlife Refuge;
(14) Katmai National Preserve;
(15) Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge;
(16) Kenai National Wildlife Refuge;
(17) Kobuk Valley National Park;
(18) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge;
(19) Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge;
(20) Lake Clark National Park and Preserve;
(21) National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska;
(22) Noatak National Preserve;
(23) Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge;
(24) Selawik National Wildlife Refuge;
(25) Steese National Conservation Area;
(26) Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge;
(27) Togiak National Wildlife Refuge;
(28) Tongass National Forest, including Admiralty Island National Monument and Misty Fjords National Monument, and excluding marine waters;
(29) White Mountain National Recreation Area;
(30) Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve;
(31) Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve;
(32) Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge;
(33) Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge;
(34) All components of the Wild and Scenic River System located outside the boundaries of National Parks, National Preserves or National Wildlife Refuges, including segments of the Alagnak River, Beaver Creek, Birch Creek, Delta River, Fortymile River, Gulkana River, and Unalakleet River.

c) The public lands described in paragraph (b) of this section 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.
Area, District, Subdistrict, and Section mean one of the geographical areas defined in the codified Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulations found in Title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code.
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 non-commercial nature.
Board means the Federal Subsistence Board as described in §100.10.
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 trade means cash sale of fish and wildlife resources regulated in this part, not otherwise prohibited by Federal law or regulation, to support personal and family needs; and does
§ 100.4

not include trade which constitutes a significant commercial enterprise.

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.


Family means all persons related by blood, marriage or adoption, or any person living within the household on a permanent basis.

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

Federal lands means lands and waters and interests therein the title to which is in the United States, including navigable and non-navigable waters in which the United States has reserved water rights.

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 State of Alaska hunting and trapping regulations and the Game Unit Maps of Alaska.

Inland Waters means, for the purposes of this part, those waters located landward of the mean high tide line or the waters located upstream of the straight line drawn from headland to headland across the mouths of rivers or other waters as they flow into the sea.

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:

(1) Lands situated in Alaska which are Federal lands, except—

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

(ii) Land selections of a Native Corporation made under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq., which have not been conveyed to a Native Corporation, unless any such selection is determined to be invalid or is relinquished; and

(iii) Lands referred to in section 19(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 43 U.S.C. 1618(b).

(2) Notwithstanding the exceptions in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this definition, until conveyed or interim conveyed, all Federal lands within the boundaries of any unit of the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems, National Forest Monument, National Recreation Area, National Conservation Area, new National forest or forest addition shall be treated as public lands for the purposes of the regulations in this part pursuant to section 906(o)(2) of ANILCA.

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

Regulatory year means July 1 through June 30, except for fish and shellfish where it means March 1 through the last day of February.

Reserved water right(s) means the Federal right to use unappropriated appurtenant water necessary to accomplish the purposes for which a Federal reservation was established. Reserved water rights include nonconsumptive and consumptive uses.

Resident means any person who has his or her primary, permanent home
for the previous 12 months 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 Permanent Fund dividend application; 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.

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) You may take fish and wildlife on public lands for subsistence uses only if you are an Alaska resident of a rural area or rural community. The regulations in this part may further limit your qualifications to harvest fish or wildlife resources for subsistence uses. If you are not an Alaska resident or are a resident of a non-rural area or community listed in §100.23, you may not take fish or wildlife on public lands for subsistence uses under the regulations in this part.

(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 designated by the Board are eligible for subsistence taking of that population or stock on public lands for subsistence uses under the regulations in this part. If you do not live in one of those areas or communities, you may not take fish or wildlife from that population or stock, on public lands under the regulations in this part.

(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 may harvest for subsistence from that stock or population under the regulations in this part.

(d) The National Park Service may 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) If you wish to take fish and wildlife on public lands for subsistence uses, you must be a rural Alaska resident and:

1. Possess the pertinent valid Alaska resident hunting and trapping licenses (no license required to take fish or shellfish) unless Federal licenses are required or unless otherwise provided for in subpart D of this part;

2. Possess and comply with the provisions of any pertinent Federal permits (Federal Subsistence Registration Permit or Federal Designated Harvester Permit) required by subpart D of this part; and
§ 100.7 Restriction on use.

(a) You may not trade or sell fish and wildlife, taken pursuant to the regulations in this part, except as provided for in §§ 100.25, 100.26, and 100.27.

(b) You may not use, sell, or trade fish and wildlife, taken pursuant to the regulations in this part, in any significant commercial enterprise.

§ 100.8 Penalties.

If you are convicted of violating any provision of 50 CFR Part 100 or 36 CFR Part 242, you 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) The rules in this part contain information collection requirements subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval under 44 U.S.C. 3501-3520. They apply to fish and wildlife harvest activities on public lands in Alaska. Subsistence users will not be required to respond to an information collection request unless a valid OMB number is displayed on the information collection form.

(1) Section 100.6, Licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags, and reports. The information collection requirements contained in §100.6 (Federal Subsistence Registration Permit or Federal Designated Hunter Permit forms) provide for permit-specific subsistence activities not authorized through the general adoption of State regulations. Identity and location of residence are required to determine if you are eligible for a permit and a report of success is required after a harvest attempt. These requirements are not duplicative with the requirements of paragraph (a)(3) of this section. The regulations in §100.6 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 0.25 hours.

(2) Section 100.20, Request for reconsideration. The information collection
requirements contained in §100.20 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 review by the Board. We estimate that a request for reconsideration will take 4 hours to prepare and submit.

(3) The remaining information collection requirements contained in this part imposed upon subsistence users are those adopted from State regulations. These collection requirements would exist in the absence of Federal subsistence regulations and are not subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act. The burden in this situation is negligible and information gained from these reports are systematically available to Federal managers by routine computer access requiring less than one hour.

(b) You may 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, N.W., MS 224 ARLSQ, Washington, D.C. 20240; and the Desk Officer for the Interior Department, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503. Additional information requirements may be imposed if Local Advisory Committees or additional Regional Councils, subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), are established under subpart B of this part. Such requirements will be submitted to OMB for approval prior to their implementation.

Subpart B—Program Structure

Source: 64 FR 1289, Jan. 8, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§100.10 Federal Subsistence Board.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture hereby establish a Federal Subsistence Board, and assign them 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 of this part. The Secretaries, however, retain their existing authority to restrict or eliminate hunting, fishing, or trapping activities which occur on lands or waters in Alaska other than public lands when such activities interfere with subsistence hunting, fishing, or trapping on the public lands to such an extent as to result in a failure to provide the subsistence priority.

(b) Membership. (1) The voting members of the Board are: 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 are: a State liaison, and the Chairman of each Regional Council. The State liaison and the Chairman 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) The Board shall meet at least twice per year and at such other times as deemed necessary. Meetings shall occur at the call of the Chair, but any member may request a meeting.

(2) A quorum consists 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) Issue regulations for the management of subsistence taking and uses of fish and wildlife on public lands;

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

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

(iv) Allocate subsistence uses of fish and wildlife populations on public lands;
(v) Ensure that the taking on public lands of fish and wildlife for nonwaste-
ful 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-sub- 
sistence taking of fish and wildlife;
(vii) Establish priorities for the sub-
sistence taking of fish and wildlife on public lands among rural Alaska resi-
dents;
(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 custom trade;
(x) Authorize the Regional Councils to convene;
(xi) Establish a Regional Council in 
each subsistence resource region and recommend to the Secretaries, ap-
pointees to the Regional Councils, pur-
suant to the FACA;
(xii) Establish Federal Advisory 
Committees within the subsistence re-
source regions, if necessary and rec-
ommend to the Secretaries that mem-
bers of the Federal Advisory Commit-
tees be appointed from the group of in-
dividuals 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 agree-
ments or otherwise cooperate with Federal agencies, the State, Native or-
ganizations, local governmental enti-
ties, and other persons and organiza-
tions, 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 subsis-
tence;
(xvii) Evaluate whether hunting, 
fishing, or trapping activities which occur on lands or waters in Alaska other than public lands interfere with subsistence hunting, fishing, or trap-

ping on the public lands to such an ex-
tent as to result in a failure to provide the subsistence priority, and after ap-
propriate consultation with the State of Alaska, the Regional Councils, and 
other Federal agencies, make a rec-
ommendation to the Secretaries for 
their action;
(xviii) Identify, in appropriate spe-
cific instances, whether there exists additional Federal reservations, Fed-
eral reserved water rights or other Fed-
eral interests in lands or waters, in-
cluding those in which the United States holds less than a fee ownership, to which the Federal subsistence prior-
ity attaches, and make appropriate recommendation to the Secretaries for 
inclusion of those interests within the Federal Subsistence Management Pro-
gram; and
(xix) Take other actions authorized 
by the Secretaries to implement Title 
VIII of ANILCA.
(5) The Board may implement one or 
more of the following harvest and har-
vest reporting or permit systems:
(i) 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 
permit (Federal Subsistence Registra-
tion Permit);
(ii) A qualified subsistence user may 
designate another qualified subsistence 
user (by using the Federal Designated 
Harvester Permit) to take fish and 
wildlife on his or her behalf;
(iii) The fish and wildlife is taken by 
individuals or community representa-
tives permitted (via a Federal Subsist-
ence Registration Permit) a one-time 
or annual harvest for special purposes including ceremonies and potlatches; or
(iv) The fish and wildlife is taken by 
representatives of a community per-
mitted to do so in a manner consistent 
with the community’s customary and 
traditional practices.
(6) The Board may delegate to agency 
field officials the authority to set har-
vest limits, define harvest areas, and 
open or close specific fish or wildlife 
harvest seasons within frameworks es-
tablished by the Board.
The Board shall establish a Staff Committee for analytical and administrative assistance 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. A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service representative shall serve as Chair of the Staff Committee.

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

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

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

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 use 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 related to the subsistence uses of fish and wildlife 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 the regulations in this part in the decisionmaking process affecting the taking of fish and wildlife on the public lands within the region for subsistence uses;
§ 100.12  Local advisory committees.

(a) The Board shall establish such local 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.

(b) Local 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 issue regulations for subsistence taking of fish and wildlife on public lands. The Board is the final administrative authority on the promulgation of subpart C and D regulations relating to the subsistence taking of fish and wildlife on public lands.

(3) Nothing in the regulations in this part shall enlarge or diminish the authority of any agency to issue 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 the regulations in this part 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 the regulations in this part to the extent they are not inconsistent with, or superseded by the regulations in 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 openings, closures, or restrictions which serve to achieve the objectives of the regulations in this part.
§ 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.

(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,
§ 100.17 Determining priorities for subsistence uses among rural Alaskan 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 criteria in paragraphs (b) (1) through (3) of this section.

(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 of this part shall be accepted by the Board according to a published schedule. The Board may establish a rotating schedule for accepting proposals on various parts of subpart D regulations over a period of years. 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 of this part 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 of this part shall be accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with 43 CFR Part 14.

§ 100.19 Closures and other special actions.

(a) The Board may make or direct restriction, closure, or opening for 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 openings or 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 opening or closure will not extend beyond the regulatory year for which it is promulgated.

(c) In an emergency situation, the Board may direct immediate openings or 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, to continue subsistence uses of fish or wildlife, 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
§ 100.20 Request for reconsideration.

(a) Regulations in subparts C and D of this part 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, you 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 your responsibility to provide the Board with sufficient narrative evidence and argument to show why the action by the Board should be reconsidered. You must include the following information in your request for reconsideration:

(1) Your name and mailing address;

(2) The action which you request be reconsidered and the date of Federal Register publication of that action;

(3) A detailed statement of how you are 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 you believe to be violated and your reason for such allegation;

(5) A statement of how you 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: 64 FR 1293, Jan. 8, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 100.22 Subsistence resource regions.

(a) The Board hereby designates the following areas 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;

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(9) Eastern Interior Region;
(10) North Slope Region.

(b) You may obtain maps delineating the boundaries of subsistence resources regions from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

§ 100.23 Rural determinations.

(a) The Board has determined all communities and areas to be rural in accordance with §100.15 except the following:

- Adak;
- Fairbanks North Star Borough;
- Juneau area—including Juneau, West Juneau and Douglas;
- 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; Valdez; and
- Wasilla area—including Palmer, Wasilla, Sutton, Big Lake, Houston, and Bodenberg Butte.

(b) You may obtain maps delineating the boundaries of nonrural areas from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, 3603 C Street, Suite 1030, Anchorage, AK 99503.

[65 FR 40734, June 30, 2000]

§ 100.24 Customary and traditional use determinations.

(a) The Federal Subsistence Board has determined that rural Alaska residents of the listed communities, areas, and individuals have customary and traditional use of the specified species on Federal public land in the specified areas. Persons granted individual customary and traditional use determinations will be notified in writing by the Board. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the local NPS Superintendent will maintain the list of individuals having customary and traditional use on National Parks and Monuments. A copy of the list is available upon request. 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 priority 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit 1(C)</th>
<th>Black Bear</th>
<th>Residents of Unit 1(C), 1(D), 3, and residents of Hoonah, Pelican, Point Baker, Sitka, and Tenakee Springs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1(A)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 1(A) except no subsistence for residents of Hyder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(B)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 1(A), Petersburg, and Wrangell, except no subsistence for residents of Hyder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(C)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 1(C), Haines, Hoonah, Kake, Klukwan, Skagway, and Wrangell, except no subsistence for residents of Gustavus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(D)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of 1(D).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(A)</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Residents of 1(A) and 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(B)</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 1(A), residents of 1(B), 2 and 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(C)</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Residents of 1(C) and (D), and residents of Hoonah, Kake, and Petersburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(D)</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(B)</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>Residents of Units 1(B) and 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(C)</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>Residents of Haines, Kake, Klukwan, Petersburg, and Hoonah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(B)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Units 1, 2, 3, and 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(C) Berner's Bay</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(D)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 1(D).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 2</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 1(B) and residents of Units 2 and 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 3</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 1(B) and 3, and residents of Port Alexander, Port Protection, Pt. Baker, and Meyer's Chuck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, Wrangell and Mitkof Islands</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Units 1(B), 2, and 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 4</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 4 and Kake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 4 and residents of Kake, Gustavus, Haines, Petersburg, Pt. Baker, Klukwan, Port Protection, Wrangell, and Yakutat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>Residents of Sitka, Hoonah, Tenakee, Pelican, FUNter Bay, Angoon, Port Alexander, and Effin Cove.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 5</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 5(A).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Residents of Yakutat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 5(A).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 5(A).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 5(A).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(A)</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Yakutat and residents of 6(C) and 6(D), except no subsistence for Whittier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 6(C) and 6(D), except no subsistence for Whittier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(A)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(C) and (D)</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 6(C) and (D).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(A)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Unit 6(A)—Residents of Units 5(A), 6(A), 6(B) and 6(C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(B) and (C)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6(A), 6(B) and 6(C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(D)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(A)</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 5(A), 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6, remainder</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 7</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, Brown Mountain hunt area</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, that portion draining into Kings Bay</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Chenega Bay and Tatitlek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, remainder</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 8</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Old Harbor, Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Karluk, Ozinhkie, and Port Lions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Elk</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(D)</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(A) and (B)</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Units 9(A) and (B), and 17(A), (B), and (C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(A)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Pedro Bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(B)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 9(B).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(C)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 9(C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(D)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Units 9(D) and 10 (Unimak Island).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(E)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Chignik, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Egegik, Ivanof Bay, Perryville, Pilot Point, Ugashik, and Port Heiden/Meshik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(A) and (B)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 9(B), 9(C), 17 and residents of Egegik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(C)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 9(B), 9(C), 17 and residents of Egegik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(E)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 9(B), (C), (E), 17, and residents of Nelson Lagoon and Sand Point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(A), (B), (C) and (E)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 9(A), (B), (C), and (E).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(D)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Cold Bay, False Pass, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon, and Sand Point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(B)</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents of Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9, remainder</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>No determination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(A), (B), (C), and (E)</td>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>Residents of Units 9(A), (B), (C), (E), and 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 10 Unimak Island</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Units 9(D) and 10 (Unimak Island).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 10 Unimak Island</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Akutan, False Pass, King Cove, and Sand Point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, remainder</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>No determination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

**§ 100.24**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 11</td>
<td>Bison</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, north of the Sanford River</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Tazlina, Tonsina, and Units 11 and 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, remainder</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Tazlina, Tonsina, and Unit 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, north of the Sanford River</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Tazlina, Tonsina, and Units 11 and 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, remainder</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Tazlina, Tonsina, and Unit 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, north of the Sanford River</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 12, and 13 (A)–(D) and the residents of Chickaloon, Healy Lake, and Dot Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, remainder</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11 and 13 (A)–(D) and the residents of Chickaloon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 11 and the residents of Chitina, Chistochina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Tazlina, and Unit 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, north of the Sanford River</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 12, and 13 (A)–(D) and the residents of Chickaloon, Healy Lake, and Dot Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, remainder</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 13 (A)–(D), and residents of Chickaloon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, north of the Sanford River</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 12 and the communities and areas of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Dot Lake, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Healy Lake, 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—Milepost 0–62 (McCarthy Road).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, remainder</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>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—Milepost 0–46 (Nabesna Road), and residents along the McCarthy Road—Milepost 0–62 (McCarthy Road).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed)</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 12, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(2), 22 and 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Puffin (Rock, Willow and White-tailed)</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 12, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(2), 22 and 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, south of a line from Noyes Mountain, southeast of the confluence of Tatschinda Creek to Nabesna River</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 12 and Dot Lake, Chistochina, Gakona, Mentasta Lake, and Slana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 12 and residents of Dot Lake, Healy Lake, and Mentasta Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, east of the Nabesna River and Nabesna Glacier, south of the Winter Trail from Pickeral Lake to the Canadian Border</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 11 north of 62nd parallel (excluding North Slana Homestead and South Slana Homestead); and residents of Units 12, 13(A)–(D) and the residents of Chickaloon, Dot Lake, and Healy Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, remainder</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 12 and residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Healy Lake, and residents of Denali National Park headquarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 12 and residents of Chickaloon, Healy Lake, and Mentasta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), Healy Lake, and Mentasta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 13</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13(B)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 12 (along the Nabesna Road), 13, residents of Unit 20(D) except Fort Greely, and the residents of Chickaloon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13(C)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 12 (along the Nabesna Road), 13, and the residents of Chickaloon, and McKinley Village, and the area along the Parks Highway between mileposts 216 and 239 (except no subsistence for residents of Denali National Park headquarter).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13(A) &amp; (D)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 12 (along the Nabesna Road), 13, and the residents of Chickaloon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13(E)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 12 (along the Nabesna Road), 13, and the residents of Chickaloon, and McKinley Village, and the area along the Parks Highway between mileposts 216 and 239 (except no subsistence for residents of Denali National Park headquarter).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13(D)</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13(A) &amp; (D)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 13 and the residents of Chickaloon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13(B)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Units 13, 20(D) except Fort Greely, and the residents of Chickaloon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13(C)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Units 12, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, Healy Lake, and Dot Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13(E)</td>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 15(C)</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Port Graham and Nanwalek only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, remainder</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and Denali National Park headquarter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15(C), Port Graham and English Bay hunt areas...</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, Seldovia hunt area</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents Seldovia area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Ninilichik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Units 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Ruffed, and White-tailed)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grouse (Ruffed)</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 16(B)</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and Denali National Park headquarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22 and 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Ruffed, and White-tailed)</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Grouse (Ruffed)</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 100.24  50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit 17(A) and that portion of 17(B) draining into Nuyakuk Lake and Tikchik Lake. 17, remainder</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Units 9(A) and (B), 17, and residents of Akiak and Akiachak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17(A)</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Units 9(A) and (B), and 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 17, and residents of Akiak, Akiachak, Goodnews Bay and Platinum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17(B), that portion draining into Nuyakuk Lake and Tikchik Lake. 17(B) and (C)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Kwethluk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Akiak and Akiachak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 17(A), that portion west of the Izavieknik River, Upper Togiak Lake, Togiak Lake, and the main course of the Togiak River.</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 9(B), 17 and residents of Lime Village and Stony River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 17(A)—That portion north of Togiak Lake that includes Izavieknik River drainages. 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.</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Akiak, Akiachak, and Tuluxaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 17(B), that portion of Togiak National Wildlife Refuge within Unit 17(B).</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Kwethluk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Kwethluk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17(A)—That portion north of Togiak Lake that includes Izavieknik River drainages. Unit 17(B)—That portion within the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge.</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 17 and residents of Goodnews Bay and Platinum; however, no subsistence harvest is allowed for residents of Akiak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17(B) and (C)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Akiak, Akiachak, and Tuluxaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chichagof, and 16–26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Beaver</td>
<td>Residents of Units 9(A), (B), (C), (E), and 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 18</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 18, residents of Unit 19(A) living downstream of the Hololuk River, and residents of Holy Cross, Stebbins, St. Michael, Twin Hills, and Togiak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Akiak, Akiachak, Eek, Goodnews Bay, Kwethluk, Mt. Village, Napaskiak, Platinium, Quinhagak, St. Mary's, and Tuluksak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Caribou (Kilbuck caribou herd only)</td>
<td>INTERIM DETERMINATION BY FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE BOARD (12/18/91): residents of Tuluksak, Akiak, Akiachak, Kwethluk, Bethel, Oscarville, Napaskiak, Napakiak, Kasigluk, Almanzora, Nunapitchuk, Tuntutuliak, Eek, Quinhagak, Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Togiak, and Twin Hills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18, north of the Yukon River</td>
<td>Caribou (except Kilbuck caribou herd)</td>
<td>Residents of Alakanuk, Andreafsky, Chevak, Emmonak, Hooper Bay, Kotlik, Kwethluk, Marshall, Mountain Village, Pilot Station, Ptka's Point, Russian Mission, St. Mary's, St. Michael, Scammon Bay, Sheldon Point, and Stebbins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19(A) and (B)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 19(A) and (B), residents of Unit 18 within the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from, and including, the Johnson River, and residents of Lake Minchumina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19(C)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 19(C), and residents of Lime Village, McGrath, Nikolai, and Telida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19(D)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 19(D), and residents of Lime Village, Skeetmute, and Stony River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19(A) and (B)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 19(A) and 19(B), residents of Unit 18 within the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from, and including, the Johnson River, and residents of Lake Minchumina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(B), west of the Kogrukuk River</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19(C)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19(D)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 19 and residents of Lake Minchumina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and Tuluksak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(D)</td>
<td>Bison</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 20(F) and residents of Stevens Village and Manley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(F)</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 20(F) and residents of Stevens Village and Manley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(E)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 12 and Dot Lake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(F)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 20(F) and residents of Stevens Village and Manley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(A)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 20(A), residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(B)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 20(B), residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(C)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 20(C) living east of the Teklanska River, residents of Cantwell, Lake Minchumina, Manley Hot Springs, Minto, Nenana, Nikolai, Tanana, Talida, and those domiciled between milepost 216 and 239 of the Parks Highway between milepost 239 and 309. No subsistence priority for residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(D) and (E)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of 20(D), 20(E), and Unit 12 north of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(F)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of 20(F), 25(D), and Manley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(A)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(B)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Minto Flats Management Area—residents of Minto and Nenana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(B)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Remainder—residents of Unit 20(B), and residents of Nenana and Tanana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(C)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>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 229. No subsistence for residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(D)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 20(D) and residents of Tanacross.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(F)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 20(F), Manley, Minto, and Stevens Village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(F)</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 20(F) and residents of Stevens Village and Manley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20, remainder</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(D)</td>
<td>Grouse, (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed)</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22, and 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(D)</td>
<td>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed)</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22, and 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 21</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Units 21 and 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21(A)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 21(A), 21(D), 21(E), Aniak, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, McGrath, and Takotna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21(B) and (C)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 21(B), 21(C), Aniak, and Galena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21(D)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 21(B), 21(C), 21(D), and Huslia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21(E)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Units 21(A), 21(E) and Aniak, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, McGrath, and Takotna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21(A)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Units 21(A), (E), Takotna, McGrath, Aniak, and Crooked Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21(B) and (C)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Units 21(B) and (C), Tanana, Ruby, and Galena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21(D)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Units 21(D), Huslia, and Ruby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21(E)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 21(E) and residents of Russian Mission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 22(A)</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 22(A) and Koyuk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22(B)</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 22(B).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22(C), (D), and (E)</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22(A)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>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, Ptika’s Point, Russian Mission, St. Marys, Sheldon Point, and Alaska.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>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, Ptika’s Point, Russian Mission, St. Marys, Sheldon Point, and Alaska.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed)</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22, and 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed)</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22, and 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 23</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 23, Alatna, Allakaket, Bettles, Evensville, Galena, Hughes, Huslia, and Koyukuk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Units 21 and 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, south of Kotzebue Sound and west of and including the Buckland River drainage.</td>
<td>Muskeg</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 23 South of Kotzebue Sound and west of and including the Buckland River drainage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23, remainder</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 23 east and north of the Buckland River drainage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Point Lay and Unit 23 north of the Arctic Circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed)</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed)</td>
<td>Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20(D), 22, and 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 24, that portion south of Caribou Mountain, and within the public lands composing or immediately adjacent to the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Stevens Village and residents of Unit 24 and Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, remainder</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 24 and Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, that portion south of Caribou Mountain, and within the public lands composing or immediately adjacent to the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Stevens Village and residents of Unit 24 and Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24, remainder</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 24 including Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Stevens Village and Tanana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 24, Koyukuk, and Galena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 24 residing north of the Arctic Circle and residents of Alakaket, Alatna, Hughes, and Huslia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 25(D)</td>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 25(D).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25(D)</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 25(D).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25(D)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>No Federal subsistence priority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25(A)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Units 25(A) and 25(D).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25(D)</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Beaver, Birch Creek, and Stevens Village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25(D), remainder</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Remainer of Unit 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25(A)</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25(B) and (C)</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents of Remainder of Unit 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25, remainder</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 25(D).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 26</td>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 26 (except the Prudhoe Bay–Deadhorse, Industrial Complex) and residents of Anaktuvuk Pass and Point Hope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(A)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass and Point Hope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(B)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass and Point Hope, and Wiseman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(C)</td>
<td>Caribou</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass and Point Hope.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Area Species Determination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Moose</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 26, (except the Prudhoe Bay-Deadhorse Industrial Complex), and residents of Point Hope and Anaktuvuk Pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(a)</td>
<td>Muskox</td>
<td>Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Atqasuk, Barrow, Nuiqsut, Point Hope, Point Lay, and Wainwright.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(B)</td>
<td>Muskox</td>
<td>Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Nuiqsut, and Kaktovik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(C)</td>
<td>Muskox</td>
<td>Residents of Kaktovik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(A)</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass and Point Hope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(B)</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass and Point Hope, and Wiseman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(C)</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass, Anaktuvik Pass, Arctic Village, Chalkyitsik, Fort Yukon, Point Hope, and Venetie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Residents of Unit 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (2) Fish determinations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KOTZEBUE AREA</td>
<td>All fish</td>
<td>Residents of the Kotzebue Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTON SOUND—PORT CLARENCE AREA</td>
<td>All fish</td>
<td>Residents of the Norton Sound–Port Clarence Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YUKON-NORTHERN AREA:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon River drainage</td>
<td>Salmon, other than Yukon River Fall Chum salmon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Yukon Area, including the community of Stebbins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon River drainage</td>
<td>Yukon River Fall chum salmon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Yukon River drainage, including the communities of Stebbins, Scammon Bay, Hooper Bay, and Chevak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukon River drainage</td>
<td>Freshwater fish species (other than salmon), including speefish, whitefish, lamprey, burbot, sucker, grayling, pike, char, and blackfish.</td>
<td>Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remainder</td>
<td>All fish</td>
<td>Residents of the Northern Area, except for those domiciled in Unit 26–B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUSKOKWIM AREA</td>
<td>Salmon</td>
<td>Residents of the Kuskokwim Area, except those persons residing on the United States military installation located on Cape Newenham, Sparrowh USAFB, and Tatalina USAFB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All other fish other than herring.</td>
<td>Residents of the Kuskokwim Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waters around Nurivak Island</td>
<td>Herring and herring roe</td>
<td>Residents within 20 miles of the coast between the westernmost tip of the Naskonant Peninsula and the terminus of the Ishowik River and on Nurivak Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRISTOL BAY AREA:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nushagak District, including drainages flowing into the district.</td>
<td>Salmon and other freshwater fish.</td>
<td>Residents of the Nushagak District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naknek-Kvichak District—Naknek River drainage.</td>
<td>Salmon and other freshwater fish.</td>
<td>Residents of the Naknek and Kvichak River drainages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togiak District, including drainages flowing into the district.</td>
<td>Salmon and other freshwater fish.</td>
<td>Residents of the Togiak District, freshwater drainages flowing into the district, and the community of Manokotak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togiak District</td>
<td>Herring spawn on kelp</td>
<td>Residents of the Togiak District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remainder</td>
<td>All fish</td>
<td>Residents of the Bristol Bay Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AREA</td>
<td>All fish</td>
<td>Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALASKA PENINSULA AREA</td>
<td>All other fish in the Alaska Peninsula Area.</td>
<td>Residents of the Alaska Peninsula Area and the communities of Ivanof Bay and Perryville.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHIGNIK AREA</td>
<td>Halibut, salmon and fish other than steelhead and rainbow trout.</td>
<td>Residents of the Chignik Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KODIAK AREA—except the Mainland District, all waters along the south side of the Alaska Peninsula bounded by the latitude of Cape Douglas (56°32' North latitude) mid-stream Shelikof Strait, and east of the longitude of the southern entrance of Imlia Bay near Klikak Rocks (57°11'22'' North latitude, 156°20'30'' W longitude).</td>
<td>Fish other than steelhead and rainbow trout and salmon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Kodiak Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA</td>
<td>Fish other than salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, char, grayling, and burbot.</td>
<td>Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AREA:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 1—Section 1-E in waters of the Naha River and Roosevelt Lagoon.</td>
<td>Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon.</td>
<td>Residents of the City of Saxman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 2—North of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Chagwadee Point to the easternmost tip of Grants Island.</td>
<td>Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon.</td>
<td>Residents of the City of Saxman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 3—Section A</td>
<td>Halibut and bottomfish</td>
<td>Residents of Southeast Area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior § 100.24

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BERING SEA AREA</strong></td>
<td>All shellfish</td>
<td>Residents of the Bering Sea Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALASKA PENINSULA-ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AREA.</strong></td>
<td>Shrimp, Dungeness, king, and Tanner crab.</td>
<td>Residents of the Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KODIAK AREA</strong></td>
<td>Shrimp, Dungeness, and Tanner crab.</td>
<td>Residents of the Kodiak Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodiak Area, except for the Semidi Island, the North Mainland, and the South Mainland Sections.</td>
<td>King crab.</td>
<td>Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough except those residents on the Kodiak Coast Guard base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA</strong></td>
<td>Shrimp, clams, Dungeness, king, and Tanner crab.</td>
<td>Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Shellfish determinations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Determination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>District 3—Section 3-B in waters of Sarvak Lakes.</strong></td>
<td>Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough except those residents on the Kodiak Coast Guard base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District 5—North of a line from Point Barrie to Boulder Point.</strong></td>
<td>Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District 9—Section 9-B north of the latitude of Swain Point.</strong></td>
<td>Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District 10—West of a line from Pinta Point to False Point Pybus.</strong></td>
<td>Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District 12—South of a line from Fishery Point to south Passage Point and north of the latitude of Point Caution.</strong></td>
<td>Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District 13—Section 13-A south of the latitude of Cape Edward.</strong></td>
<td>Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District 13—Section 13-B north of the latitude of Redfish Cape.</strong></td>
<td>Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District 13—Section 13-C east of the longitude of Point Elizabeth.</strong></td>
<td>Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District 14—Section 14-B and 14-C</strong></td>
<td>Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt and eulachon.</td>
<td>Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 100.25 Subsistence taking of wildlife.

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

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

Aircraft means any kind of airplane, glider, or other device used to 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, horn-like appendages protruding from the head of a caribou, deer, elk, or moose.

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

Antlerless means any caribou, deer, elk, 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, elk, 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 caribou, deer, elk, 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 distal (bottom) joint of the radius-ulna (knee), 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. For black bear, brown and grizzly bear, “edible meat” means the meat of the...
front quarter and hindquarters and meat along the backbone (backstrap).

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

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

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

Skin, hide, pelt, or fur means 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,
§ 100.25

 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, and 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 in this paragraph (a), or regulated under other Federal law as listed in paragraph (i) of this section.

Ungulate means any species of hoofed mammal, including deer, caribou, elk, 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 off-spring thereof, or carcass or part thereof.

(b) Hunters may take wildlife 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, elk, 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 to take ungulates, bear, wolf, or wolverine in any area restricted to hunting by bow and arrow only;

(xiii) Taking of ungulates, bear, wolf, or wolverine with a bow, unless the bow is capable of casting a .75 inch wide broadhead-tipped arrow at least 175 yards horizontally, and the arrow and
(xiv) Using bait for taking ungulates, bear, wolf, or wolverine; except, you may use bait 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) Before establishing a black bear bait station, you must register the site with ADF&G;

(B) When using bait you must clearly mark the site with a sign reading “black bear bait station” that also displays your hunting license number and ADF&G assigned number;

(C) You may use only biodegradable materials for bait; you may use only the head, bones, viscera, or skin of legally harvested fish and wildlife for bait;

(D) You may not use bait within one-quarter mile of a publicly maintained road or trail;

(E) You may not 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) When using bait, you must remove litter and equipment from the bait station site when done hunting;

(G) You may not give or receive payment for the use of a bait station, including barter or exchange of goods;

(H) You may not have more than two bait stations with bait present at any one time;

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

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 you may disturb a muskrat pushup or feeding house 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 you may use firearms 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, you may not take a species of wildlife in any Unit, or portion of a Unit, if your 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 every community member’s harvest limit for
§ 100.25
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 if you have taken a harvest limit for a particular species under a trapping season, you 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 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) You may not 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, you may not 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, you may not 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, except in Units 11 and 13 where you may possess either sufficient portions of the external sex organs (still attached to a portion of the carcass) or the head (with or without antlers attached; however, the antler stumps must remain attached), to indicate the sex of the harvested moose; 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, you may not possess or transport the moose carcass or its parts unless both antlers accompany the carcass or its parts. If you possess a set of antlers with less than the required number of brow tines on one antler, you must 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) If you take an animal that has been marked or tagged for scientific
§ 100.25  

You 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. You also must retain any ear tag, collar, radio, tattoo, or other identification with the hide until it is sealed, if sealing is required; in all cases, you must return any identification equipment 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 in this paragraph, and black bears of all color phases taken in Units 1-7, 11-17, and 20.  

(2) You may not 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) You must keep a bear 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 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) which are not removed from the area.

(4) You may not 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. You may not 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. In Unit 18, you must obtain an ADF&G seal for beaver skins only if they are to be sold or commercially sold.

(1) You must seal any wolf taken in Unit 2 on or before the 30th day after the date of taking.

(2) You must leave the radius and ulna of the left foreleg 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) You may not use wildlife as food for a dog.
§ 100.25
or fur bearer, or as bait, except for the following:
(i) The hide, skin, viscera, head, or bones of wildlife;
(ii) The skinned carcase of a fur bearer;
(iii) Squirrels, hares (rabbits), grouse, and ptarmigan; however, you may not use the breast meat of grouse and ptarmigan as animal food or bait;
(iv) Unclassified wildlife.
(2) If you take wildlife for subsistence, you must 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) You must salvage the edible meat of ungulates, bear, grouse and ptarmigan.
(4) Failure to salvage the edible meat of ungulates, bear, grouse and ptarmigan 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.
(j) Rural residents, nonrural residents, and nonresidents not specifically prohibited by Federal regulations from hunting or trapping on public lands in accordance with the appropriate State regulations.
(k) Unit regulations. You may take for subsistence unclassified wildlife, all squirrel species, and marmots in all Units, without harvest limits, for the period of July 1-June 30. You may not take for subsistence wildlife outside established Unit seasons, or in excess of the established Unit harvest limits, unless otherwise provided for by the Board. You may take wildlife under State regulations on public lands, 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 Caamaño 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) You may not hunt within one-fourth mile of Mendenhall Lake, the U.S. Forest Service Mendenhall Glacier Visitor’s Center, and the Center’s parking area;
(2) You may not take mountain goat in 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;
(vi) You may not trap furbearers for subsistence uses in Unit 1(C), Juneau area, 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) You may hunt black bear with bait in Units 1(A), 1(B), and 1(D) between April 15 and June 15;
(B) You may not use boats to take ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, unless you are certified as disabled;
(C) You may take 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, if:
(1) The person organizing the religious ceremony, or designee, contacts 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, and 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
§ 100.25  50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

limits in his/her possession at any one time.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>HUNTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Bear: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear</td>
<td>Sept. 1–June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Bear: 1 bear every four regulatory years by State registration permit only</td>
<td>Mar. 15–May 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deer:**
- Unit 1(A)—4 antlered deer
- Unit 1(B)—2 antlered deer
- Unit 1(C)—4 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Sept. 15–Dec. 31...

**Goat:**
- Unit 1(A)—Revi Island only
- Unit 1(B)—portion north of Le Conte Bay. 1 goat by State registration permit only; the taking of kids or nannies accompanied by kids is prohibited.
- Unit 1(B)—portion between Le Conte Bay and the North Fork of Bradford River. 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.
- Unit 1(C)—portion draining into Stephens Passage and Taku Glacier. No open season.
- Unit 1(D)—portion lying between Taku Inlet and the White Pass and Yukon Railroad. No open season.

**Moose:**
- Unit 1(A)—1 antlered bull
- Unit 1(B)—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by State registration permit only.
- 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 only.
- Unit 1(D)—portion lying north of the Katze River and northeast of the Haines highway—1 goat by State registration permit only.

**Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):** 20 per day, 40 in possession

**Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed):** 5 per day, 10 in possession

**Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):** 5 hares per day

**Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases):** 2 foxes

**Coyote:** 2 coyotes

**Wolf:** 5 wolves

**Mink and Weasel:** No limit

**Beaver:** Unit 1(A), (B), and (C)—No limit

**Beaver:** No limit

**Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases):** No limit

**Lynx:** No limit

**Marten:** No limit

**Mink and Weasel:** No limit

**Otter:** No limit

**Wolf:** No limit

**Wolverine:** No limit

**(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) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15;
- (B) You may not use boats to take ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, unless you are certified as disabled;
(C) You may take 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, if:

1. The person organizing the religious ceremony, or designee, contacts 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, and 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]

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<tr>
<td>Black Bear: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear</td>
<td>Sept. 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 by Federal registration permit only.</td>
<td>Aug. 1–Dec. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: 2 coyotes</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): 2 foxes</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): 5 hares per day</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx: 2 lynx</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: 1 wolverine</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 5 per day, 10 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 1–May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parmigian (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 1–May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRAPPING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver: No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1–May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx: No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten: No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink and Weasel: No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat: No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: No limit</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(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, Kiul, Kupreanof, Mitkof, Zarembo, Kashevarof, Woronofski, Etonin, 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, you may not take ungulates, bear, wolves, and wolverine along a strip one-fourth mile wide on each side of the Mitkof Highway from Milepost 0 to Crystal Lake campground;
(B) You may not take black bears in the Petersburg Creek drainage on Kupreanof Island;

(C) You may not hunt in the 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.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:
(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15;
(B) You may not use boats to take ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, unless you are certified as disabled;
(C) You may take 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, if:
(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, and 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.

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<td><strong>HUNTING</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>Sept. 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer, Unit 3—Mitkof Island, Woewadowski Island, Butterworth Islands, and that portion of Kupreanof Island which includes Lindenburg Peninsula east of the Portage Bay/Dun- can Canal Portage—1 antlered deer by State registration permit only; however, the city limits of Petersburg and Kupreanof are closed to hunting. Aug. 1–Nov. 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moose: 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox: 2 coyotes</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: 2 coyotes</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: 5 wolves</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: 1 wolverine</td>
<td>Aug. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 5 per day, 10 in possession Aug. 1–May 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parmigian (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession Aug. 1–May 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TRAPPING</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaver, Unit 3—Mitkof Island—No limit Dec. 1–Apr. 15.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coyote: No limit Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): No limit Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lynx: No limit Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marten: No limit Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mink and Weasel: No limit Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
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<td>Muskrat: No limit Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
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</table>
(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) You may not take bears in 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;

(B) You may not take bears in the Salt Lake Closed Area (Admiralty Island) including all lands within one-fourth mile of Salt Lake above Klutchman Rock at the head of Mitchell Bay;

(C) You may not take brown bears in the Port Althorp Closed Area (Chichagof Island), that area within the Port Althorp watershed south of a line from Point Lucan to Salt Chuck Point (Trap Rock);

(D) You may not use any motorized land vehicle for brown bear hunting in the 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;

(E) You may not use any motorized land vehicle for the taking of marten, mink, and weasel on Chichagof Island.

(iii) **Unit-specific regulations:**

(A) You may take ungulates from a boat. You may not use a boat to take bear, wolves, or wolverine, unless you are 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) You may take 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, if:

(1) The person organizing the religious ceremony, or designee, contacts 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, and 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) Five Federal registration permits will be issued for the taking of brown bear for educational purposes associated with teaching customary and traditional subsistence harvest and use practices. Any bear taken under an educational permit would count in an individual’s one bear every four regulatory years limit.
### HUNTING

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<tr>
<td><strong>Brown Bear:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>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 Nisemi 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.</td>
<td>Sept. 15-Dec. 31.  Mar. 15-May 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 4—that portion in the Northeast Chichagof Controlled Use Area—1 bear every four regulatory years by State registration permit only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 4—remainder—1 bear every four regulatory years by State registration permit only.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Deer:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>6 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Sept. 15-Jan. 31.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goat:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Coyote:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra):</strong> 5 hares per day</td>
<td>Sept. 15-Dec. 31.  Mar. 15-May 31.</td>
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<td><strong>Lynx:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wolf:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Wolverine:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed):</strong> 5 per day, 10 in possession</td>
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<td><strong>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):</strong> 20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
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### TRAPPING

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<td><strong>Beaver:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 4—that portion east of Chatham Strait—No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remainder of Unit 4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Coyote:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases):</strong> No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lynx:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marten:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 4—Chichagof Island east of Idaho Inlet and north of Trail River and Tenakee Inlet</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>and north of a line from the headwaters of Trail River to the head of Tenakee Inlet No limit.</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remainder of Unit 4—No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mink and Wessels:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 4—Chichagof Island—No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remainder of Unit 4—No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muskrat:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Otter:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wolf:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolverine:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1-May 15.</td>
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</table>

(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) You may not take wildlife for subsistence uses on public lands within Glacier Bay National Park. 
(iii) Unit-specific regulations: 
(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15; 
(B) You may not use boats to take ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, except for persons certified as disabled; 
(C) You may hunt brown bear in Unit 5 with a Federal registration permit in lieu of a State metal locking tag; if you have obtained a Federal registration permit prior to hunting; 
(D) You may take 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, if: 
(1) The person organizing the religious ceremony, or designee, contacts 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, and 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.

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<td>Black Bear: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear</td>
<td>Sept. 1–June 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Bear: 1 bear by Federal registration permit only</td>
<td>Sept. 1–May 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer: Unit 5(A)–1 buck</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Nov. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 5(B)</td>
<td>No open season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat: 1 goat by Federal registration permit only</td>
<td>Aug. 1–Jan. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose: Unit 5(A), Nunatak Bench—1 moose by State registration permit only</td>
<td>Nov. 15–Feb. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 5(A), except Nunatak Bench—1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit only. The season will be closed when 5 moose have been taken from the Nunatak Bench.</td>
<td>Oct. 8–Nov. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The season will be closed when 60 antlered bulls have been taken in that area. From Oct. 8–Oct. 21, public lands will be closed to taking of moose, except by residents of Unit 5(A),</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 Unit.</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Dec. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: 2 coyotes</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Apr. 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes</td>
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<td>Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): 5 hares per day</td>
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<td>Lynx: 2 lynx</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wolf: 5 wolves</td>
<td>Aug. 1–Apr. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: 1 wolverine</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 5 per day, 10 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 1–May 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridge (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 1–May 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRAPPING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–May 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink and Weasel: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat: No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Apr. 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 up-stream 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) You may take mountain goat in 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;

(B) You may not take mountain goat in 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.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15;

(B) You may take coyotes in Units 6(B) and 6(C) with the aid of artificial lights;

(C) One permit will be issued to the Native Village of Eyak to take one bull moose from Federal lands in Units 6(B) or (C) for their annual Memorial/Sobriety Day potlatch.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUNTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear: 1 bear</td>
<td>Sept. 1–June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer: 4 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 1–Dec. 31</td>
<td>Aug. 1–Dec. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(A), (B)—1 goat by State registration permit only</td>
<td>Aug. 20–Jan. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(C)</td>
<td>Aug. 20–Jan. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(D) (subareas RG242, RG243, RG244, RG249, RG266 and RG252 only)—1 goat by Federal registration permit only.</td>
<td>No open season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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, RG243—4 goats, RG244—2 goats, RG249—4 goats, RG266—4 goats, RG252—1 goat.</td>
<td>No open season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(D) (subarea RG245)—The taking of goats is prohibited on all public lands</td>
<td>No open season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(C)—1 cow by Federal registration permit only. (Five permits will be issued.)</td>
<td>Aug. 15–Dec. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6—remainder—No Federal open season</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver: 1 beaver per day, 1 in possession</td>
<td>May 1–Oct. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(A) and (D)—2 coyotes</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Apr. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(B)—No limit</td>
<td>July 1–June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(C)—south of the Copper River Highway and east of the Heney Range—No limit</td>
<td>July 1–June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(C)—remainder—No limit</td>
<td>July 1–June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):</td>
<td>No open season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx</td>
<td>No open season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: 5 wolves</td>
<td>Aug. 10–April 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: 1 wolverine</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Mar. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 5 per day, 10 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 1–May 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 1–May 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRAPPING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver: No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Apr. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(A), (B), and (D)—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(C)—south of the Copper River Highway and east of the Heney Range—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 6(C)—remainder—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx: No limit</td>
<td>Jan. 1–Feb. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink and Weasel: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Jan. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–June 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(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) You may not take wildlife for subsistence uses in the Kenai Fjords National Park;

(B) You may not hunt in 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; however, you may hunt grouse, ptarmigan, hares, and squirrels with shotguns after September 1.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15; except in the drainages of Resurrection Creek and its tributaries.

(B) [Reserved]
(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 Shikolt of 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) You may not take wildlife for subsistence uses in Katmai National Park;

(B) You may not use motorized vehicles, except aircraft, boats, or snowmobiles used for hunting and transporting a hunter or harvested animal parts 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, you may use 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.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) If you have a trapping license, you may use a firearm to take beaver in Unit 9(B) from April 1-May 31 and in the remainder of Unit 9 from April 1-April 30.
(B) In Unit 9(B), Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, residents of Nondalton, Iliamna, Newhalen, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth, 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;

(C) Residents of Newhalen, Nondalton, Iliamna, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth may take up to a total of 10 bull moose in Unit 9(B) for ceremonial purposes, under the terms of a Federal registration permit from July 1 through June 30. Permits will be issued 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;

(D) For Units 9(C) and (E) only, a Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) of Units 9(C) and (E) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user of Units 9(C) and (E) to take bull caribou 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 and turn over all meat to the recipient. There is no restriction on the number of possession limits the designated hunter may have in his/her possession at any one time;

(E) For Unit 9(D), a Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take caribou 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 four harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUNTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 bears</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Bear:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(B), remainder—1 bear by State registration permit only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(E)—1 bear by Federal registration permit only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(C), that portion within the Alagnak River drainage—1 caribou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(C), remainder—1 bull by Federal registration permit or State Tier II permit. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of caribou except by residents of Units 9(C) and (E).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(D)—5 caribou; however, no more than 2 bulls may be taken from Oct. 1–Nov. 30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(D)—1 caribou by Federal registration permit only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(E)—1 bull by Federal registration permit or State Tier II permit. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of caribou except by residents of Units 9(C) and (E).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(B)—Residents of Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth only—1 ram with ¾ curl horn by Federal registration permit only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remainder of Unit 9—1 ram with ¾ curl horn by Federal registration permit only.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Moose:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(A)—1 bull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(B)—1 bull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(C)—that portion draining into the Naknek River from the north—1 bull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(C)—that portion draining into the Naknek River from the south—1 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 9(C)—remainder—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Dec. 1–Dec. 31.</td>
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</tbody>
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\section*{§ 100.25}

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Harvest limits} & \textbf{Open season} \\
\hline
Unit 9(E)—1 bull & Aug. 20–Sept. 20. \\
Coyote: 2 coyotes & Dec. 1–Jan. 20. \\
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White): No limit & Sept. 1–Apr. 30. \\
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit & July 1–June 30. \\
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit & Nov. 10–Feb. 28. \\
Lynx: 2 lynx & \\
Wolf: 5 wolves & Nov. 10–Feb. 28. \\
Wolverine: 1 wolverine & \\
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): No limit & Nov. 10–Apr. 30. \\
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): No limit & Nov. 10–Apr. 30. \\
\hline
\textbf{TRAPPING} & \\
Beaver: & \\
Unit 9(B), (C), and (E)—10 beaver per season; however, no more than 20 may be taken & Nov. 10–May 31. \\
between Apr. 1–May 31. & \\
Unit 9—remainder—10 beaver per season; however, no more than 20 may be taken be- & Jan 1–April 30. \\
tween Apr. 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. \\
Otter: No limit & Nov. 10–Mar. 31. \\
Wolf: No limit & Nov. 10–Mar. 31. \\
Wolverine: No limit & Nov. 10–Feb. 28. \\
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\end{tabular}
\end{center}

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

(ii) You may not take any wildlife species for subsistence uses on Otter Island in the Pribilof Islands.

(iii) In Unit 10—Unimak Island only, a Federally-qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take caribou 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 four harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Harvest limits} & \textbf{Open season} \\
\hline
Unit 10—Unimak Island only—2 caribou by Federal registration permit only & Aug. 1–Sept. 25. \\
Coyote: 2 coyotes & Nov. 15–Mar. 31. \\
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): No limit & July 1–June 30. \\
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes & Sept. 1–Apr. 30. \\
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit & July 1–June 30. \\
Wolf: 5 wolves & July 1–June 30. \\
Wolverine: 1 wolverine & Sept. 1–Mar. 31. \\
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession & Aug. 10–Apr. 30. \\
\hline
\textbf{TRAPPING} & \\
Coyote: 2 coyotes & Sept. 1–Apr. 30. \\
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): No limit & Sept. 1–Feb. 15. \\
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes & July 1–June 30. \\
Mink and Weasel: No limit & Sept. 1–Apr. 30. \\
Otter: No limit & July 1–June 30. \\
Wolf: No limit & July 1–June 30. \\
Wolverine: No limit & Nov. 10–Feb. 28. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
(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) You may use bait 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUNTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear: 3 bears</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou: Unit 11</td>
<td>No open season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 sheep by Federal registration permit only by persons 60 years of age or older</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Sept. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat: Unit 11–that portion within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve—1 goat by Federal registration permit only. Federal public lands will be closed to the harvest of goats when a total of 45 goats have been harvested between Federal and State hunts.</td>
<td>Sept. 21–Oct. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose: 1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit only</td>
<td>Aug. 25–Dec. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver: 1 beaver per day, 1 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 20–Sept. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: 10 coyotes</td>
<td>June 1–Oct. 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: 10 wolves</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| **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                  | Nov. 10–Feb. 28.             |
| Marten: No limit                | Nov. 10–Feb. 28.             |
| Mink and Weasel: No limit       | Nov. 10–Mar. 31.             |
| Muskrat: No limit               | Nov. 10–Mar. 31.             |
| Otter: No limit                 | Nov. 10–Mar. 31.             |
| Wolverine: No limit             |                              |

(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 Lexdue River drainage.

(i) Unit-specific regulations:
(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30;
(B) You may not use a steel trap, or a snare using cable smaller than 3/32 inch diameter to trap wolves in Unit 12 during April and October;
(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]
(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) You may not take wildlife for subsistence uses on lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980. 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) You may not use motorized vehicles or pack animals for hunting 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, you may not use 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 Sourough 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
(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) You may not take wildlife for subsistence uses in the Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base Management Areas, consisting of the Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Military Reservation;

(B) You may not take wildlife for subsistence uses in the Anchorage Management Area, consisting of all drainages south of Elmendorf and Fort Richardson military reservations and north of and including Rainbow Creek.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wildlife</th>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear: Unit 14(C)—1 bear</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver: Unit 14(C)—1 beaver per day, 1 in possession</td>
<td>May 15–Oct. 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: Unit 14(C)—2 coyotes</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): Unit 14(C)—2 foxes</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lys: Unit 14(C)—2 lynx</td>
<td>Sept. 8–Apr. 30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: Unit 14(C)—5 wolves</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Apr. 30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: Unit 14(C)—1 wolverine</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Mar. 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): Unit 14(C)—5 per day, 10 in possession</td>
<td>Sept. 8–Mar. 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): Unit 14(C)—10 per day, 20 in possession</td>
<td>Sept. 8–Mar. 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverines: Unit 14(C)—1 wolverine</td>
<td>Sept. 8–Mar. 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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°W. crosses the coastline of Chickaloon Bay in Turnagain Arm, including that area lying west of longitude line 150°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) You may not take wildlife, except for grouse, ptarmigan, and hares that may be taken only from October 1-March 1 by bow and arrow only, in 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.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15;
§ 100.25  

(B) You may not trap furbearers for subsistence in the Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area;  
(C) You may not trap marten in that portion of Unit 15(B) east of the Kenai River, Skilak Lake, Skilak River, and Skilak Glacier;  
(D) You may not take red fox in Unit 15 by any means other than a steel trap or snare;  
(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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUNTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 15(C)—3 bears</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 15—remainder</td>
<td>No open season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Aug. 18–Sept. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 15(A)—Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area</td>
<td>No open season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Sept. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: No limit</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Apr. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 15—that portion within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge—2 Wolves</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 15—remainder—5 wolves</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Spruce): 15 per day, 30 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Ruffed)</td>
<td>No open season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 15(A) and (B)—20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 15(C)—20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Dec. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 15(C)—5 per day, 10 in possession</td>
<td>Jan. 1–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRAPPING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver: 20 Beaver per season</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 1 Fox</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx: No limit</td>
<td>Jan. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 15(B)—that portion east of the Kenai River, Skilak Lake, Skilak River, and Skilak Glacier</td>
<td>No open season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remainder of Unit 15—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Jan. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink and Weasel: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Jan. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter: Unit 15—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: Unit 15(B) and (C)—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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) You may not take wildlife for subsistence uses in the Mount McKinley National Park, as it existed prior to December 2, 1980. 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) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15.

(B) [Reserved]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUNTING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear: 3 bears</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 16(B)—Redoubt Bay Drainages south and west of, and including the Kustatan River drainage—1 antlered bull.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: 2 coyotes</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Sept. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx: 2 lynx</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: 1 wolverine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TRAPPING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaver: No limit</td>
<td>Oct. 10–May 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx: No limit</td>
<td>Dec. 15–Jan. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink and Weasel: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Jan. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–June 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 legal hunting camps, you may not use any motorized vehicle for hunting ungulates, bears, wolves, and wolverine, including transportation of hunters and parts of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine in the Upper Mulchatna Controlled Use Area consisting of Unit 17(B), from Aug. 1–Nov. 1.

(B) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag in the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area which consists of Unit 17(A), that portion of 17(B) draining into Nuyakuk Lake and Tikhik Lake, Unit 18, and that portion of Unit 19(A) and (B) downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage, if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15.

(B) [Reserved]
(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) In 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, you may not use 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.
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) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag in the Western Alaska Brown Bear Management Area which consists of Unit 17(A), that portion of 17(B) draining into Nuyakuk Lake and Tikhchik Lake, Unit 18, and that portion of Unit 19(A) and (B) downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage, if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) If you have a trapping license, you may use a firearm to take beaver in Unit 18 from Apr. - 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;

(C) You may take caribou from a boat moving under power in Unit 18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest Limits</th>
<th>Open Season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear: 3 bears</td>
<td>July 1 ± June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Bear: 1 bear by State registration permit only</td>
<td>Sept. 1 - May 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou: Unit 18 — that portion south of the Yukon River — 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.”</td>
<td>Season to occur between Aug. 25 and Mar. 31 to be announced by the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose: Unit 18 — that portion north of the Yukon River — 5 caribou per day</td>
<td>Aug. 1 - Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>July 1 - June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): 10 foxes</td>
<td>Nov. 10 - Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.</td>
<td>Nov. 10 - Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx: 2 lynx</td>
<td>Nov. 10 - Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink: 5 minks</td>
<td>Nov. 10 - Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat: 1 Muskrat</td>
<td>Nov. 10 - Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink and Weasel: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10 - Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10 - Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 10 - Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(19) Unit 19. (i) Unit 19 consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Piamitut:
   (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 Sparrowohn 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) You may not take wildlife for subsistence uses on lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980. 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) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag in 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 Units 19(A) and (B) downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage, if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting.
   (iii) Unit-specific regulations:
   (A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30.
   (B) [Reserved]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caribou: Unit 19(A)—north of Kuskokwim River—1 caribou</td>
<td>Aug. 10—Sept. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(A)—south of the Kuskokwim River and Unit 19(B) (excluding rural Alaska residents of Lime Village)—5 caribou</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(C)—1 caribou</td>
<td>Aug. 1—Apr. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(D)—south and east of the Kuskokwim River and North Fork of the Kuskokwim River—1 caribou</td>
<td>Aug. 10—Oct. 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(D)—remainder—1 caribou</td>
<td>Aug. 10—Sept. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>July 1—June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep: 1 ram with % curl horn or larger</td>
<td>Aug. 10—Sept. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>July 1—June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(A)—that portion of the Kuskokwim River upstream from, but not including the Kolmakoff 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.</td>
<td>Sept. 1—Sept. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(A)—remainder—1 bull</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(B)—1 bull</td>
<td>Sept. 1—Sept. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(C)—1 antlered bull</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(D)—1 antlered bull by State registration permit</td>
<td>Sept. 1—Dec. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Sept. 1—Sept. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(D)—remainder of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area—1 bull</td>
<td>Dec. 1—Jan. 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 19(D)—remainder—1 antlered bull</td>
<td>Sept. 1—Sept. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: 10 coyotes; however, no more than 2 coyotes may be taken before October 1</td>
<td>July 1—June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx: 2 lynx</td>
<td>Aug. 10—Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: 5 wolves</td>
<td>Sept. 1—Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: 1 wolverine</td>
<td>Aug. 10—Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession</td>
<td>July 1—June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>Nov. 1—June 30.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### TRAPPING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Jun. 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink and Weasel: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1—June 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Apr. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1—Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 Forty Mile River drainages, and the Tanana River drainage north of Unit 13 and downstream from the east bank of the Robertson River.

(A) Unit 20A 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
(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) You may not take wildlife for subsistence uses on lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980. 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) You may not use motorized vehicles or pack animals for hunting 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) You may not use motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats, and to licensed highway vehicles, snowmobiles, and firearms except as provided below in 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. The use of snowmobiles is authorized only for the subsistence taking of wildlife by residents living within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. You may use licensed highway vehicles only on designated roads within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. Only the residents of Alatna, Allakaket, Anaktuvuk Pass, Bettles, Evansville, Stevens Village, and residents living within the Corridor may use firearms within the Corridor;

(D) You may not use any motorized vehicle for hunting from August 5—September 20 in 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 a direct line to Mile 140 on the Taylor Highway.
Highway; however, this does not prohibit motorized access via, or transportation of harvested wildlife on, the Taylor Highway or any airport;

(E) You may by permit only hunt moose on 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 Hot Springs 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;

(F) You may hunt moose by bow and arrow only in the Fairbanks Management Area, which consists of the Goldstream subdivision (SE 1/4 SE 1/4, 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.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30;

(B) You may not use a steel trap, or a snare using cable smaller than 3/32 inch diameter to trap wolves in Unit 20(E) during April and October;

(C) Residents of Unit 20 and 21 may take up to three moose per regulatory year 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUNTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear: 3 bears</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Bear:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(E)—1 bear</td>
<td>Aug. 10–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20—remainder—1 bear every four regulatory years</td>
<td>Sept. 1–May 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(E)—1 bull by joint State/Federal registration permit only. The fall season will close when a combined State/Federal harvest of 55 bulls has been reached. The winter season will close when the combined fall and winter State/Federal harvest quota of 150 bulls for the Fortymile herd has been reached. The season closures will be announced by the Northern Field Office Manager, Bureau of Land Management after consultation with the National Park Service and Alaska Department of Fish and Game.</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Sept. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(F)—Tozitna River drainage—1 caribou; however, only bull caribou may be taken Aug. 10–Sept. 30.</td>
<td>Nov. 15–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(F)—south of the Yukon River—1 caribou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaider of Unit 20(F)—1 bull</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moose:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(A)—1 antlered bull</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Sept. 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(B)—that portion within the Minto Flats Management Area—1 bull by Federal registration permit only.</td>
<td>Jan. 10–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Sept. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(D)—that portion of Unit 20(C) bounded by a line from the confluence of the Tanana and Tolovana Rivers, and then northerly to the point of beginning</td>
<td>Nov. 15–Dec. 15.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 100.25 50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

Harvest limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(C)—remainder—1 antlered bull; however, white-phased or partial albino (more than 50 percent white) moose may not be taken.</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Sept. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(E)—that portion within Yukon Charley National Preserve—1 bull</td>
<td>Aug. 20–Sept. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(E)—that portion drained by the Forty-mile River (all forks) from Mile 9½ 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.</td>
<td>Aug. 20–Aug. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(F)—that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area—1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit only.</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Sept. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: 2 coyotes</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Sept. 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Mar. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx:</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(E)—2 lynx</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Jan. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: 10 wolves</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20—remainder—15 per day, 30 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Mar. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20—remainder—20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver: Units 20(A), 20(B), Unit 20(C), and 20(F)—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Apr. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units 20(D) and (E)—25 beaver</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Apr. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote:</td>
<td>Oct. 15–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(E)—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remainder Unit 20—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx:</td>
<td>Dec. 1–Feb. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(A), (B), (D), (E), and (C) east of the Teklanika River—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(F) and the remainder of 20(C)—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marten: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink and Weasel: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(E)—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–June 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20—remainder—No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Apr. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Apr. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(A, B, C, &amp; F)—No limit</td>
<td>Oct. 15–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(D)—No limit</td>
<td>Oct. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 20(E)—No limit</td>
<td>Oct. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(21) Unit 21. (i) Unit 21 consists of the Innoko River drainage 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 drainage upstream from the Dubbi 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 Dubbi...
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 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 the Honhosa and Kateel Rivers, then northerly 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 Hochandochia 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 part of moose; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or part or 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) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag in the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, which consists of Unit 21(D), Unit 22, except 22(C), those portions of Unit 23, except the Baldwin Peninsula north of the Arctic Circle, Unit 24, and Unit 26(A), if you have 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.

(iv) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30.

(B) If you have a trapping license, you may use a firearm to take beaver in Unit 21(E) from Apr. 1-June 1.

(C) The residents of Unit 20 and 21 may take up to three moose per regulatory year 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 residents of Unit 21 may take up to three moose per regulatory year 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.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black Bear:</strong></td>
<td>3 bears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brown Bear:</strong></td>
<td>Unit 21(D)–1 bear by State registration permit only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sept. 1–June 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 21—remainder—1 bear every four regulatory years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sept. 1–May 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caribou:</strong></td>
<td>Unit 21(A)—1 caribou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 21(B), (C), and (E)—1 caribou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winter season to be announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 21(D)—remainder—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moose:</strong></td>
<td>Unit 21(A)—1 bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug. 20–Sept. 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 21(B) and (C)—1 antlered bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 1–Nov. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 21(D)—Koyukuk Controlled Use Area—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only during Aug. 27–31 and the February season. During the Aug. 27–Sept. 20 season a State registration permit is required. Moose may not be taken within one-half mile of the mainstem Yukon River during the February season. A 10-day winter hunt to occur between Feb. 1 and Feb. 28 will be opened by announcement of the Koyukuk/Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge Manager after consultation with the ADF&amp;G area biologist and the Chairs of the Western Interior Regional Advisory Council and Middle Yukon Fish and Game Advisory Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug. 27–Sept. 20.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winter season to be announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit 21(D)—remainder—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only during Sept. 21–25 and the February season. Moose may not be taken within one-half mile of the mainstem Yukon River during the February season. A 10-day winter hunt to occur between Feb. 1 and Feb. 28 will be opened by announcement of the Koyukuk/Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge Manager after consultation with the ADF&amp;G area biologist and the Chairs of the Western Interior Regional Advisory Council and Middle Yukon Fish and Game Advisory Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sept. 5–Sept. 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winter season to be announced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: 10 coyotes; however, no more than 2 coyotes may be taken before October 1.</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Mar. 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx: 2 lynx</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: 5 wolves</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAPPING</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–June 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coyote: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynx: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mink and Weasel: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Feb. 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskrat: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–June 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Apr. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolverine: No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Mar. 31.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(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 River 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) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag in the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, which consists of Unit 22, except 22(C), those portions of Unit 23, except the Baldwin Peninsula north of the Arctic Circle, Unit 24, and Unit 26(A), if you have 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) If you have a trapping license, you may use a firearm to take beaver 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;

(C) A snowmachine may be used to position a hunter to select individual caribou for harvest provided that the animals are not shot from a moving snowmachine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUNTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black Bear</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3 bears</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 22(A)—1 bear by State registration permit by residents of Unit 22(A) only</td>
<td>Sept. 1–May 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 22(B)—1 bear by State registration permit by residents of Unit 22(B) only</td>
<td>Sept. 1–May 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 22(C)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 22(D)—1 bear by State registration permit only</td>
<td>Sept. 1–May 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 22—remainder—1 bear by State registration permit</td>
<td>Sept. 1–May 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caribou: Unit 22(A) and (B)—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Moose:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 22(A)—1 bull; however, the period of Dec. 1–Jan. 31 is closed to hunting except by residents of Unit 22(A) only.</td>
<td>Sept. 1–April 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 22(B)—1 bull</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 22(C)—1 antlered bull</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 22(D)—that portion within the Kuzitrin River drainage—1 antlered bull</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Sept. 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 22(D)—remainder—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Dec. 1–Dec. 31; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf.</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Jan. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 22(E)—1 moose; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf</td>
<td>Sept. 1–Jan. 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muskox:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 22(D)—1 bull by Federal registration permit or State Tier II permit. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of muskox except by Federally-qualified subsistence users. Six Federal permits may be issued in conjunction with the State Tier II hunt; the combined total of Federal and State permits will not exceed 39 permits.</td>
<td>Aug. 1–Mar. 15.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(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. You may not use aircraft in any manner either for hunting of ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine, or for transportation of hunters or harvested species in 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. 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. You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag in the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, which consists of Unit 22, except 22(C), those portions of Unit 23, except the Baldwin Peninsula north of the Arctic Circle, Unit 24, and Unit 26(A); if you have 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 transpor-
tation of aircraft to or between pub-
licly owned airports.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may take caribou from a
boat moving under power in Unit 23.

(B) In addition to other restrictions
on method of take found in this §100.25,
you may also take swimming caribou
with a firearm using rimfire cartridges;

(C) If you have a trapping license,
you may take beaver with a firearm in
all of Unit 23 from Nov. 1–Jun. 10.

(D) For the Baird and DeLong Moun-
tain sheep hunts—A Federally-quali-
ﬁed subsistence user (recipient) may
designate another Federally-quali-
ﬁed 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 re-
turn 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;

(E) A snowmachine may be used to
position a hunter to select individual
caribou for harvest provided that the
animals are not shot from a moving
snowmachine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUNTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear: 3 bears</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribou: 15 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Unit 23—south of Rabbit Creek, Kyak Creek and the Noatak River, and west of the Cut-
ler and Redstone Rivers (Baird Mountains)—1 ram with full curl or larger horns by
Federal registration permit. The Superintendent of the Western Arctic National Park-
lands may issue permits for the harvest of up to 20 full curl rams, based on a quota to
be announced locally after the annual sheep population survey is completed. Federal
public lands are closed to the taking of sheep except by Federally-qualified subsis-
tence users. | Oct. 1–April 1. |
| Unit 23—south of Rabbit Creek, Kyak Creek and the Noatak River, and west of the Cut-
ler and Redstone Rivers (Baird Mountains)—1 ram with full curl or larger horns by
Federal registration permit. The Superintendent of the Western Arctic National Park-
lands may issue permits for the harvest of up to 20 full curl rams, based on a quota to
be announced locally after the annual sheep population survey is completed. Federal
public lands are closed to the taking of sheep except by Federally-qualified subsis-
| Unit 23—north of Rabbit Creek, Kyak Creek and the Noatak River, and west of the
Aniuk River (DeLong Mountains)—1 ram with full curl or larger horns by Federal reg-
istration permit. The Superintendent of the Western Arctic National Parklands may
issue permits for the harvest of up to 10 full curl rams in the DeLong Mountains, Units
23 and 26(A), based on a quota to be announced locally after the annual sheep popu-
lation survey is completed. | Oct. 1–Apr. 1. |
| Unit 23—north of Rabbit Creek, Kyak Creek and the Noatak River, and west of the
Aniuk River (DeLong Mountains)—1 ram with full curl or larger horns by Federal reg-
istration permit. The Superintendent of the Western Arctic National Parklands may
issue permits for the harvest of up to 10 full curl rams in the DeLong Mountains, Units
23 and 26(A), based on a quota to be announced locally after the annual sheep popu-
lation survey is completed. | Aug. 1–Sept. 30. |
| Unit 23, remainder (Schwatka Mountains)—1 ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger | Aug. 10–Sept. 20. |
| Unit 23, remainder (Schwatka Mountains)—1 sheep | Oct. 1–Apr. 30. |
| Moose: | July 1–Mar. 31. |
| Unit 23—that portion north and west of and including the Singoalk River drainage, and
all lands draining into the Kukpuk and Ipekik Rivers—1 moose; no person may take a
cow accompanied by a calf. | Aug. 1–Sept. 15. |
| 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
| Unit 23—remainder—1 moose; no person may take a cow accompanied by a calf | Aug. 1–Mar. 31. |
(24) Unit 24. (i) Unit 24 consists of the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from but not including the Dubi River drainage.

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

(A) You may not use motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats, and licensed highway vehicles, snowmobiles, and firearms in 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, except as follows: Residents living within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area may use snowmobiles only for the subsistence taking of wildlife. You may use licensed highway vehicles only on designated roads within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. The residents of Alatna, Allakaket, Anaktuvuk Pass, Bettles, Evansville, Stevens Village, and residents living within the Corridor may use firearms within the Corridor is authorized only for subsistence taking of wildlife.

(B) You may not use aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part in 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; 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) You may not use aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part in 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

880
and the Huslia River (65° 57' N. lat., 156° 41' W. long.), then easterly to the south end of Solsmunet 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; 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) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag in the Northwest Alaska Brown Bear Management Area, which consists of Unit 22, except 22(C), those portions of Unit 23, except the Baldwin Peninsula north of the Arctic Circle, Unit 24, and Unit 26(A), if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting. You may not use aircraft 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) You may use bait 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open season</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUNTING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bear: 3 bears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caribou:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 24—that portion south of the south bank of the Kanuti River, upstream from and including that portion of the Kanuti-Kiollina River drainage, bounded by the southeast bank of the Kodosin-Nolitna Creek, then downstream along the east bank of the Kanuti-Kiollina River to its confluence with the Kanuti River—1 caribou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remainder of Unit 24—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sheep:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 a ewe and a daily possession limit of 3 sheep per person no more than 1 of which may be a ewe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 24—(excluding Anaktuvuk Pass residents)—that portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—3 sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 24—remainder—1 ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moose:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 24—that portion within the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may only be taken during the periods of Aug. 27–31, Dec. 1–Dec. 10, and Mar. 1–Mar. 10. During Aug. 27–Sept. 20, a State registration permit is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit 24—that portion that includes the John River drainage within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—1 moose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 100.25  
50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

Harvest limits | Open season
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**Unit 24—remainder**—1 antlered bull. Public lands in the Kanuti Controlled Use Area are closed to taking of moose, except by eligible rural Alaska residents.

- Coyote: 10 coyotes; however, no more than 2 coyotes may be taken before October 1.
- Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.
- Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit
- Lynx: 2 lynx
- Wolf: 5 wolves
- Wolverine: 1 wolverine
- Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession
- Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession

**TRAPPING**

- Beaver: No limit
- Coyote: No limit
- Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit
- Lynx: No limit
- Marten: No limit
- Mink and Weasel: No limit
- Muskrat: No limit
- Otter: No limit
- Wolf: No limit
- Wolverine: No limit

(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:**

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

- **(A)** You may not use of motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats, and licensed highway vehicles, snowmobiles, and firearms in 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, except as follows: Residents living within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area may use snowmobiles only for the subsistence taking of wildlife. You may use licensed highway vehicles only on designated roads within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.
- **(B)** The Arctic Village Sheep Management Area consists of 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 2 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 north-easterly approximately 62 miles along the divide to the headwaters 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) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30;

(B) You may take caribou and moose from a boat moving under power in Unit 25;

(C) The taking of bull moose outside the seasons provided in this part for food in memorial potlatches and traditional cultural events is authorized in Unit 25(D) west provided that:

1. The person organizing the religious ceremony or cultural event contact the Refuge Manager, Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge prior to taking or attempting to take bull moose and provide to the Refuge Manager the name of the decedent, the nature of the ceremony or cultural event, number to be taken, the general area in which the taking will occur;

2. Each person who takes a bull moose under this section must submit a written report to the Refuge Manager, Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge not more than 15 days after the harvest specifying the harvester's name and address, and the date(s) and location(s) of the taking(s);

3. 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 Unit 25(D) west;

4. Any moose taken under this provision counts against the annual quota of 60 bulls;

Harvest limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Unit 25(D)</th>
<th>Unit 25(A), (B), and the remainder of Unit 25(D)</th>
<th>Unit 25(A)</th>
<th>Unit 25(B)</th>
<th>Unit 25(A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 bull</td>
<td>10 caribou</td>
<td>1 bull</td>
<td>1 bull</td>
<td>1 antlered</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>3 bears</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
<td>1 bear</td>
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<tr>
<td>HUNTING</td>
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<td>Caribou</td>
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<td>Sheep</td>
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<td>Moose</td>
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<td>Harvest limits</td>
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<tr>
<td>Open season</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Bear</td>
<td>July 1–June 30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Bear</td>
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<td>Caribou</td>
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<td>Nov. 15–Feb. 28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Aug. 10–Sept. 30</td>
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<td>Feb. 1–Mar. 31</td>
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<td>Dec. 1–Dec. 10</td>
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<td>Dec. 21–Dec. 31</td>
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<td>Dec. 25–Feb. 1</td>
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<td>Feb. 1–Mar. 31</td>
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</table>
Itkillik River drainage and west of the

(26) Unit 26. (i) Unit 26 consists of

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 remain-

der of Unit 26.
(ii) In the following areas, the taking of wildlife for subsistence uses is prohibited or restricted on public land:

(A) You may not 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 in Unit 26(A). 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) You may not use motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats, and licensed highway vehicles, snowmobiles, and firearms in 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, except as follows: Residents living within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area may use snowmobiles only for the subsistence taking of wildlife. You may use licensed highway vehicles only on designated roads within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area. The residents of Atlatna, Allakaket, Anaktuvuk Pass, Bettles, Evansville, Stevens Village, and residents living within the Corridor may use firearms within the Corridor;

(C) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag 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) You may take caribou from a boat moving under power in Unit 26;

(B) In addition to other restrictions on method of take found in this § 100.25, you may also take swimming caribou 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;

(D) For the DeLong Mountain sheep hunts—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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Harvest limits</th>
<th>Open season</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUNTING</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Bear: 3 bears</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Bear:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 26(A)—1 bear by State registration permit</td>
<td>Sept. 1–May 31.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unit 26(B) and (C)—1 bear</td>
<td>Sept. 1–May 31.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caribou:</td>
<td></td>
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### Harvest Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Seasons</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mammals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wolverine</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1±Apr. 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wolf</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Otter</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>July 1–Apr. 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Muskrat</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1±June 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mink and Weasel</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1±Jan. 31.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marten</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1±Apr. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lynx</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1±April 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase)</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1±Apr. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases)</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1±Apr. 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed)</strong></td>
<td>15 per day, 30 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 10±Sept. 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Muskox</strong></td>
<td>1 muskox by Federal registration permit only</td>
<td>Sept. 15–Mar. 31.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Moose</strong></td>
<td>1 bull</td>
<td>Aug. 1–Sept. 20.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sheep</strong></td>
<td>3 sheep per regulatory year</td>
<td>Oct. 1–Apr. 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Caribou</strong></td>
<td>10 caribou per day</td>
<td>July 1–June 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed)</strong></td>
<td>20 per day, 40 in possession</td>
<td>Aug. 10±April 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trapping</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Coyote</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Apr. 15.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase)</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>No limit</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wolverine</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1±April 15.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Seasons</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Coyote</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1–Apr. 15.</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Wolverine</strong></td>
<td>No limit</td>
<td>Nov. 1±April 15.</td>
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§ 100.26 Subsistence taking of fish.

(a) Applicability. (1) Regulations in this section apply to the taking of fish or their parts for subsistence uses.

(2) You may take fish for subsistence uses at any time by any method unless you are restricted by the subsistence fishing regulations found in this section. The harvest limit specified in this section for a subsistence season for a species and the State harvest limit set for a State season for the same species are not cumulative. This means that if you have taken the harvest limit for a particular species under a subsistence season specified in this section, you may not after that, take any additional fish of that species under any other harvest limit specified for a State season.

(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 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.

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

Cast net means a circular net with a mesh size of no more than one and one-half inches and weights attached to the perimeter which, when thrown, surrounds the fish and closes at the bottom when retrieved.

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

Crab means the following species: red king crab (Paralithodes camtschatica); 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).

Depth of net means the perpendicular distance between cork line and lead line expressed as either linear units of measure or as a number of meshes, including all of the web of which the net is composed.

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, a tethered, umbilical, surface-supplied, or snorkel.

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

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

Fishwheel means a fixed, rotating device, with no more than four baskets on a single axle, for catching fish which is driven by river current or other means.

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.

Gilnet 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.
§ 100.26

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

Groundfish or bottomfish means any marine fish 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.

Handline means a hand-held and operated line, with one or more hooks attached.

Harvest limit means the maximum legal take per person or designated group, per specified time period, in the area in which the person is fishing, even if part or all of the fish are preserved. A fish, when landed and killed becomes part of the harvest limit of the person originally hooking it.

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

Household means a person or persons having the same residence.

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

Hydraulic clam digger means a device using water or a combination of air and water to remove clams from their environment.

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, or from shore ice and which are drawn through the water by hand.

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

Legal limit of fishing gear means the maximum aggregate of a single type of fishing gear permitted to be used by one individual or boat, or combination of boats in any particular regulatory area, district or section.

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

Mechanical clam digger means a mechanical device used or capable of being used for the taking of clams.

Mechanical jigging machine means a mechanical device with line and hooks used to jig for halibut and bottomfish, but does not include hand gurdies or rods with reels.

Mile means a nautical mile when used in reference to marine waters or a statute mile when used in reference to fresh water.

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.

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 gorbuscha); sockeye salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka); chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha); coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch); and chum salmon (Oncorhynchus keta).

Salmon stream means any stream used by salmon for spawning or for traveling to a spawning area.
Salmon stream terminus means a line drawn between the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks of any salmon stream at mean lower low water.

Scallop dredge means a dredge-like device designed specifically for and capable of taking scallops by being towed along the ocean floor.

Sea urchin rake means a hand-held implement, no longer than four feet, equipped with projecting prongs used to gather sea urchins.

Set gillnet means a gillnet 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.

Stretched measure means the average length of any series of 10 consecutive meshes measured from inside the first knot and including the last knot when wet; the 10 meshes, when being measured, shall be an integral part of the net, as hung, and measured perpendicular to the selvages; measurements shall be made by means of a metal tape measure while the 10 meshes being measured are suspended vertically from a single peg or nail, under five-pound weight.

Subsistence fishing permit means a permit issued by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, unless specifically identified otherwise.

To operate fishing gear means any of the following: to deploy gear in the water; to remove gear from the water; to remove fish or shellfish from the gear during an open season or period; or to possess a gillnet containing fish during an open fishing period, except that a gillnet 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, and includes beam, otter, or pelagic trawl.

Troll gear means a power gurdy troll gear consisting of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks which are drawn through the water by a power gurdy; hand troll gear consisting of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks which are drawn through the water from a vessel by hand trolling, strip fishing or other types of trolling, and which are retrieved by hand power or hand-powered crank and not by any type of electrical, hydraulic, mechanical or other assisting device or attachment; or dinglebar troll gear consisting of one or more lines, retrieved and set with a troll gurdy or hand troll gurdy, with a terminally attached weight from which one or more leaders with one or more lures or baited hooks are pulled through the water while a vessel is making way.

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

(c) Methods, means, and general restrictions. (1) Unless otherwise specified in this section or under terms of a required subsistence fishing permit, you may use the following legal types of gear for subsistence fishing:

(i) A set gillnet;
(ii) A drift gillnet;
(iii) A purse seine;
(iv) A hand purse seine;
(v) A beach seine;
(vi) A fish wheel;
(vii) A shovel;
(ix) A pot;
(x) A ring net;
(xi) A longline;
(xii) A fyke net;
(xiii) A lead;
(xiv) A herring pound;
(xv) A dip net;
(xvi) Jigging gear;
(xvii) A mechanical jigging machine;
(xviii) A handline;
(xix) A sea urchin rake;
(xx) A fish wheel;
(xxx) A seine;
(xxxi) A mechanical clam digger;
(xxxii) A hydraulic clam digger;
(xxxiii) An abalone iron;
(xxxiv) A scallop dredge;
(xxxv) A grappling hook;
(xxxvi) A sea urchin rake;
(xxxvii) A diving gear;
(xxxviii) A cast net;
(xxxix) A handline;
(1) A rod and reel; and
(xxx) A spear.

(2) You must include an escape mechanism on all pots used to take fish or
shellfish. The escape mechanisms are as follows:

(i) A sidewall, which may include the tunnel, of all shellfish and bottomfish pots must contain an opening equal to or exceeding 18 inches in length, except that in shrimp pots the opening must be a minimum of six inches in length. The opening must be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of untreated, 100 percent cotton twine, no larger than 30 thread. The cotton twine may be knotted at each end only. The opening must be within six inches of the bottom of the pot and must be parallel with it. The cotton twine may not be tied or looped around the web bars. Dungeness crab pots may have the pot lid tie-down straps secured to the pot at one end by a single loop of untreated, 100 percent cotton twine no larger than 60 thread, or the pot lid must be secured so that, when the twine degrades, the lid will no longer be securely closed.

(ii) All king crab, Tanner crab, shrimp, miscellaneous shellfish and bottomfish pots may, instead of complying with (i) of this paragraph, satisfy the following: a sidewall, which may include the tunnel, must contain an opening at least 18 inches in length, except that shrimp pots must contain an opening at least six inches in length. The opening must be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of treated or untreated twine, no larger than 36 thread. A galvanic timed release device, designed to release in no more than 30 days in salt water, must be integral to the length of twine so that, when the device releases, the twine will no longer secure or obstruct the opening of the pot. The twine may be knotted only at each end and at the attachment points on the galvanic timed release device. The opening must be within six inches of the bottom of the pot and must be parallel with it. The twine may not be tied or looped around the web bars.

(3) For subsistence fishing for salmon, you may not use a gillnet exceeding 50 fathoms in length, unless otherwise specified in this section. The gillnet web must contain at least 30 filaments of equal diameter or at least 6 filaments, each of which must be at least 0.20 millimeter in diameter.

(4) You may not obstruct more than one-half the width of any stream with any gear used to take fish for subsistence uses. You may not obstruct more than one-half the width of any stream with any stationary fishing.

(5) You may not use live non-indigenous fish as bait.

(6) You must have your first initial, last name, and address plainly and legibly inscribed on the side of your fishwheel facing midstream of the river.

(7) You may use kegs or buoys of any color but red on any permitted gear.

(8) You must have your first initial, last name, and address plainly and legibly inscribed on each keg, buoy, stakes attached to gillnets, stakes identifying gear fished under the ice, and any other unattended fishing gear which you use to take fish for subsistence uses.

(9) You may not use explosives or chemicals to take fish for subsistence uses.

(10) You may not take fish for subsistence uses within 300 feet of any dam, fish ladder, weir, culvert or other artificial obstruction, unless otherwise indicated.

(11) The limited exchange for cash of subsistence-harvested fish, their parts, or their eggs, legally taken under Federal subsistence management regulations to support personal and family needs is permitted as customary trade, so long as it does not constitute a significant commercial enterprise. The Board may recognize regional differences and define customary trade differently for separate regions of the State.

(12) Individuals, businesses, or organizations may not purchase subsistence-taken fish, their parts, or their eggs for use in, or resale to, a significant commercial enterprise.

(13) Individuals, businesses, or organizations may not receive through barter subsistence-taken fish, their parts or their eggs for use in, or resale to, a significant commercial enterprise.

(14) Except as provided elsewhere in this section, you may not take rainbow trout or steelhead trout.

(15) You may not use as bait for commercial or sport fishing purposes fish
taken for subsistence use or under subsistence regulations.

(16) You may not accumulate harvest limits authorized in this section or §100.27 with harvest limits authorized under State regulations.

(17) Unless specified otherwise in this section, you may use a rod and reel to take fish 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) If you are required to obtain a subsistence fishing permit for an area, that permit is required to take fish for subsistence uses with rod and reel in that area. The harvest and possessions limits for taking fish with a rod and reel in those areas are the same as indicated on the permit issued for subsistence fishing with other gear types;

(ii) If you are not required to obtain a subsistence fishing permit for an area, the harvest and possession limits for taking fish for subsistence uses with a rod and reel in those areas are the same as taking fish under State of Alaska subsistence fishing regulations in those same areas. If the State does not have a specific subsistence season for that particular species, the limit shall be the same as for taking fish under State of Alaska sport fishing regulations.

(18) Unless restricted in this section, or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, you may take fish for subsistence uses at any time.

(19) You may not intentionally waste or destroy any subsistence-caught fish or shellfish; however, you may use for bait or other purposes, whitefish, herring, and species for which bag limits, seasons, or other regulatory methods and means are not provided in this section, as well as the head, tail, fins, and viscera of legally-taken subsistence fish.

(d) Fishing by designated harvest permit. (1) Any species of fish that may be taken by subsistence fishing under this part may be taken under a designated harvest permit.

(2) If you are a Federally-qualified subsistence user, you (beneficiary) may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take fish on your behalf. The designated fisherman must obtain a designated harvest permit prior to attempting to harvest fish and must return a completed harvest report. The designated fisherman may fish for any number of beneficiaries but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

(3) The designated fisherman must have in possession a valid designated fishing permit when taking, attempting to take, or transporting fish taken under this section, on behalf of a beneficiary.

(4) The designated fisherman may not fish with more than one legal limit of gear.

(5) You may not designate more than one person to take or attempt to take fish on your behalf at one time. You may not personally take or attempt to take fish at the same time that a designated fisherman is taking or attempting to take fish on your behalf.

(e) Fishing permits and reports. (1) You may take salmon only under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit, unless a permit is specifically not required in a particular area by the subsistence regulations in this part, or unless you are retaining salmon from your commercial catch consistent with paragraph (f) of this section.

(2) If a subsistence fishing permit is required by this section, the following permit conditions apply unless otherwise specified in this section:

(i) You may not take more fish for subsistence use than the limits set out in the permit;

(ii) You must obtain the permit prior to fishing;

(iii) You must have the permit in your possession and readily available for inspection while fishing or transporting subsistence-taken fish;

(iv) If specified on the permit, you shall keep accurate daily records of the catch, showing the number of fish taken by species, location and date of catch, and other such information as may be required for management or conservation purposes; and

(v) If the return of catch information necessary for management and conservation purposes is required by a fishing permit and you fail to comply with such reporting requirements, you are ineligible to receive a subsistence
§ 100.26  
permit for that activity during the following calendar year, unless you demonstrate that failure to report was due to loss in the mail, accident, sickness, or other unavoidable circumstances.

(f) Relation to commercial fishing activities. (1) If you are a Federally-qualified subsistence user who also commercial fishes, you may retain fish for subsistence purposes from your lawfully-taken commercial catch.

(2) When participating in a commercial and subsistence fishery at the same time, you may not use an amount of combined fishing gear in excess of that allowed under the appropriate commercial fishing regulations.

(g) You may not possess, transport, give, receive or barter subsistence-taken fish or their parts which have been taken contrary to Federal law or regulation or State law or regulation (unless superseded by regulations in this part).

(h) [Reserved]

(i) Fishery management area restrictions. (1) Kotzebue Area. The Kotzebe Area includes all waters of Alaska between the latitude of the westernmost tip of Point Hope and the latitude of the westernmost tip of Cape Prince of Wales, including those waters draining into the Chukchi Sea.

(i) You may take fish for subsistence purposes without a permit.

(ii) You may take salmon only by gillnets, beach seines, or a rod and reel.

(iii) In the Kotzebue District, you may take sheefish with gillnets that are not more than 50 fathoms in length, nor more than 12 meshes in depth, nor have a mesh size larger than 7 inches.

(iv) You may not subsistence fish for char from June 1 through September 20, in the Noatak River one mile upstream and one mile downstream from the mouth of the Kelly River, and in the Kelly River from its mouth to ¼ mile upstream.

(2) Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area. The Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area includes all waters of Alaska between the latitude of the westernmost tip of Cape Prince of Wales and the latitude of Canal Point light, including those waters of Alaska surrounding St. Lawrence Island and those waters draining into the Bering Sea.

(i) In the Port Clarence District, you may take fish at any time except as specified by emergency regulation.

(ii) In the Norton Sound District, you may take fish at any time except as follows:

(A) In Subdistricts 2 through 6, if you are a commercial fisherman, you may not fish for subsistence purposes during the weekly closures of the commercial salmon fishing season, except that from July 15 through August 1, you may take salmon for subsistence purposes seven days per week in the Unalakleet and Shaktoolik River drainages with gillnets which have a mesh size that does not exceed 4½ inches, and with beach seines;

(B) In the Unalakleet River from June 1 through July 15, you may take salmon only from 8:00 a.m. Monday until 8:00 p.m. Saturday;

(C) In Subdistricts 1-3, you may take salmon other than chum salmon by beach seine during periods established by emergency regulations.

(iii) You may take salmon only by gillnets, beach seines, fishwheel, or a rod and reel.

(iv) You may take fish other than salmon by set gillnet, drift gillnet, beach seine, fish wheel, pot, long line, fyke net, jigging gear, spear, lead, or a rod and reel.

(v) In the Unalakleet River from June 1 through July 15, you may not operate more than 25 fathoms of gillnet in the aggregate nor may you operate an unanchored fishing net.

(vi) You may take fish for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit except that a subsistence fishing permit is required in the Norton Sound District: for net fishing in all waters from Cape Douglas to Rocky Point.

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

(3) Yukon-Northern Area. The Yukon-Northern Area includes all waters of Alaska between the latitude of Canal Point Light and the latitude of the westernmost point of the Naskonat Peninsula, including those waters draining into the Bering Sea, and all waters of Alaska north of the latitude of the westernmost tip of Point Hope and west of 141° W. long., including those
waters draining into the Arctic Ocean and the Chukchi Sea.

(i) Unless otherwise restricted in this section, you may take salmon in the Yukon-Northern Area at any time.

(ii) In the following locations, you may take salmon only during the open weekly fishing periods of the commercial salmon fishing season and may not take them for 24 hours before the opening of the commercial salmon fishing season:

(A) District 4, excluding the Koyukuk River drainage;
(B) in Subdistricts 4-B and 4-C from June 15 through September 30, salmon may be taken from 6:00 p.m. Sunday until 6:00 p.m. Tuesday and from 6:00 p.m. Wednesday until 6:00 p.m. Friday;
(C) District 6, excluding the Kantishna River drainage, salmon may be taken from 6:00 p.m. Friday until 6:00 p.m. Wednesday.

(iii) During any commercial salmon fishing season closure of greater than five days in duration, you may not take salmon during the following periods in the following districts:

(A) In District 4, excluding the Koyukuk River drainage, salmon may not be taken from 6:00 p.m. Friday until 6:00 p.m. Sunday;
(B) In District 5, excluding the Tozitna River drainage and Subdistrict 5-D, salmon may not be taken from 6:00 p.m. Sunday until 6:00 p.m. Tuesday.

(iv) Except as provided in this section, and except as may be provided by the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, you may take fish other than salmon at any time.

(v) In Districts 1, 2, 3, and Subdistrict 4-A, excluding the Koyukuk and Innoko River drainages, you may not take salmon for subsistence purposes during the 24 hours immediately before the opening of the commercial salmon fishing season.

(vi) In Districts 1, 2, and 3:

(A) After the opening of the commercial salmon fishing season through July 15, you may not take salmon for subsistence for 24 hours immediately before, during, and for 12 hours after each commercial salmon fishing period.

(B) After July 15, you may not take salmon for subsistence for 12 hours immediately before, during, and for 12 hours after each commercial salmon fishing period.

(vii) In Subdistrict 4-A after the opening of the commercial salmon fishing season, you may not take salmon for subsistence for 12 hours immediately before, during, and for 12 hours after each commercial salmon fishing period; however, you may take king salmon during the commercial fishing season, with drift gillnet gear only, from 6:00 p.m. Sunday until 6:00 p.m. Tuesday and from 6:00 p.m. Wednesday until 6:00 p.m. Friday.

(viii) In the upper Yukon River drainage, you may not subsistence fish in Birch Creek and waters within 500 feet of its mouth, except that you may take whitefish and suckers under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(ix) You may not subsistence fish in the following drainages located north of the main Yukon River:

(A) Kanuti River upstream from a point five miles downstream of the state highway crossing;
(B) Bonanza Creek;
(C) Jim River including Prospect and Douglas Creeks; and (D) North Fork of the Chandalar River system upstream from the mouth of Quartz Creek.

(x) You may not subsistence fish in the Delta River.

(xi) You may not subsistence fish in the following rivers and creeks and within 500 feet of their mouths: Big Salt River, Hess Creek, and Beaver Creek.

(xii) You may not subsistence fish in the Deadman, Jan, Fielding, and Two-Mile Lakes.

(xiii) You may not subsistence fish in the Toklat River drainage from August 15 through May 15.

(xiv) You may take salmon only by gillnet, beach seine, fish wheel, or rod and reel, subject to the restrictions set forth in this section.

(xv) In District 4, if you are a commercial fisherman, you may not take salmon for subsistence purposes during the commercial salmon fishing season using gillnets with mesh larger than six-inches after a date specified by ADF&G emergency order issued between July 10 and July 31.
(xvi) In Districts 4, 5, and 6, you may not take salmon for subsistence purposes by drift gillnets, except as follows:

(A) In Subdistrict 4-A upstream from the mouth of Stink Creek, you may take king salmon by drift gillnets less than 150 feet in length from June 10 through July 14, and chum salmon by drift gillnets after August 2;

(B) In Subdistrict 4-A downstream from the mouth of Stink Creek, you may take king salmon by drift gillnets less than 150 feet in length from June 10 through July 14.

(xvii) Unless otherwise specified in this section, you may take fish other than salmon and halibut by set gillnet, drift gillnet, beach seine, fish wheel, long line, fyke net, dip net, jigging gear, spear, lead, or rod and reel, subject to the following restrictions, which also apply to subsistence salmon fishing:

(A) During the open weekly fishing periods of the commercial salmon fishing season, if you are a commercial fisherman, you may not operate more than one type of gear at a time, for commercial, personal use, and subsistence purposes;

(B) You may not use an aggregate length of set gillnet in excess of 150 fathoms and each drift gillnet may not exceed 50 fathoms in length; and

(C) In Districts 4, 5, and 6, you may not set subsistence fishing gear within 200 feet of other operating commercial, personal use, or subsistence fishing gear except that, at the site approximately one mile upstream from Ruby on the south bank of the Yukon River between ADF&G regulatory markers containing the area known locally as the “Slide,” you may set subsistence fishing gear within 200 feet of other operating commercial or subsistence fishing gear and in District 4, from Old Paradise Village upstream to a point four miles upstream from Anvik, there is no minimum distance requirement between fish wheels.

(xviii) During the commercial salmon fishing season, within the Yukon River and the Tanana River below the confluence of the Wood River, you may use drift gillnets and fish wheels only during open subsistence salmon fishing periods.

(xix) In District 4, from September 21 through May 15, you may use jigging gear from shore ice.

(xx) Except as provided in this section, you may take fish for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit.

(xxi) You must possess a subsistence fishing permit for the following locations:

(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 upstream mouth of 22 Mile Slough to the U.S.-Canada border;

(C) For whitefish and suckers in Birch Creek and within 500 feet of its mouth;

(D) For the Tanana River drainage above the mouth of the Wood River.

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

(xxiii) In Districts 1, 2, and 3, you may not possess king salmon taken for subsistence purposes unless the dorsal fin has been removed immediately after landing.

(xxiv) If you are a commercial salmon fisherman who is registered for District 1, 2, or 3, you may not take salmon for subsistence purposes in any other district located downstream from Old Paradise Village.

(4) Kuskokwim Area. The Kuskokwim Area consists of all waters of Alaska between the latitude of the westernmost point of Naskonat Peninsula and the latitude of the southernmost tip of Cape Newenham, including the waters of Alaska surrounding Nunivak and St. Matthew Islands and those waters draining into the Bering Sea.

(i) Unless otherwise restricted in this section, you may take fish in the Kuskokwim Area at any time without a subsistence fishing permit.

(ii) In District 1 and in those waters of the Kuskokwim River between Districts 1 and 2, excluding the Kuskokwua Slough, you may not take salmon for 16 hours before, during, and for six hours after, each open commercial salmon fishing period for District 1.

(iii) In District 1, Kuskokwua Slough only from June 1 through July 31, you
may not take salmon for 16 hours before and during each open commercial salmon fishing period in the district.

(iv) In Districts 4 and 5, from June 1 through September 8, you may not take salmon for 16 hours before, during, and 6 hours after each open commercial salmon fishing period in each district.

(v) In District 2, and anywhere in tributaries that flow into the Kuskokwim River within that district, from June 1 through September 8, you may not take salmon for 16 hours before, during, and six hours after each open commercial salmon fishing period in the district.

(vi) You may not take subsistence fish by nets in the Goodnews River east of a line between ADF&G regulatory markers placed near the mouth of the Ufigag River and an ADF&G regulatory marker placed near the mouth of the Tunulik River 16 hours before, during, and six hours after each open commercial salmon fishing period.

(vii) You may not take subsistence fish by nets in the Kanektok River upstream of ADF&G regulatory markers placed near the mouth 16 hours before, during, and six hours after each open commercial salmon fishing period.

(viii) You may not take subsistence fish by nets in the Arolik River upstream of ADF&G regulatory markers placed near the mouth 16 hours before, during, and six hours after each open commercial salmon fishing period.

(ix) You may take salmon only by gillnet, beach seine, fish wheel, or rod and reel subject to the restrictions set out in this section, except that you may also take salmon by spear in the Holitna, Kanektok, and Arolik River drainages, and in the drainage of Goodnews Bay.

(x) You may not use an aggregate length of set gillnets or drift gillnets in excess of 50 fathoms for taking salmon.

(xi) You may take fish other than salmon by set gillnet, drift gillnet, beach seine, fish wheel, pot, long line, fyke net, dip net, jigging gear, spear, lead, or rod and reel.

(xii) You must attach to the bank each subsistence gillnet operated in tributaries of the Kuskokwim River and fish it substantially perpendicular to the bank and in a substantially straight line.

(xiii) Within a tributary to the Kuskokwim River in that portion of the Kuskokwim River drainage from the north end of Eek Island upstream to the mouth of the Kolmakoff River, you may not set or operate any part of a set gillnet within 150 feet of any part of another set gillnet.

(xiv) The maximum depth of gillnets is as follows:

(A) Gillnets with six-inch or smaller mesh may not be more than 45 meshes in depth;

(B) Gillnets with greater than six-inch mesh may not be more than 35 meshes in depth.

(xv) You may take halibut only by a single hand-held line with no more than two hooks attached to it.

(xvi) You may not use subsistence set and drift gillnets exceeding 15 fathoms in length in Whitefish Lake in the Ophir Creek drainage. You may not operate more than one subsistence set or drift gillnet at a time in Whitefish Lake in the Ophir Creek drainage. You must check the net at least once every 24 hours.

(xvii) Rainbow trout may be taken by residents of Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Quinhagak, Eek, Kwethluk, Akiachak, and Akiak, subject to the following restrictions:

(A) You may take rainbow trout only by the use of gillnets, rod and reel, or jigging through the ice;

(B) You may not use gillnets for taking rainbow trout from March 15 to June 15.

(C) If you take rainbow trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries and through the ice, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.

(5) Bristol Bay Area. The Bristol Bay Area includes all waters of Bristol Bay including drainages enclosed by a line from Cape Newenham to Cape Menshikof.

(i) Unless restricted in this section, or unless under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, you may take fish at any time in the Bristol Bay area.

(ii) In all commercial salmon districts, from May 1 through May 31 and October 1 through October 31, you may subsistence fish for salmon only from 9:00 a.m. Monday until 9:00 a.m. Friday.
§ 100.26

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–00 Edition)

From June 1 through September 30, within the waters of a commercial salmon district, you may take salmon only during open commercial salmon fishing periods.

(iii) In the Egegik River from 9:00 a.m. June 23 through 9:00 a.m. July 17, you may take salmon only from 9:00 a.m. Tuesday to 9:00 a.m. Wednesday and 9:00 a.m. Saturday to 9:00 a.m. Sunday.

(iv) You may not take fish from waters within 300 feet of a stream mouth used by salmon.

(v) You may not subsistence fish with nets in the Tazimina River and within one-fourth mile of the terminus of those waters during the period from September 1 through June 14.

(vi) Within any district, you may take salmon, herring, and capelin only by drift and set gillnets.

(vii) Outside the boundaries of any district, you may take salmon only by drift and set gillnets, except that you may also take salmon as follows:

(A) By spear in the Togiak River excluding its tributaries;

(B) From August 30 through September 30, by spear, dip net, and gillnet along a 100 yard length of the west shore of Naknek Lake near the outlet to the Naknek River as marked by ADF&G regulatory markers;

(C) From August 15 through September 15, by spear, dip net, and gillnet at Johnny’s Lake on the northwestern side of Naknek Lake;

(D) From October 1 through November 15, by spear, dip net, and gillnet at the mouth of Brooks River at Naknek Lake;

(E) At locations and times specified in paragraphs (i)(5)(vii) (B) through (D) of this section, gillnets may not exceed five fathoms in length and may not be anchored or tied to a stake or peg, and you must be present at the net while fishing the net.

(viii) The maximum lengths for set gillnets used to take salmon are as follows:

(A) You may not use set gillnets exceeding 10 fathoms in length in the Egegik River;

(B) In the remaining waters of the area, you may not use set gillnets exceeding 25 fathoms in length.

(ix) You may not operate any part of a set gillnet within 300 feet of any part of another set gillnet.

(x) You must stake and buoy each set gillnet. Instead of having the identifying information on a keg or buoy attached to the gillnet, you may plainly and legibly inscribe your first initial, last name, and subsistence permit number on a sign at or near the set gillnet.

(xi) You may not operate or assist in operating subsistence salmon net gear while simultaneously operating or assisting in operating commercial salmon net gear.

(xii) During closed commercial herring fishing periods, you may not use gillnets exceeding 25 fathoms in length for the subsistence taking of herring or capelin.

(xiii) You may take fish other than salmon, herring, capelin, and halibut by gear listed in this part unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(xiv) You may take salmon and char only under authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(xv) Only one subsistence fishing permit may be issued to each household per year.

(xvi) After August 20, you may not 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.

(6) Aleutian Islands Area. The Aleutian Islands Area includes all waters of Alaska west of the longitude of the tip of Cape Sarichef, east of 172° East longitude, and south of 54° 36’ North latitude.

(i) You may take fish, other than salmon, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout, at any time unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit. If you take rainbow trout and steelhead trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.

(ii) In the Unalaska District, you may take salmon for subsistence purposes from 6:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m. from January 1 through December 31, except:
(A) That from June 1 through September 15, you may not use a salmon seine vessel to take salmon for subsistence 24 hours before, during, or 24 hours after an open commercial salmon fishing period within a 50-mile radius of the area open to commercial salmon fishing;

(B) That from June 1 through September 15, you may use a purse seine vessel to take salmon only with a gillnet and you may not have any other type of salmon gear on board the vessel while subsistence fishing; or

(C) As may be specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

(iii) In the Adak, Akutan, Atka-Amlia, and Umnak Districts, you may take salmon at any time.

(iv) You may not subsistence fish for salmon in the following waters:

(A) The waters between Unalaska and Amaknak Islands, including Margaret’s Bay, west of a line from the “Bishop’s House” at 53°52.64’ N. lat., 166°32.30’ W. long. to a point on Amaknak Island at 53°52.82’ N. lat., 166°32.13’ W. long., and north of line from a point south of Agnes Beach at 53°52.28’ N. lat., 166°32.68’ W. long. to a point at 53°52.35’ N. lat., 166°32.95’ W. long. on Amaknak Island;

(B) Within Unalaska Bay south of a line from the northern tip of Cape Cheerful to the northern tip of Kalekta Point, waters within 250 yards of any anadromous stream, except the outlet stream of Unalaska Lake, which is closed under paragraph (i)(6)(iv)(A) of this section;

(C) Waters in Reese Bay from July 1 through July 9, within 500 yards of the outlet stream terminus to McLees Lake;

(D) All freshwater on Adak Island and Kagalaska Island in the Adak District.

(v) You may take salmon by seine and gillnet, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

(vi) In the Unalaska District, if you fish with a net, you must be physically present at the net at all times when the net is being used.

(vii) You may take fish other than salmon by gear listed in this part unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(viii) You may take salmon, trout and char only under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, except that you do not require a permit in the Akutan, Umnak and Atka-Amlia Islands Districts.

(ix) You may take no more than 250 salmon for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on the subsistence fishing permit, except that in the Unalaska and Adak Districts, you may take no more than 25 salmon plus an additional 25 salmon for each member of your household listed on the permit. You may obtain an additional permit.

(x) You must keep a record on the reverse side of the permit of subsistence-caught fish. You must complete the record immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must retain it for 30 days.

(xi) The daily bag limit for halibut is two fish and the possession limit is two daily bag limits. You may not possess sport-taken and subsistence-taken halibut on the same day.

(7) Alaska Peninsula Area. The Alaska Peninsula Area includes all Pacific Ocean waters of Alaska between a line extending southeast (135°) from the tip of Kupreanof Point and the longitude of the tip of Cape Sarichef, and all Bering Sea waters of Alaska east of the latitude of the tip of Cape Menshikof.

(i) You may take fish, other than salmon, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout, at any time unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit. If you take rainbow trout and steelhead trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries or through the ice, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.

(ii) You may take salmon, trout and char only under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(iii) You must keep a record on the reverse side of the permit of subsistence-caught fish. You must complete the record immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must return it no later than October 31.

(iv) You may take salmon at any time except within 24 hours before and within 12 hours following each open weekly commercial salmon fishing period within a 50-mile radius of the area open to commercial salmon fishing, or
as may be specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

(v) You may not subsistence fish for salmon in the following waters:

(A) Russell Creek and Nurse Lagoon and within 500 yards outside the mouth of Nurse Lagoon;

(B) Trout Creek and within 500 yards outside its mouth.

(vi) You may take salmon by seine, gillnet, rod and reel, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

(vii) You may take fish other than salmon by gear listed in this part unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(viii) You may take fish other than salmon by gear listed in this part unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(ix) You may take no more than 250 salmon for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on your subsistence fishing permit.

(x) You may take no more than 250 salmon for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on the subsistence fishing permit.

(xi) The daily bag limit for halibut is two fish and the possession limit is two daily bag limits. No person may possess sport-taken and subsistence-taken halibut on the same day.

(9) Kodiak Area. The Kodiak Area includes all waters of Alaska south of a line extending east from Cape Douglas (58° 51' 10" N. lat.), west of 150° W. long., north of 55° 30' 00" N. lat.; and east of the longitude of the southern entrance of Imuya Bay near Kilokak Rocks (156° 20' 22" W. long.).

(i) You may take fish, other than salmon, rainbow trout and steelhead trout, at any time unless restricted by the terms of a subsistence fishing permit. If you take rainbow trout and steelhead trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.

(ii) You may take salmon for subsistence purposes 24 hours a day from January 1 through December 31, with the following exceptions:

(A) From June 1 through September 15, you may not use salmon seine vessels to take subsistence salmon for 24 hours before, during, and for 24 hours after any open commercial salmon fishing period;

(B) From June 1 through September 15, you may use purse seine vessels to take salmon only with gillnets and you
may have no other type of salmon gear on board the vessel.

(iii) You may not subsistence fish for salmon in the following locations:

(A) All waters closed to commercial salmon fishing in the Chiniak 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 Last Point to the tip of River Mouth Point in Afognak Bay;

(B) From August 15 through September 30, all waters 500 yards seaward of the terminus of Little Kitoi Creek;

(C) All freshwater systems of Afognak Island.

(iv) You must have a subsistence fishing permit for taking salmon, trout, and char for subsistence purposes. You must have a subsistence fishing permit for taking herring and bottomfish for subsistence purposes during the commercial herring sac roe season from April 15 through June 30.

(v) With a subsistence salmon fishing permit you may take 25 salmon plus an additional 25 salmon for each member of your household whose names are listed on the permit. You may obtain an additional permit if you can show that more fish are needed.

(vi) You must keep a record of the number of subsistence fish taken each year. You must record on the reverse side of the permit the number of subsistence fish taken. You must complete the record immediately upon landing subsistence-caught fish, and must return it by February 1 of the year following the year the permit was issued.

(vii) You may take fish other than salmon and halibut by gear listed in this part unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(viii) You may take salmon only by gillnet, rod and reel, or seine.

(ix) You must be physically present at the net when the net is being fished.

(x) You may take halibut only by a single hand-held line with not more than two hooks attached to it.

(xi) The daily bag limit for halibut is two fish and the possession limit is two daily bag limits. You may not possess sport-taken and subsistence-taken halibut on the same day.

(10) Cook Inlet Area. The Cook Inlet Area includes all waters of Alaska enclosed by a line extending east from Cape Douglas (58°51'06" N. lat.) and a line extending south from Cape Fairfield (148°50'15" W. long.).

(i) Unless restricted in this section, or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, you may take fish, other than rainbow trout and steelhead trout, at any time in the Cook Inlet Area. If you take rainbow trout and steelhead trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries or through the ice, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.

(ii) You may not take salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, grayling, char, and burbot for subsistence purposes.

(iii) You may only take smelt with dip nets or gillnets in fresh water from April 1 through June 15. You may not use a gillnet exceeding 20 feet in length and two inches in mesh size. You must attend the net at all times when it is being used. There are no harvest or possession limits for smelt.

(iv) You may take fish by gear listed in this part unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(v) You may not use gillnets in freshwater.

(11) Prince William Sound Area. The Prince William Sound Area includes all waters of Alaska between the longitude of Cape Fairfield and the longitude of Cape Suckling.

(i) Unless restricted in this section or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, you may take fish, other than rainbow trout and steelhead trout, at any time in the Prince William Sound Area.

(ii) You may take salmon in the Upper Copper River District only as follows:

(A) In the Glennallen Subdistrict, from June 1 through September 30.

(B) You may not take salmon in the Chitina Subdistrict.

(iii) You may take salmon, other than chinook salmon, in the vicinity of the former Native village of Batzulnetas only under the authority of a Batzulnetas subsistence salmon fishing permit issued by ADF&G and under the following conditions:

\[ \text{899} \]
§ 100.26

(A) You may take salmon only in those waters of the Copper River between ADF&G regulatory markers located near the mouth of Tanada Creek and approximately one-half mile downstream from that mouth and in Tanada Creek between ADF&G regulatory markers identifying the open waters of the creek;

(B) You may use only fish wheels and dip nets on the Copper River and only dip nets and spears in Tanada Creek;

(C) You may take salmon only from June 1 through September 1 or until the season is closed by emergency regulation; fishing periods are to be established by emergency regulation and are two days per week during the month of June and 3.5 days per week for the remainder of the season;

(D) You must release chinook salmon to the water unharmed; you must equip your fish wheel with a livebox or monitor it at all times;

(E) You must return the permit no later than September 30.

(iv) You may take salmon for subsistence purposes with no bag or possession limits in those waters of the Southwestern District and along the northwestern shore of Green Island from the westernmost tip of the island to the northernmost tip, only as follows:

(A) You may use seines up to 50 fathoms in length and 100 meshes deep with a maximum mesh size of four inches, or gillnets up to 150 fathoms in length with a maximum mesh size of six and one-quarter inches, except that you may only take pink salmon in fresh water using dip nets;

(B) You may take salmon only from May 15 until two days before the commercial opening of the Eastern 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 October 31, seven days per week;

(C) You may not fish within the closed waters areas for commercial salmon fisheries.

(v) You may take salmon for subsistence purposes with no bag or possession limits in those 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) You may use seines up to 50 fathoms in length and 100 meshes deep with a maximum mesh size of four inches, or gillnets up to 150 fathoms in length with a maximum mesh size of six and one-quarter inches, except that you may only take pink salmon in fresh water using dip nets;

(B) You may take salmon only from May 15 until two days before the commercial opening of the Eastern 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 October 31, seven days per week;

(C) You may not fish within the closed waters areas for commercial salmon fisheries.

(vi) If you take rainbow trout and steelhead trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.

(vii) You may take herring spawn on kelp for subsistence purposes from above water from March 15 through June 15 and underwater using dive gear only during open periods for the wild herring spawn-on-kelp commercial fishery.

(viii) You may not take salmon in the tributaries of the Copper River and waters of the Copper River not in the Upper Copper River District.

(ix) You may take fish by gear listed in this part unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(x) You may take salmon only by the following types of gear:

(A) In the Glennallen Subdistrict by fish wheels, rod and reel, or dip nets; and

(B) In salt water by gillnets and seines.

(xi) You may not rent, lease, or otherwise use your fish wheel used for subsistence fishing for personal gain. You must register your fish wheel with ADF&G. Your registration number and name and address must be permanently affixed and plainly visible on the fish wheel when the fish wheel is in the water; only the current year’s registration number may be affixed to the fish wheel; you must remove any other registration number from the fish wheel.
You must remove the fish wheel from the water at the end of the permit period. You may operate only one fish wheel at any one time. You may not set or operate a fish wheel within 75 feet of another fish wheel. No fish wheel may have more than two baskets. A wood or metal plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, bearing your name and address in letters and numerals at least one inch high, must be attached to each fish wheel so that the name and address are plainly visible.

(xii) You must personally operate the fish wheel or dip net. You may not loan or transfer a subsistence fish wheel or dip net permit except as permitted.

(xiii) You may take halibut only by a single hand-held line with not more than two hooks attached to it.

(xiv) You may take herring spawn on kelp only by a hand-held unpowered blade-cutting device. You must cut kelp plant blades at least four inches above the stipe (stem). The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to Fucus species.

(xv) Except as provided in this section, you may take fish other than salmon and freshwater fish species for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit.

(xvi) You may take salmon and freshwater fish species only under authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

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

(xviii) The following apply to Upper Copper River District subsistence salmon fishing permits:

(A) Only one type of gear may be specified on a permit;

(B) Only one permit per year may be issued to a household;

(C) You must return your permit no later than October 31, or you may be denied a permit for the following year;

(D) If your household has a Chitina Subdistrict personal use salmon fishing permit, you will not be issued a Copper River subsistence salmon fishing permit;

(E) A fish wheel may be operated only by one permit holder at one time; that permit holder must have the fish wheel marked as required by this section and during fishing operations;

(F) Only the permit holder and the authorized member of the household listed on the subsistence permit may take salmon;

(G) A permit holder must record on ADF&G forms all salmon taken immediately after landing the salmon.

(xix) The total annual possession limit for an Upper Copper River District subsistence salmon fishing permit is as follows:

(A) For a household with one person, 30 salmon, of which no more than 5 may be chinook salmon if taken by dip net;

(B) For a household with two persons, 60 salmon, of which no more than five may be chinook salmon if taken by dip net; plus 10 salmon for each additional person in a household over 2, except that the household's limit for chinook salmon taken by dip net does not increase;

(C) Upon request, permits for additional salmon will be issued for no more than a total of 200 salmon for a permit issued to a household with one person, of which no more than 5 may be chinook salmon if taken by dip net; or no more than a total of 500 salmon for a permit issued to a household with 2 or more persons, of which no more than 5 may be chinook salmon if taken by dip net.

(xx) A subsistence fishing permit may be issued to a village council, or other similarly qualified organization whose members operate fish wheels for subsistence purposes in the Upper Copper River District, to operate fish wheels on behalf of members of its village or organization. A permit may only be issued following approval by ADF&G of a harvest assessment plan to be administered by the permitted council or organization. The harvest assessment plan must include provisions for recording daily catches for each fish wheel; sample data collection forms; location and number of fish wheels; the full legal name of the individual responsible for the lawful operation of each fish wheel; and other information determined to be necessary for effective resource management. The following additional provisions apply to subsistence fishing permits issued under this paragraph (i)(11)(xx):
(A) The permit will list all households and household members for whom the fish wheel is being operated;
(B) The allowable harvest may not exceed the combined seasonal limits for the households listed on the permit; the permittee will notify the department when households are added to the list, and the seasonal limit may be adjusted accordingly;
(C) Members of households listed on a permit issued to a village council or other similarly qualified organization, are not eligible for a separate household subsistence fishing permit for the Upper Copper River District.

(xxii) You may not possess salmon taken under the authority of an Upper Copper River District subsistence fishing permit unless both lobes of the caudal (tail) fin have been immediately removed from the salmon.

(xxiii) In locations open to commercial salmon fishing other than described for the Upper Copper River District, 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 and 10 salmon for each additional person in a household;
(C) No more than five king salmon may be taken per permit.

The daily bag limit for halibut is two fish and the possession limit is two daily bag limits. You may not possess sport-taken and subsistence-taken halibut on the same day.

12) Yakutat Area. The Yakutat Area includes all waters of Alaska between the longitude of Cape Suckling and the longitude of Cape Fairweather.

(i) Unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a subsistence permit, you may take fish at any time in the Yakutat Area.
(ii) You may not take salmon during the period commencing 48 hours before an opening until 48 hours after the closure of an open commercial salmon net fishing season. This applies to each river or bay fishery individually.
(iii) When the length of the weekly commercial salmon net fishing period exceeds two days in any Yakutat Area salmon net fishery, the subsistence fishing period is from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday in that location.
(iv) You may take salmon, steelhead trout in the Situk and Ahrnklin Rivers, other trout and char only under authority of a subsistence fishing permit.
(v) If you take salmon, trout, or char incidentally by gear operated under the terms of a subsistence permit for salmon, you may retain them for subsistence purposes. You must report any salmon, trout, or char taken in this manner on your permit calendar.
(vi) You may take fish by gear listed in this part unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.
(vii) In the Situk River, each subsistence salmon fishing permit holder shall attend his or her gill net at all times when it is being used to take salmon.
(viii) You may block up to two-thirds of a stream with a gillnet or seine used for subsistence fishing.
(ix) You must remove the dorsal fin from subsistence-caught salmon when taken.

(x) You may not possess subsistence-taken and sport-taken salmon on the same day.

13) Southeastern Alaska Area. The Southeastern Alaska Area includes all waters between a line projecting southwest from the westernmost tip of Cape Fairweather and Dixon Entrance.

(i) Unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, you may take fish, other than rainbow trout and steelhead trout, in the Southeastern Alaska Area at any time.

(ii) You may take herring at any time, except that in the 72 hours before and 72 hours after an open commercial herring fishing period in the Southeastern Alaska Area, a vessel that, or crew member or permit holder who, participates in that commercial herring fishery opening may not take or possess herring in any district in the Southeastern Alaska Area.

(iii) From July 7 through July 31, you may take sockeye salmon in the waters of the Klawock River, and Klawock Lake only from 8:00 a.m. Monday until 5:00 p.m. Friday.
(iv) You must possess a subsistence fishing permit to take salmon, trout, or char.

(v) Permits will not be issued for the taking of chinook or coho salmon, but if you take chinook or coho salmon incidentally with gear operated under terms of a subsistence permit for other salmon, they may be kept for subsistence purposes. You must report any chinook or coho salmon taken in this manner on your permit calendar.

(vi) If you take salmon, trout, or char incidentally with gear operated under terms of a subsistence permit for other salmon, they may be kept for subsistence purposes. You must report any salmon, trout, or char taken in this manner on your permit calendar.

(vii) No permits for the use of nets will be issued for the salmon streams flowing across or adjacent to the road systems of Petersburg, Wrangell, and Sitka.

(viii) You shall immediately remove the pelvic fins of all salmon when taken.

(ix) You may not possess subsistence taken and sport-taken salmon on the same day.

[64 FR 1302, Jan. 8, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 39817, June 28, 2000]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE 1: At 64 FR 1302, Jan. 8, 1999, §100.26 was revised, effective Oct. 1, 1999 through Feb. 29, 2001. At 64 FR 35821, July 1, 1999, the effective dates were corrected to Oct. 1, 1999 through Feb. 28, 2001.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE 2: At 65 FR 39817, June 28, 2000, §100.26 was amended by adding paragraph (i)(10)(v), effective June 28, 2000 through Feb. 28, 2001.

§ 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) You may take shellfish 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 in this section for a subsistence season for a species and the State harvest limit set for a State season for the same species are not cumulative. This means that if you have taken the harvest limit for a particular species under a subsistence season specified in this section, you may not after that, take any additional shellfish of that species under any other harvest limit specified for a State season.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in this section, you may use gear as specified in the definitions of §100.26 for subsistence taking of shellfish.

(3) You are prohibited from buying or selling subsistence taken shellfish, their parts, or their eggs, unless otherwise specified.

(4) You may not use explosives and chemicals, except that you may use chemical baits or lures to attract shellfish.

(5) Marking requirements for subsistence shellfish gear are as follows:

(i) You shall plainly and legibly inscribe your first initial, last name, and address on a keg or buoy attached to unattended subsistence fishing gear, except when fishing through the ice, you may substitute for the keg or buoy, a stake inscribed with your first initial, last name, and address inserted in the ice near the hole; subsistence fishing gear may not display a permanent ADF&G vessel license number;

(ii) kegs or buoys attached to subsistence crab pots also must be inscribed with the name or United States Coast Guard number of the vessel used to operate the pots.

(6) Pots used for subsistence fishing must comply with the escape mechanism requirements found in §100.26.

(7) You may not 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.

(d) Taking shellfish by designated harvest permit. (1) Any species of shellfish that may be taken by subsistence fishing under this part may be taken under a designated harvest permit.

(2) If you are a Federally-qualified subsistence user (beneficiary), you may designate another Federally-qualified subsistence user to take shellfish on your behalf. The designated fisherman must obtain a designated harvest permit prior to attempting to harvest.
shellfish and must return a completed harvest report. The designated fisherman may harvest for any number of beneficiaries but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

(3) The designated fisherman must have in possession a valid designated harvest permit when taking, attempting to take, or transporting shellfish taken under this section, on behalf of a beneficiary.

(4) A person may not fish with more than one legal limit of gear as established by this section.

(5) You may not designate more than one person to take or attempt to take shellfish on your behalf at one time. You may not personally take or attempt to take shellfish at the same time that a designated fisherman is taking or attempting to take shellfish on your behalf.

(e) If a subsistence shellfishing permit is required by this section, the following conditions apply unless otherwise specified by the subsistence shellfishing regulations this section:

(1) You may not take shellfish for subsistence in excess of the limits set out in the permit;

(2) You must obtain a permit prior to subsistence fishing;

(3) You must have the permit in your possession and readily available for inspection while taking or transporting the species for which the permit is issued;

(4) The permit may designate the species and numbers of shellfish to be harvested, time and area of fishing, the type and amount of fishing gear and other conditions necessary for management or conservation purposes;

(5) If specified on the permit, you shall keep accurate daily records of the catch involved, showing the number of shellfish taken by species, location and date of the catch and such other information as may be required for management or conservation purposes;

(6) Subsistence fishing reports must be completed and submitted at a time specified for each particular area and fishery;

(7) If the return of catch information necessary for management and conservation purposes is required by a subsistence fishing permit and you fail to comply with such reporting requirements, you are ineligible to receive a subsistence permit for that activity during the following calendar year, unless you demonstrate that failure to report was due to loss in the mail, accident, sickness or other unavoidable circumstances.

(f) 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. However, if you are a commercial fisherman, you may retain shellfish for your own use from your lawfully taken commercial catch.

(g) You may not take or possess shellfish smaller than the minimum legal size limits.

(h) Unlawful possession of subsistence shellfish. You may not possess, transport, give, receive or barter shellfish or their parts taken in violation of Federal or State regulations.

(i)(1) An owner, operator, or employee of a lodge, charter vessel, or other enterprise that furnishes food, lodging, or guide services may not furnish to a client or guest of that enterprise, shellfish that has been taken under this chapter, unless:

(ii) The gear has been deployed and retrieved by the client or guest;

(iii) The gear has been marked with the client’s or guest’s name and address; and

(iv) The gear is to be consumed by the client or guest or is consumed in the presence of the client or guest.

(2) The captain and crewmembers of a charter vessel may not deploy, set, or retrieve their own gear in a subsistence shellfish fishery when that vessel is being chartered.

(j) Subsistence shellfish areas and pertinent restrictions. (1) Southeastern Alaska-Yakutat Area. No marine waters under jurisdiction for Federal subsistence management.

(2) Prince William Sound Area. No marine waters under jurisdiction for Federal subsistence management.
(3) Cook Inlet Area. You may not take shellfish for subsistence purposes.

(4) Kodiak Area. (i) You may take crab for subsistence purposes only under the authority of a subsistence crab 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.

(iii) The daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Dungeness crab per person; only male Dungeness crab with a shell width of six and one-half inches or greater may be taken or possessed.

(iv) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The annual limit is six crabs per household; only male king crab may be taken or possessed;

(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) You may not use more than five crab pots, each being no more than 75 cubic feet in capacity to take king crab;

(D) You may take king crab 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) You may not use more than five crab pots to take Tanner crab;

(B) You may not take Tanner crab in waters 25 fathoms or greater in depth during the 14 days immediately before the opening of a commercial king or Tanner crab fishing season in the location;

(C) The daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male crab with a shell width five and one-half inches or greater per person;

(iv) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The daily harvest and possession limit is six crabs per person; only male king crab may be taken or possessed;

(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) You may take crabs only from June 1-January 31.

(iv) The daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Tanner crab per person; only crabs with a shell width of five and one-half inches or greater may be taken or possessed.
(6) Bering Sea Area. (i) In that portion of the area north of the latitude of Cape Newenham, shellfish may only be taken by shovel, jiggling gear, pots and ring net.

(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) In waters south of 60° N. lat., the daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Dungeness crab per person.

(iv) 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., you may take crab only from January 1-June 31;

(D) In the Norton Sound Section of the Northern District, you must have a subsistence permit.

(v) In waters south of 60° N. lat., the daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Tanner crab.

[64 FR 1311, Jan 8, 1999]

**EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE:** At 64 FR 1311, Jan 8, 1999, §100.27 was revised, effective Oct. 1, 1999 through Feb. 29, 2001. At 64 FR 35821, July 1, 1999, the effective dates were corrected to Oct. 1, 1999 through Feb. 28, 2001.

### PARTS 101–199 [RESERVED]

### APPENDIX A TO CHAPTER I—CODES FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF NAMES OF COUNTRIES (ESTABLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION)

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[47 FR 31388, July 20, 1982]
FINDING AIDS

A list of CFR titles, subtitles, chapters, subchapters and parts and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR are included in the CFR Index and Finding Aids volume to the Code of Federal Regulations which is published separately and revised annually.

Material Approved for Incorporation by Reference
Table of CFR Titles and Chapters
Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR
List of CFR Sections Affected
Material Approved for Incorporation by Reference
(Revised as of October 1, 2000)

The Director of the Federal Register has approved under 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51 the incorporation by reference of the following publications. This list contains only those incorporations by reference effective as of the revision date of this volume. Incorporations by reference found within a regulation are effective upon the effective date of that regulation. For more information on incorporation by reference, see the preliminary pages of this volume.

50 CFR (PARTS 1–199)
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION
2000 Peel St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R4
# Table of CFR Titles and Chapters

*(Revised as of October 1, 2000)*

**Title 1—General Provisions**

I  Administrative Committee of the Federal Register (Parts 1–49)
II  Office of the Federal Register (Parts 50–299)
IV  Miscellaneous Agencies (Parts 400–500)

**Title 2—[Reserved]**

**Title 3—The President**

I  Executive Office of the President (Parts 100–199)

**Title 4—Accounts**

I  General Accounting Office (Parts 1–99)
II  Federal Claims Collection Standards (General Accounting Office—Department of Justice) (Parts 100–299)

**Title 5—Administrative Personnel**

I  Office of Personnel Management (Parts 1–1199)
II  Merit Systems Protection Board (Parts 1200–1299)
III  Office of Management and Budget (Parts 1300–1399)
V  The International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board (Parts 1500–1599)
VI  Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (Parts 1600–1699)
VII  Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (Parts 1700–1799)
VIII  Office of Special Counsel (Parts 1800–1899)
IX  Appalachian Regional Commission (Parts 1900–1999)
XI  Armed Forces Retirement Home (Part 2100)
XIV  Federal Labor Relations Authority, General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority and Federal Service Impasses Panel (Parts 2400–2499)
XV  Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President (Parts 2500–2599)
XVI  Office of Government Ethics (Parts 2600–2699)
XXI  Department of the Treasury (Parts 3100–3199)
XXII  Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Part 3201)
Title 5—Administrative Personnel—Continued

XXIII Department of Energy (Part 3301)
XXIV Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Part 3401)
XXV Department of the Interior (Part 3501)
XXVI Department of Defense (Part 3601)
XXVIII Department of Justice (Part 3801)
XXIX Federal Communications Commission (Parts 3900—3999)
XXX Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Parts 4000—4099)
XXXI Farm Credit Administration (Parts 4100—4199)
XXXIII Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Part 4301)
XXXV Office of Personnel Management (Part 4501)
XL Interstate Commerce Commission (Part 5001)
XLI Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Part 5101)
XLII Department of Labor (Part 5201)
XLIII National Science Foundation (Part 5301)
XLV Department of Health and Human Services (Part 5501)
XLVI Postal Rate Commission (Part 5601)
XLVII Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Part 5801)
XL Department of Transportation (Part 6001)
LII Export-Import Bank of the United States (Part 6201)
LIV Department of Education (Parts 6300—6399)
LIV Environmental Protection Agency (Part 6401)
LVII General Services Administration (Part 6701)
LVIII Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Part 6801)
LX National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Part 6901)
LX United States Postal Service (Part 7001)
LXI National Labor Relations Board (Part 7101)
LXII Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Part 7201)
LXIII Inter-American Foundation (Part 7301)
LXV Department of Housing and Urban Development (Part 7501)
LXVI National Archives and Records Administration (Part 7601)
LXIX Tennessee Valley Authority (Part 7901)
LXXI Consumer Product Safety Commission (Part 8101)
LXXIII Department of Agriculture (Part 8301)
LXXIV Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (Part 8401)
LXXVI Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (Part 8601)
LXXVII Office of Management and Budget (Part 8701)

Title 6—[Reserved]

Title 7—Agriculture

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Agriculture (Parts 0—26)
Subtitle B—Regulations of the Department of Agriculture
Title 7—Agriculture—Continued

I Agricultural Marketing Service (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices), Department of Agriculture (Parts 27—209)

II Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 210—299)

III Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 300—399)

IV Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture (Parts 400—499)

V Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 500—599)

VI Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 600—699)

VII Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture (Parts 700—799)

VIII Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (Federal Grain Inspection Service), Department of Agriculture (Parts 800—899)

IX Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts), Department of Agriculture (Parts 900—999)

X Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Milk), Department of Agriculture (Parts 1000—1199)

XI Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Miscellaneous Commodities), Department of Agriculture (Parts 1200—1299)

XIII Northeast Dairy Compact Commission (Parts 1300—1399)

XIV Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1400—1499)

XV Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1500—1599)

XVI Rural Telephone Bank, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1600—1699)

XVII Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1700—1799)

XVIII Rural Housing Service, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Rural Utilities Service, and Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1800—2099)

XXVI Office of Inspector General, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2600—2699)

XXVII Office of Information Resources Management, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2700—2799)

XXVIII Office of Operations, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2800—2899)

XXIX Office of Energy, Department of Agriculture (Parts 2900—2999)

XXX Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3000—3099)

XXXI Office of Environmental Quality, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3100—3199)

XXXII Office of Procurement and Property Management, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3200—3299)
Title 7—Agriculture—Continued

XXXIII Office of Transportation, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3300—3399)
XXXIV Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3400—3499)
XXXV Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3500—3599)
XXXVI National Agricultural Statistics Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3600—3699)
XXXVII Economic Research Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3700—3799)
XXXVIII World Agricultural Outlook Board, Department of Agriculture (Parts 3800—3899)
XL [Reserved]
XLII Rural Business-Cooperative Service and Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 4200—4299)

Title 8—Aliens and Nationality

I Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice (Parts 1—599)

Title 9—Animals and Animal Products

I Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 1—199)
II Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (Packers and Stockyards Programs), Department of Agriculture (Parts 200—299)
III Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 300—599)

Title 10—Energy

I Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Parts 0—199)
II Department of Energy (Parts 200—699)
III Department of Energy (Parts 700—999)
X Department of Energy (General Provisions) (Parts 1000—1099)
XVII Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (Parts 1700—1799)
XVIII Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission (Part 1800)

Title 11—Federal Elections

I Federal Election Commission (Parts 1—9099)

Title 12—Banks and Banking

I Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—199)
Title 12—Banks and Banking—Continued

II Federal Reserve System (Parts 200—299)
III Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (Parts 300—399)
IV Export-Import Bank of the United States (Parts 400—499)
V Office of Thrift Supervision, Department of the Treasury (Parts 500—599)
VI Farm Credit Administration (Parts 600—699)
VII National Credit Union Administration (Parts 700—799)
VIII Federal Financing Bank (Parts 800—899)
IX Federal Housing Finance Board (Parts 900—999)
XI Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (Parts 1100—1199)
XIV Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation (Parts 1400—1499)
XV Department of the Treasury (Parts 1500—1599)
XVII Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 1700—1799)
XVIII Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1800—1899)

Title 13—Business Credit and Assistance

I Small Business Administration (Parts 1—199)
III Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)
IV Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Board (Parts 400—499)
V Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Board (Parts 500—599)

Title 14—Aeronautics and Space

I Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—199)
II Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation (Aviation Proceedings) (Parts 200—399)
III Commercial Space Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)
V National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Parts 1200—1299)

Title 15—Commerce and Foreign Trade

SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary of Commerce (Parts 0—29)
SUBTITLE B—Regulations Relating to Commerce and Foreign Trade
I Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce (Parts 30—199)
II National Institute of Standards and Technology, Department of Commerce (Parts 200—299)
III International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)
Title 15—Commerce and Foreign Trade—Continued

IV Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Department of Commerce (Parts 400—499)

VII Bureau of Export Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 700—799)

VIII Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce (Parts 800—899)

IX National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 900—999)

XI Technology Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 1100—1199)

XIII East-West Foreign Trade Board (Parts 1300—1399)

XIV Minority Business Development Agency (Parts 1400—1499)

SUBTITLE C—Regulations Relating to Foreign Trade Agreements

XX Office of the United States Trade Representative (Parts 2000—2099)

SUBTITLE D—Regulations Relating to Telecommunications and Information

XXIII National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 2300—2399)

Title 16—Commercial Practices

I Federal Trade Commission (Parts 0—999)

II Consumer Product Safety Commission (Parts 1000—1799)

Title 17—Commodity and Securities Exchanges

I Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Parts 1—199)

II Securities and Exchange Commission (Parts 200—399)

IV Department of the Treasury (Parts 400—499)

Title 18—Conservation of Power and Water Resources

I Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy (Parts 1—399)

III Delaware River Basin Commission (Parts 400—499)

VI Water Resources Council (Parts 700—799)

VIII Susquehanna River Basin Commission (Parts 800—899)

XIII Tennessee Valley Authority (Parts 1300—1399)

Title 19—Customs Duties

I United States Customs Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—199)

II United States International Trade Commission (Parts 200—299)

III International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)
Title 20—Employees' Benefits

I Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Department of Labor (Parts 1—199)
II Railroad Retirement Board (Parts 200—399)
III Social Security Administration (Parts 400—499)
IV Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, Department of Labor (Parts 500—599)
V Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 600—699)
VI Employment Standards Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 700—799)
VII Benefits Review Board, Department of Labor (Parts 800—899)
VIII Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries (Parts 900—999)
IX Office of the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training, Department of Labor (Parts 1000—1099)

Title 21—Food and Drugs

I Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1—1299)
II Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice (Parts 1300—1399)
III Office of National Drug Control Policy (Parts 1400—1499)

Title 22—Foreign Relations

I Department of State (Parts 1—199)
II Agency for International Development (Parts 200—299)
III Peace Corps (Parts 300—399)
IV International Joint Commission, United States and Canada (Parts 400—499)
V Broadcasting Board of Governors (Parts 500—599)
VII Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Parts 700—799)
IX Foreign Service Grievance Board Regulations (Parts 900—999)
X Inter-American Foundation (Parts 1000—1099)
XI International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, United States Section (Parts 1100—1199)
XII United States International Development Cooperation Agency (Parts 1200—1299)
XIII Board for International Broadcasting (Parts 1300—1399)
XIV Foreign Service Labor Relations Board; Federal Labor Relations Authority; General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority; and the Foreign Service Impasse Disputes Panel (Parts 1400—1499)
XV African Development Foundation (Parts 1500—1599)
XVI Japan-United States Friendship Commission (Parts 1600—1699)
XVII United States Institute of Peace (Parts 1700—1799)
Title 23—Highways

I Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—999)
II National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1200—1299)
III National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 1300—1399)

Title 24—Housing and Urban Development

SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 0—99)
SUBTITLE B—Regulations Relating to Housing and Urban Development
I Office of Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 100—199)
II Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 200—299)
III Government National Mortgage Association, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 300—399)
IV Office of Housing and Office of Multifamily Housing Assistance Restructuring, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 400—499)
V Office of Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 500—599)
VI Office of Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 600—699) [Reserved]
VII Office of the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Housing Assistance Programs and Public and Indian Housing Programs) (Parts 700—799)
VIII Office of the Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Section 8 Housing Assistance Programs, Section 202 Direct Loan Program, Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program and Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities Program) (Parts 800—899)
IX Office of Assistant Secretary for Public and Indian Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 900—999)
X Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Interstate Land Sales Registration Program) (Parts 1700—1799)
XI Office of Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 2000—2099)
XX Office of Assistant Secretary for Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 3200—3899)
XXV Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (Parts 4100—4199)
Title 25—Indians

I Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—299)

II Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Department of the Interior (Parts 300—399)

III National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior (Parts 500—599)

IV Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (Parts 700—799)

V Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, and Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services (Part 900)

VI Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior (Part 1001)

VII Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians, Department of the Interior (Part 1200)

Title 26—Internal Revenue

I Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—799)

Title 27—Alcohol, Tobacco Products and Firearms

I Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury (Parts 1—299)

Title 28—Judicial Administration

I Department of Justice (Parts 0—199)

III Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Department of Justice (Parts 300—399)

V Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice (Parts 500—599)

VI Offices of Independent Counsel, Department of Justice (Parts 600—699)

VII Office of Independent Counsel (Parts 700—799)

Title 29—Labor

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Labor (Parts 0—99)

Subtitle B—Regulations Relating to Labor

I National Labor Relations Board (Parts 100—199)

II Office of Labor-Management Standards, Department of Labor (Parts 200—299)

III National Railroad Adjustment Board (Parts 300—399)

IV Office of Labor-Management Standards, Department of Labor (Parts 400—499)

V Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor (Parts 500—699)

IX Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission (Parts 900—999)

X National Mediation Board (Parts 1200—1299)
Title 29—Labor—Continued

XII Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (Parts 1400—1499)
XIV Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (Parts 1600—1699)
XVII Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 1900—1999)
XX Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (Parts 2200—2499)
XXV Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 2500—2599)
XXVII Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (Parts 2700—2799)
XL Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Parts 4000—4999)

Title 30—Mineral Resources

I Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor (Parts 1—199)
II Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 200—299)
III Board of Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Department of the Interior (Parts 300—399)
IV Geological Survey, Department of the Interior (Parts 400—499)
VI Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior (Parts 600—699)
VII Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior (Parts 700—799)

Title 31—Money and Finance: Treasury

S U B T I T L E  A—Office of the Secretary of the Treasury (Parts 0—50)
S U B T I T L E  B—Regulations Relating to Money and Finance
I Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury (Parts 51—199)
II Fiscal Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 200—299)
IV Secret Service, Department of the Treasury (Parts 400—499)
V Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury (Parts 500—599)
VI Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury (Parts 600—699)
VII Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Department of the Treasury (Parts 700—799)
VIII Office of International Investment, Department of the Treasury (Parts 800—899)

Title 32—National Defense

S U B T I T L E  A—Department of Defense
I Office of the Secretary of Defense (Parts 1—399)
V Department of the Army (Parts 400—699)
VI Department of the Navy (Parts 700—799)
Title 32—National Defense—Continued

VII Department of the Air Force (Parts 800—1099)
   SUBTITLE B—Other Regulations Relating to National Defense

XII Defense Logistics Agency (Parts 1200—1299)

XVI Selective Service System (Parts 1600—1699)

XVIII National Counterintelligence Center (Parts 1800—1899)

XIX Central Intelligence Agency (Parts 1900—1999)

XX Information Security Oversight Office, National Archives and Records Administration (Parts 2000—2099)

XXI National Security Council (Parts 2100—2199)

XXIV Office of Science and Technology Policy (Parts 2400—2499)

XXVII Office for Micronesian Status Negotiations (Parts 2700—2799)

XXVIII Office of the Vice President of the United States (Parts 2800—2899)

Title 33—Navigation and Navigable Waters

I Coast Guard, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—199)

II Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (Parts 200—399)

IV Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)

Title 34—Education

SUBTITLE A—Office of the Secretary, Department of Education (Parts 1—99)

SUBTITLE B—Regulations of the Offices of the Department of Education

I Office for Civil Rights, Department of Education (Parts 100—199)

II Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education (Parts 200—299)

III Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education (Parts 300—399)

IV Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Department of Education (Parts 400—499)

V Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Department of Education (Parts 500—599)

VI Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education (Parts 600—699)

VII Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education (Parts 700—799)

XI National Institute for Literacy (Parts 1100—1199)

SUBTITLE C—Regulations Relating to Education

XII National Council on Disability (Parts 1200—1299)

Title 35—Panama Canal

I Panama Canal Regulations (Parts 1—299)
Title 36—Parks, Forests, and Public Property

Chap. I National Park Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—199)
II Forest Service, Department of Agriculture (Parts 200—299)
III Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (Parts 300—399)
IV American Battle Monuments Commission (Parts 400—499)
V Smithsonian Institution (Parts 500—599)
VII Library of Congress (Parts 700—799)
VIII Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Parts 800—899)
IX Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (Parts 900—999)
X Presidio Trust (Parts 1000—1099)
XI Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (Parts 1100—1199)
XII National Archives and Records Administration (Parts 1200—1299)
XV Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust (Part 1501)

Title 37—Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights

I United States Patent and Trademark Office, Department of Commerce (Parts 1—199)
II Copyright Office, Library of Congress (Parts 200—299)
IV Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy, Department of Commerce (Parts 400—499)
V Under Secretary for Technology, Department of Commerce (Parts 500—599)

Title 38—Pensions, Bonuses, and Veterans’ Relief

I Department of Veterans Affairs (Parts 0—99)

Title 39—Postal Service

I United States Postal Service (Parts 1—999)
III Postal Rate Commission (Parts 3000—3099)

Title 40—Protection of Environment

I Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 1—799)
IV Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Justice (Parts 1400—1499)
V Council on Environmental Quality (Parts 1500—1599)
VII Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Defense; Uniform National Discharge Standards for Vessels of the Armed Forces (Parts 1700—1799)

Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management

SUBTITLE B—Other Provisions Relating to Public Contracts
50 Public Contracts, Department of Labor (Parts 50-1—50-999)
Title 41—Public Contracts and Property Management—Continued

51 Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (Parts 51-1—51-99)
60 Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor (Parts 60-1—60-999)
61 Office of the Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training, Department of Labor (Parts 61-1—61-999)

Subtitle C—Federal Property Management Regulations System
101 Federal Property Management Regulations (Parts 101-1—101-99)
102 Federal Management Regulation (Parts 102-1—102-99)
105 General Services Administration (Parts 105-1—105-999)
109 Department of Energy Property Management Regulations (Parts 109-1—109-99)
114 Department of the Interior (Parts 114-1—114-99)
115 Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 115-1—115-99)
128 Department of Justice (Parts 128-1—128-99)

Subtitle D—Other Provisions Relating to Property Management [Reserved]

Subtitle E—Federal Information Resources Management Regulations System
201 Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (Parts 201-1—201-99) [Reserved]

Subtitle F—Federal Travel Regulation System
300 General (Parts 300-1—300-99)
301 Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel Allowances (Parts 301-1—301-99)
302 Relocation Allowances (Parts 302-1—302-99)
303 Payment of Expenses Connected with the Death of Certain Employees (Part 303-70)
304 Payment from a Non-Federal Source for Travel Expenses (Parts 304-1—304-99)

Title 42—Public Health

I Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1—199)

IV Health Care Financing Administration, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 400—499)

V Office of Inspector General—Health Care, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1000—1999)

Title 43—Public Lands: Interior

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of the Interior (Parts 1—199)
Subtitle B—Regulations Relating to Public Lands

I Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior (Parts 200—499)

II Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior (Parts 1000—9999)
Title 43—Public Lands: Interior—Continued

III Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Parts 10000—10005)

Title 44—Emergency Management and Assistance

I Federal Emergency Management Agency (Parts 0—399)

IV Department of Commerce and Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)

Title 45—Public Welfare

SUBTITLE A—Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1—199)

SUBTITLE B—Regulations Relating to Public Welfare

II Office of Family Assistance (Assistance Programs), Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 200—299)

III Office of Child Support Enforcement (Child Support Enforcement Program), Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 300—399)

IV Office of Refugee Resettlement, Administration for Children and Families Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 400—499)

V Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice (Parts 500—599)

VI National Science Foundation (Parts 600—699)

VII Commission on Civil Rights (Parts 700—799)

VIII Office of Personnel Management (Parts 800—899)

X Office of Community Services, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1000—1099)

XI National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities (Parts 1100—1199)

XII Corporation for National and Community Service (Parts 1200—1299)

XIII Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 1300—1399)

XVI Legal Services Corporation (Parts 1600—1699)

XVII National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (Parts 1700—1799)

XVIII Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation (Parts 1800—1899)

XX Commission on Fine Arts (Parts 2100—2199)

XXIII Arctic Research Commission (Part 2301)

XXIV James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation (Parts 2400—2499)

XXV Corporation for National and Community Service (Parts 2500—2599)
Title 46—Shipping

I Coast Guard, Department of Transportation (Parts 1—199)
II Maritime Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 200—399)
III Coast Guard (Great Lakes Pilotage), Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)
IV Federal Maritime Commission (Parts 500—599)

Title 47—Telecommunication

I Federal Communications Commission (Parts 0—199)
II Office of Science and Technology Policy and National Security Council (Parts 200—299)
III National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 300—399)

Title 48—Federal Acquisition Regulations System

1 Federal Acquisition Regulation (Parts 1—99)
2 Department of Defense (Parts 200—299)
3 Department of Health and Human Services (Parts 300—399)
4 Department of Agriculture (Parts 400—499)
5 General Services Administration (Parts 500—599)
6 Department of State (Parts 600—699)
7 United States Agency for International Development (Parts 700—799)
8 Department of Veterans Affairs (Parts 800—899)
9 Department of Energy (Parts 900—999)
10 Department of the Treasury (Parts 1000—1099)
11 Department of Transportation (Parts 1200—1299)
12 Department of Commerce (Parts 1300—1399)
13 Department of the Interior (Parts 1400—1499)
14 Environmental Protection Agency (Parts 1500—1599)
15 Office of Personnel Management Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation (Parts 1600—1699)
16 Office of Personnel Management (Parts 1700—1799)
17 National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Parts 1800—1899)
18 Broadcasting Board of Governors (Parts 1900—1999)
19 Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Parts 2000—2099)
20 Office of Personnel Management, Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation (Parts 2100—2199)
21 Social Security Administration (Parts 2300—2399)
22 Department of Housing and Urban Development (Parts 2400—2499)
23 National Science Foundation (Parts 2500—2599)
24 Department of Justice (Parts 2800—2899)
25 Department of Labor (Parts 2900—2999)
Title 48—Federal Acquisition Regulations System—Continued

34 Department of Education Acquisition Regulation (Parts 3400—3499)
35 Panama Canal Commission (Parts 3500—3599)
44 Federal Emergency Management Agency (Parts 4400—4499)
51 Department of the Army Acquisition Regulations (Parts 5100—5199)
52 Department of the Navy Acquisition Regulations (Parts 5200—5299)
53 Department of the Air Force Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (Parts 5300—5399)
54 Defense Logistics Agency, Department of Defense (Part 5452)
57 African Development Agency (Parts 5700—5799)
61 General Services Administration Board of Contract Appeals (Parts 6100—6199)
63 Department of Transportation Board of Contract Appeals (Parts 6300—6399)
99 Cost Accounting Standards Board, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget (Parts 9900—9999)

Title 49—Transportation

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Transportation (Parts 1—99)
Subtitle B—Other Regulations Relating to Transportation
I Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 100—199)
II Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 200—299)
III Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 300—399)
IV Coast Guard, Department of Transportation (Parts 400—499)
V National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 500—599)
VI Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation (Parts 600—699)
VII National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) (Parts 700—799)
VIII National Transportation Safety Board (Parts 800—999)
X Surface Transportation Board, Department of Transportation (Parts 1000—1399)
XI Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Department of Transportation (Parts 1400—1499)

Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

I United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior (Parts 1—199)
Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries—Continued

Chap.

II National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 200—299)

III International Fishing and Related Activities (Parts 300—399)

IV Joint Regulations (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior and National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce); Endangered Species Committee Regulations (Parts 400—499)

V Marine Mammal Commission (Parts 500—599)

VI Fishery Conservation and Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce (Parts 600—699)

CFR Index and Finding Aids

Subject/Agency Index
List of Agency Prepared Indexes
Parallel Tables of Statutory Authorities and Rules
List of CFR Titles, Chapters, Subchapters, and Parts
Alphabetical List of Agencies Appearing in the CFR

929
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Committee of the Federal Register</td>
<td>1, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Research Projects Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations</td>
<td>5, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Council on Historic Preservation</td>
<td>36, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Development Foundation</td>
<td>22, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency for International Development, United States</td>
<td>22, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
<td>7, I, IX, X, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Research Service</td>
<td>7, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Department</td>
<td>5, LXXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Marketing Service</td>
<td>7, I, IX, X, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Research Service</td>
<td>7, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</td>
<td>7, III; 9, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Credit Corporation</td>
<td>7, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service</td>
<td>7, XXXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Research Service</td>
<td>7, XXXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Service Agency</td>
<td>7, VII, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>7, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Nutrition Service</td>
<td>7, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Safety and Inspection Service</td>
<td>9, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Agricultural Service</td>
<td>7, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Service</td>
<td>36, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration</td>
<td>7, VIII, 9, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Resources Management, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspector General, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Library</td>
<td>7, XLI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Statistics Service</td>
<td>7, XXXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>7, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement and Property Management, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Business-Cooperative Service</td>
<td>7, XVIII, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development Administration</td>
<td>7, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Housing Service</td>
<td>7, XVII, XXXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Telephone Bank</td>
<td>7, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Utilities Service</td>
<td>7, XVII, XVIII, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Agriculture, Office of</td>
<td>7, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Agricultural Outlook Board</td>
<td>7, XXXVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Department</td>
<td>32, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement</td>
<td>48, 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Bureau of</td>
<td>27, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMTRAK</td>
<td>49, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Battle Monuments Commission</td>
<td>36, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indians, Office of the Special Trustee</td>
<td>25, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service</td>
<td>7, III; 9, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Regional Commission</td>
<td>5, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board</td>
<td>36, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Research Commission</td>
<td>45, XXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Forces Retirement Home</td>
<td>5, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Department</td>
<td>32, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers, Corps of</td>
<td>33, II; 36, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits Review Board</td>
<td>20, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of</td>
<td>34, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind or Severely Disabled, Committee for Purchase From</td>
<td>41, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Who Are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board for International Broadcasting</td>
<td>22, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcasting Board of Governors</td>
<td>22, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Bureau</td>
<td>15, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>32, XIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Financial Officer, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Support Enforcement, Office of</td>
<td>45, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and Families, Administration for</td>
<td>45, II, III, IV, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights, Commission on</td>
<td>45, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Rights, Office for</td>
<td>34, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>33, I; 46, I; 49, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard (Great Lakes Pilotage)</td>
<td>46, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce Department</td>
<td>44, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Bureau</td>
<td>15, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Affairs, Under Secretary</td>
<td>37, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Analysis, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development Administration</td>
<td>13, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management and Assistance</td>
<td>44, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Administration, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Conservation and Management</td>
<td>50, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-Trade Zones Board</td>
<td>15, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Administration</td>
<td>15, III; 19, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
<td>15, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Marine Fisheries Service</td>
<td>50, II, IV; VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
<td>15, IX; 50, II, III, IV, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Telecommunications and Information</td>
<td>15, XXIII; 47, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Weather Service</td>
<td>15, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent and Trademark Office, United States</td>
<td>37, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity, Technology and Innovation, Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>37, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Commerce, Office of</td>
<td>15, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology, Under Secretary for Technology Administration</td>
<td>37, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Administration</td>
<td>15, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Policy, Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>37, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Space Transportation</td>
<td>14, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Credit Corporation</td>
<td>7, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Futures Trading Commission</td>
<td>5, XLI; 17, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>24, V, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Services, Office of</td>
<td>45, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission</td>
<td>29, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Product Safety Commission</td>
<td>5, LXXI; 16, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension</td>
<td>7, XXXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>37, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation for National and Community Service</td>
<td>45, XII, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Accounting Standards Board</td>
<td>48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council on Environmental Quality</td>
<td>40, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Service, United States</td>
<td>19, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Contract Audit Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Department</td>
<td>5, XXVI; 32, Subtitle A; 40, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Research Projects Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Department</td>
<td>32, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Department</td>
<td>32, V; 33, II; 36, III; 48, I; 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Logistics Agency</td>
<td>32, I; 11; 48, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers, Corps of</td>
<td>33, II; 36, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Imagery and Mapping Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Department</td>
<td>32, VI; 48, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Defense, Office of</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Contract Audit Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Intelligence Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Logistics Agency</td>
<td>32, XII; 48, 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board</td>
<td>10, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware River Basin Commission</td>
<td>18, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
<td>21, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East-West Foreign Trade Board</td>
<td>15, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Affairs, Under Secretary</td>
<td>37, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Analysis, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development Administration</td>
<td>13, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Research Service</td>
<td>7, XXXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Department of</td>
<td>5, LIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs, Office of Civil</td>
<td>34, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights, Office for</td>
<td>34, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Research and Improvement, Office of</td>
<td>34, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postsecondary Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of Vocational</td>
<td>34, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Adult Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Research and Improvement, Office of</td>
<td>34, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Board</td>
<td>13, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Board</td>
<td>13, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees' Compensation Appeals Board</td>
<td>20, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees Loyalty Board</td>
<td>5, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Training Administration</td>
<td>20, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Standards Administration</td>
<td>20, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endangered Species Committee</td>
<td>50, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy, Department of</td>
<td>7, XXXIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>5, XXIV; 18, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers, Corps of</td>
<td>33, II; 36, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving and Printing, Bureau of</td>
<td>31, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
<td>5, LIV; 40, I, IV, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal Employment Opportunity Commission</td>
<td>5, LXXII; 29, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>24, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Office of the President</td>
<td>3, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration, Office of</td>
<td>5, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Quality, Council on</td>
<td>40, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and Budget, Office of</td>
<td>25, III, LXXXVII; 48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Drug Control Policy, Office of</td>
<td>21, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council</td>
<td>32, XXI; 47, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Documents</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Technology Policy, Office of</td>
<td>32, XXIV; 47, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Representative, Office of the United States</td>
<td>15, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Administration, Bureau of</td>
<td>15, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export-Import Bank of the United States</td>
<td>5, LLI; 12, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Assistance, Office of</td>
<td>45, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Credit Administration</td>
<td>5, XXXI; 12, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>5, XXX; 12, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Service Agency</td>
<td>7, VII; XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Aviation Administration</td>
<td>14, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Space Transportation</td>
<td>14, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Claims Collection Standards</td>
<td>4, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Communications Commission</td>
<td>5, XXIX; 47, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of</td>
<td>41, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Crop Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>7, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>5, XXII; 12, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Election Commission</td>
<td>11, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>44, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employees Group Life Insurance</td>
<td>48, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Energy Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>5, XXIV; 18, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council</td>
<td>12, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Financial Institution Bank</td>
<td>12, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Highway Administration</td>
<td>23, I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight Office</td>
<td>12, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Housing Finance Board</td>
<td>12, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Labor Relations Authority, and General Counsel of the Federal</td>
<td>5, XIV; 22, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Relations Authority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</td>
<td>31, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Management Regulation</td>
<td>41, 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Maritime Commission</td>
<td>46, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service</td>
<td>29, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission</td>
<td>5, LXXIV; 29, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration</td>
<td>49, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Prison Industries, Inc.</td>
<td>28, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Procurement Policy Office</td>
<td>48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Railroad Administration</td>
<td>49, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Register, Administrative Committee of the Federal Labor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relations Authority</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Reserve System</td>
<td>12, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Governors</td>
<td>5, LVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board</td>
<td>5, VI, LXXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Service Impasses Panel</td>
<td>5, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Trade Commission</td>
<td>5, XLVII; 16, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Transit Administration</td>
<td>49, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Travel Regulation System</td>
<td>41, Subtitle F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Arts, Commission on</td>
<td>45, XXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Service</td>
<td>31, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Service, United States</td>
<td>50, I, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Conservation and Management</td>
<td>50, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
<td>21, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
<td>21, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Nutrition Service</td>
<td>7, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Safety and Inspection Service</td>
<td>9, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Agricultural Service</td>
<td>7, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Assets Control, Office of</td>
<td>31, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States</td>
<td>45, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Service Grievance Board</td>
<td>22, 1X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Service Impasses Disputes Panel</td>
<td>22, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Service Labor Relations Board</td>
<td>22, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign-Trade Zones Board</td>
<td>15, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Service</td>
<td>36, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Accounting Office</td>
<td>4, I, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Services Administration</td>
<td>5, LVIII; 41, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Appeals, Board of</td>
<td>48, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Management Regulation</td>
<td>41, 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Travel Regulation System</td>
<td>41, Subtitle F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>41, 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment From a Non-Federal Source for Travel Expenses</td>
<td>41, 304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of Expenses Connected With the Death of Certain Employees</td>
<td>41, 303</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agency

Relocation Allowances 41, 302
Temporary Duty (TDY) Travel Allowances 41, 301
Geological Survey 30, 1V
Government Ethics, Office of 5, XVI
Government National Mortgage Association 24, III
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration 7, VIII; 9, II
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation 45, XVIII
Health and Human Services, Department of 5, XLI; 45, Subtitle A
Child Support Enforcement, Office of 45, III
Children and Families, Administration for 45, II, III, IV, X
Community Services, Office of 45, X
Family Assistance, Office of 45, II
Federal Acquisition Regulation 48, 3
Food and Drug Administration 21, I
Health Care Financing Administration 42, IV
Human Development Services, Office of 45, XIII
Indian Health Service 25, V
Inspector General (Health Care), Office of 42, V
Public Health Service 42, I
Refugee Resettlement, Office of 45, IV
Health Care Financing Administration 42, IV
Housing and Urban Development, Department of 5, LXXV; 24, Subtitle B
Community Planning and Development, Office of Assistant Secretary for
Equal Opportunity, Office of Assistant Secretary for 24, I
Federal Acquisition Regulation 48, 24
Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, Office of 12, XVII
Government National Mortgage Association 24, III
Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for
Housing, Office of, and Multifamily Housing Assistance 24, IV
Restructuring, Office of Inspector General, Office of 24, XII
Public and Indian Housing, Office of Assistant Secretary for 24, IX
Secretary, Office of 24, Subtitle A, VII
Housing—Federal Housing Commissioner, Office of Assistant Secretary for
Housing, Office of, and Multifamily Housing Assistance 24, IV
Restructuring, Office of
Human Development Services, Office of 45, XIII
Immigration and Naturalization Service 8, I
Independent Counsel, Office of 28, VII
Indian Affairs, Bureau of 25, I, V
Indian Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary 25, VI
Indian Arts and Crafts Board 25, II
Indian Health Service 25, V
Information Resources Management, Office of 7, XXVII
Information Security Oversight Office, National Archives and Records Administration 32, XX
Inspector General
Agriculture Department 7, XXVI
Health and Human Services Department 42, V
Housing and Urban Development Department 24, XII
Institute of Peace, United States 22, X
Inter-American Foundation 5, LXXIII; 22, X
Intergovernmental Relations, Advisory Commission on 5, VII
Interior Department
American Indians, Office of the Special Trustee 25, VII
Endangered Species Committee 50, 1V
Federal Acquisition Regulation 48, 14
Federal Property Management Regulations System 41, 114
Fish and Wildlife Service, United States 50, 1IV
Geological Survey 30, 1V
Indian Affairs, Bureau of 25, I, V
Indian Affairs, Office of the Assistant Secretary 25, VI
Indian Arts and Crafts Board 25, II
Land Management, Bureau of 43, II

935
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Management Service</td>
<td>30, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines, Bureau of</td>
<td>30, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Indian Gaming Commission</td>
<td>25, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>36, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation, Bureau of</td>
<td>43, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Interior, Office of</td>
<td>43, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Board of</td>
<td>30, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Office of</td>
<td>30, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue Service</td>
<td>26, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Boundary and Water Commission, United States</td>
<td>22, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Mexico, United States Section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development, United States Agency for</td>
<td>22, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development Cooperation Agency, United States</td>
<td>22, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fishing and Related Activities</td>
<td>50, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Investment, Office of</td>
<td>31, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Joint Commission, United States and Canada</td>
<td>22, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board</td>
<td>5, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Administration</td>
<td>15, III; 19, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Trade Commission, United States</td>
<td>19, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interstate Commerce Commission</td>
<td>5, XL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation</td>
<td>45, XXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan–United States Friendship Commission</td>
<td>22, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Board for the Enrollment of Actuaries</td>
<td>20, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice Department</td>
<td>5, XXVIII; 28, I; 40, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
<td>21, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Claims Collection Standards</td>
<td>4, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Prison Industries, Inc.</td>
<td>28, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States</td>
<td>45, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration and Naturalization Service</td>
<td>8, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices of Independent Counsel</td>
<td>28, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisons, Bureau of</td>
<td>28, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Management Regulations</td>
<td>41, 128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Department</td>
<td>5, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits Review Board</td>
<td>20, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees’ Compensation Appeals Board</td>
<td>20, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Training Administration</td>
<td>20, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Standards Administration</td>
<td>20, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of</td>
<td>41, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Procurement Regulations System</td>
<td>41, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor-Management Standards, Office of</td>
<td>29, II, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>30, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>29, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration</td>
<td>29, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Contracts</td>
<td>41, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Labor, Office of</td>
<td>29, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ Employment and Training, Office of the Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>41, 60; 20, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage and Hour Division</td>
<td>29, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers’ Compensation Programs, Office of</td>
<td>20, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor-Management Standards, Office of</td>
<td>29, II, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Management, Bureau of</td>
<td>43, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Services Corporation</td>
<td>45, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library of Congress</td>
<td>36, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright Office</td>
<td>37, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and Budget, Office of</td>
<td>5, III, LXXVII; 48, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Mammal Commission</td>
<td>50, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Administration</td>
<td>46, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merit Systems Protection Board</td>
<td>5, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesian Status Negotiations, Office for</td>
<td>32, XXVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mine Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>30, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Management Service</td>
<td>30, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines, Bureau of</td>
<td>30, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority Business Development Agency</td>
<td>15, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Agencies</td>
<td>17, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monetary Offices</td>
<td>31, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
<td>5, LIX; 14, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Library</td>
<td>7, XLI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agricultural Statistics Service</td>
<td>7, XXXVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National and Community Service, Corporation for</td>
<td>45, XII; 24, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Archives and Records Administration</td>
<td>5, LXVI; 36, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Security Oversight Office</td>
<td>32, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Bureau of Standards</td>
<td>15, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Capital Planning Commission</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Commission for Employment Policy</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Commission on Libraries and Information Science</td>
<td>45, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Council on Disability</td>
<td>34, XII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Counterintelligence Center</td>
<td>32, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Credit Union Administration</td>
<td>12, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Drug Control Policy, Office of</td>
<td>21, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities</td>
<td>45, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</td>
<td>23, II, III; 49, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Imagery and Mapping Agency</td>
<td>32, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Indian Gaming Commission</td>
<td>25, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute for Literacy</td>
<td>34, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institute of Standards and Technology</td>
<td>15, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Labor Relations Board</td>
<td>5, LXII; 29, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Marine Fisheries Service</td>
<td>50, II, IV, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Mediation Board</td>
<td>29, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</td>
<td>15, IX; 50, II, III, IV, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>36, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Railroad Adjustment Board</td>
<td>29, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK)</td>
<td>49, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td>5, XLIII; 45, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council</td>
<td>32, XXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Security Council and Office of Science and Technology Policy</td>
<td>47, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Telecommunications and Information Administration</td>
<td>15, XXIII; 47, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Transportation Safety Board</td>
<td>49, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Weather Service</td>
<td>15, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources Conservation Service</td>
<td>7, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Office of</td>
<td>25, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Department</td>
<td>32, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation</td>
<td>24, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Dairy Compact Commission</td>
<td>7, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste</td>
<td>10, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>5, XLIII; 10, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</td>
<td>29, XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission</td>
<td>29, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices of Independent Counsel</td>
<td>28, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma City National Memorial Trust</td>
<td>36, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations Office</td>
<td>7, XXVIIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas Private Investment Corporation</td>
<td>5, XXXIII; 22, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama Canal Commission</td>
<td>48, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama Canal Regulations</td>
<td>35, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent and Trademark Office, United States</td>
<td>37, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment From a Non-Federal Source for Travel Expenses</td>
<td>41, 304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of Expenses Connected With the Death of Certain Employees</td>
<td>41, 303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Corps</td>
<td>22, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation</td>
<td>36, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration</td>
<td>29, XXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</td>
<td>29, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Management, Office of</td>
<td>5, I, XXXV; 45, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Employees Health Benefits Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>5, XLVI; 39, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Service, United States</td>
<td>5, LX; 39, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postsecondary Education, Office of</td>
<td>5, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Commission on White House Fellowships</td>
<td>1, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidential Documents</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidio Trust</td>
<td>36, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisons, Bureau of</td>
<td>28, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement and Property Management, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity, Technology and Innovation, Assistant Secretary</td>
<td>37, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Contracts, Department of Labor</td>
<td>41, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public and Indian Housing, Office of Assistant Secretary for Public</td>
<td>24, 1X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Service</td>
<td>42, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Retirement Board</td>
<td>20, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclamation, Bureau of</td>
<td>43, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Resettlement, Office of</td>
<td>45, 1V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Action Planning Commissions</td>
<td>13, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation Allowances</td>
<td>41, 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and Special Programs Administration</td>
<td>49, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Business-Cooperative Service</td>
<td>7, XVIII, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development Administration</td>
<td>7, XLIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Housing Service</td>
<td>7, XVIII, XXXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Telephone Bank</td>
<td>7, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Utilities Service</td>
<td>7, XVII, XVIII, XLII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation</td>
<td>33, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Technology Policy, Office of</td>
<td>32, XXIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science and Technology Policy, Office of, and National Security Council</td>
<td>47, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret Service</td>
<td>31, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities and Exchange Commission</td>
<td>17, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective Service System</td>
<td>32, XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Business Administration</td>
<td>13, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smithsonian Institution</td>
<td>36, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Administration</td>
<td>20, III; 48, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers’ and Airmen’s Home, United States</td>
<td>5, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Counsel, Office of</td>
<td>5, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of State</td>
<td>34, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Department</td>
<td>22, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Mining and Reclamation Appeals, Board of</td>
<td>30, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Office of Surface</td>
<td>30, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Board</td>
<td>49, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susquehanna River Basin Commission</td>
<td>18, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Administration</td>
<td>15, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Policy, Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>37, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology, Under Secretary for</td>
<td>37, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>5, LXIX; 18, XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrift Supervision Office, Department of the Treasury</td>
<td>12, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Representative, United States, Office of</td>
<td>15, XX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Department of</td>
<td>5, L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard</td>
<td>33, 1; 46, 1; 49, 1V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Guard (Great Lakes Pilotage)</td>
<td>46, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Space Transportation</td>
<td>14, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Appeals, Board of</td>
<td>48, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management and Assistance</td>
<td>44, 1V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Aviation Administration</td>
<td>14, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Highway Administration</td>
<td>23, 1, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration</td>
<td>49, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Railroad Administration</td>
<td>49, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Transit Administration</td>
<td>49, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime Administration</td>
<td>46, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</td>
<td>23, II, III; 49, V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

938
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>CFR Title, Subtitle or Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research and Special Programs Administration</td>
<td>49, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation</td>
<td>33, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of Transportation, Office of</td>
<td>14, II; 49, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Transportation Board</td>
<td>49, X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Statistics Bureau</td>
<td>49, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Office of</td>
<td>7, XXXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Statistics Bureau</td>
<td>49, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Allowances, Temporary Duty (TDY)</td>
<td>41, 301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Department</td>
<td>5, XXI; 12, XV; 17, XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Bureau of</td>
<td>27, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development Financial Institutions Fund</td>
<td>12, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller of the Currency</td>
<td>12, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Service, United States</td>
<td>19, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving and Printing, Bureau of</td>
<td>31, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</td>
<td>31, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal Service</td>
<td>31, II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Assets Control, Office of</td>
<td>31, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Revenue Service</td>
<td>26, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Investment, Office of</td>
<td>31, VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monetary Offices</td>
<td>31, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret Service</td>
<td>31, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Treasury, Office of</td>
<td>31, Subtitle A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrift Supervision, Office of</td>
<td>12, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truman, Harry S. Scholarship Foundation</td>
<td>45, XVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States and Canada, International Joint Commission</td>
<td>22, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States and Mexico, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section</td>
<td>22, XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission</td>
<td>43, III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Affairs Department</td>
<td>38, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Acquisition Regulation</td>
<td>48, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans' Employment and Training, Office of the Assistant Secretary for</td>
<td>41, 61; 20, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice President of the United States, Office of</td>
<td>32, XXVIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational and Adult Education, Office of</td>
<td>34, IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage and Hour Division</td>
<td>29, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources Council</td>
<td>18, VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers' Compensation Programs, Office of</td>
<td>20, I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Agricultural Outlook Board</td>
<td>7, XXXVIII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of CFR Sections Affected

All changes in this volume of the Code of Federal Regulations which were made by documents published in the Federal Register since January 1, 1986, are enumerated in the following list. Entries indicate the nature of the changes effected. Page numbers refer to Federal Register pages. The user should consult the entries for chapters and parts as well as sections for revisions.


50 CFR—Continued  
51 FR Page

Chapter I—Continued

20 Frameworks........26715, 28950, 32460

Authority citation revised; section authority citations removed........................30648

20.101 Seasonal hunting adjustments........................30648

20.102 Seasonal hunting adjustments........................30649

20.103 Seasonal hunting adjustments........................30649

20.104 Seasonal hunting adjustments........................30651, 34626

20.105 Seasonal hunting adjustments........................30652, 34628

Seasonal hunting adjustments corrected...................................41508

20.106 Seasonal hunting adjustments........................30654, 34626, 34638

Seasonal hunting adjustments corrected...................................41508

20.107 Seasonal hunting adjustments........................30654, 34639

20.108 Revised........................31444

20.109 Seasonal hunting adjustments........................30654, 34639

20.110 Seasonal hunting adjustments........................31086

20.134 Revised........................42100

20.140—20.143 (Subpart M) Added........................42107

23.23 (f) table amended........................32478

(d) and (f) table amended........................34643

(f) table amended........................44480

23.57 (g) added........................31132

25.11 (a) revised........................7574

25.12 (a) amended........................7574

50 CFR

1986

50 CFR

Chapter I

10.22 Amended.........................23551

17.11 (h) table amended...........6690, 10850, 10857, 10864, 16047, 16482, 17980, 23781, 27495, 31422, 39478, 41796, 45910

(h) table amended; eff. 10-27-86 ........................................34412, 34425

17.12 (h) table amended ..........956, 3105, 6693, 8683, 9200, 10521, 10523, 15906, 15911, 16530, 17346, 17974, 17977, 22524, 23769, 24672, 24675, 27500, 45907

(h) table amended; eff. 10-27-86 ........................................34415, 34419, 34422

17.40 (b) revised.....................33759

17.44 (n) added...................10864

(o) added........................16047

(p) added........................23781

(q) added........................39478

17.84 (c) added......................41797

17.95 (e) amended..................10850, 10857, 10864, 16047

(e) corrected........................18451

18.11 Introductory text revised ....17981

18.13 (c) redesignated as (d); (b) revised; new (c) added...............17981

18.14 (c) amended..................17981

18.22 Heading revised: (a) and (b)(6) redesignated text amended................17981

18.23 Heading, (a) introductory text and (1) revised; (b) introductory text and (2) amended................17981

18.26 (b) amended..................17981

18.38 (a)(2)(ii) table amended........................32478

18.40 (b) table amended........................34643

18.41 (f) table amended........................44480

18.47 (g) added........................31132

18.50 (a) revised........................7574

18.51 (a) amended........................7574
25.44 Redesignated as 25.45; new 25.44 added ........................................7575
25.45 Redesignated from 25.44 ............7575
26 Authority citation revised ........44793
26.37 Removed ..............................44793
28.21 Amended................................7575
29 Authority citation revised; section authority citations re-
moved........................................7575
29.21 (f) removed; (g), (h), and (i) redesignated as (f), (g),
and (h) ........................................7575
32 Authority citation revised ..........30661
32.1 Amended ................................30661
32.11 Amended ..............................30661
32.12 (d)(3)(v), (f) (13) and (14), (dd)
(1) through (4), (hh) (2) through
(12), and (l) (1) through (3) re-
designated as (d)(1)(vi), (f) (14)
and (15), (dd) (2) through (5),
(hh) (3) through (13), and (l) (2)
through (4) .........................................32323
(b) introductory text, (2), and
(4), (c), (f) (1), (2) introductory

text, (3) introductory text, (7)

introductory text and (ii),
(14), (i)(2)(ii), (m), (p), (q)(2) (i),
(ii), and (iii), (3)(iv), (v)(2)(iii),
(3)(ii), (4)(iii), and (6)(iii),
(x)(10), (y), and (2)(l)(i) and (2)
revised ...............................................32323
(dd) (3) and (5), (hh)(1)(iii), (6),
(7), and (12), (1)(l)(2)(ii), (qq)(2),
and (rr)(3) revised .........................32323
(b)(7), new (d)(1)(v), (e)(1)(viii),
(3)(viii), and (4)(v) (f) (4)(v),
(5)(iv), (6)(vi), (8)(iv), (9)(v),
(12)(iv), (13) and (15)(vii), (k)(3)
(iv) and (v), (5)(iv), (6) intro-
ductive text, (l)(2) (i), (ii), and
(iv), (n)(5), (q)(1)(iv), (3)(v),
(x)(1)(iii) and (11), (dd)(1),
(gg)(3)(vii), (hh)(2), (5)(iii),
(8)(iv), and (11)(vii), (l)(1), and
(m)(1)(iii), (4)(iv), (7)(v), and
(8)(v) added ........................................32323
(x)(11) and (hh)(12)(ii) corrected;
technical correction .......................33761
32.21 Amended ................................30662
32.22 (e) (8) and (9), (cc) (1) and (2),
and (jj) (1) through (4) redesign-
ated as (e) (9) and (10), (cc) (2)
and (3), and (jj) (2) through
(5) ......................................................32325
(a)(2)(ii) and (4)(iii), (c)(2)(i), (3),
(d)(2)(iii), (3) introductory
text, and (4)(ii), (h)(3)(ii),
(l)(2) introductory text, (l)(1)
and (2), (q)(1)(ii) and (2), (t),
(v)(1)(ii), (2)(1), new (cc)(3)(i)
and (iv), (hh)(4) introductory
text, and new (jj) (2) and (5) re-
vised .............................................32325
(a)(4)(v), (b)(3), (c)(1)(i) and (iv)
and (v), (2)(iv), (d)(6) (v) and (vi),
(e)(8), (q)(1)(iii), (3)(iii), and (6)(iii),
(v)(1)(ii), new (cc)(1), and
(jj)(1) added .................................32325
(d)(6)(vi) corrected ..........................33761
32.31 Amended ................................30662
32.32 (c)(1)(i), (d)(4)(iii) and (iv),
and (h)(5) (v) and (vi) removed;
(d)(4) (v) and (vi), (h)(5) (vii)
through (x), (i)(2) through (5),
(ff)(1) through (4), (ii)(1)
through (5), and (mm) (1)
through (4) redesignated as
(d)(4)(iii) and (iv), (h)(5) (v)
through (viii), (i) (3) through
(6), (ff)(2) through (5), (ii)(2)
through (6), and (mm) (2)
through (5) ........................................32327
(a)(2)(iv), (v), and (vi), (d)(1)(iv)
and (v), (2)(vi) and (vii),
(h)(3)(v), (6)(ix), new (i)(2)(5),
(5)(ix) and (x), (r)(2)(iv), (v), and
(vi), (5)(iii), (5)(v), (x)(1)(iv), (6)
(vi), (vii), and (viii), new
(ff)(1), (i)(1), (mm)(1), (2)(iii),
and (3)(v), and (rr)(4)(iv) added
..........................................................32327
(a)(3)(iii) and (2)(i) and (ii), (3)
(ii) and (iii), (c)(2), (d)(2)
introductory text, (ii), and (iv),
(4) introductory text and (ii),
(5) (i), (iii), (v), and (vi),
(h)(3)(ii), (5)(ii), (iii), and (iv),
new (vi) and (vii), (6) (ii) and
(iv), (o)(1), (r)(1) introductory
text, (ii), and (iii)(2), (i), (ii),
and (iii), (2)(i), (ii), and (iii),
(3), (4)(i), and (7) revised ..............32327
(v)(2) and (3), (x)(1)(ii) and (iii),
(2)(ii), (iii), (iv), and (v), (6)(v),
(7)(iv) and (v), new (ff)(4)(ii),
(iv), (v), and (vi), (kk)(3)(1)(ii),
new (mm)(2)(i) and (ii) and (3)
(iii) and (iv) revised ...................32327
50 CFR (10-1-00 Edition)

50 CFR

1988

Chapter I
10 Authority citation revised 6649
10.1 Amended 6649
10.22 Introductory text revised 6649
14.101–14.204 (Subpart J) Effective date deferred 6649
Supplemental information 8765
14.205 (Subpart J) Effective date deferred 3894
Enforcement policy 18287
17.11 (h) Table amended 3570
2561, 27134, 27969, 29337, 30033, 43899, 45865
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-3-88 33992
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-7-88 34698
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-28-88 37970
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-31-88 38453
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-11-88 35080
(h) Table effective dates corrected 26369
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-3-88 33996
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-7-88 34701
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-11-88 35080
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-28-88 37972
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-31-88 38451
(h) Table effective dates corrected 3565
3567, 4629, 10884, 11612, 11615, 23742, 23745, 23748, 27137, 27141, 3287, 32830, 45861
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-3-88 33996
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-11-88 35080
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-28-88 37972
(h) Table amended; eff. 10-31-88 38451
17.84 (e) added 29337
(d)(2) and (3) (i), (ii), and (iii) revised 37580
18.23 (f) added; eff. 10-26-88 24283
20 Policy statement 16877
Authority citation revised 24290
Report availability and decision notice 24951
Frameworks 29902, 36033
Record of decision 31341
20.11 Revised 24290
20.12 Revised 24290
20.121 Introductory text republised; (j)(1) revised 24290
20.101 Seasonal hunting adjustments 24290, 3793
20.102 Seasonal hunting adjustments 24290, 3793
20.103 Seasonal hunting adjustments 3795

50 CFR—Continued

Chapter I—Continued
20.104 Seasonal hunting adjustments 33797, 37945, 44695
20.105 Seasonal hunting adjustments 24290, 3793, 37945, 44695
20.106 Seasonal hunting adjustments 33799, 37962
20.107 Seasonal hunting adjustments 24290, 37962
20.108 Revised 24290
20.109 Seasonal hunting adjustments 33800, 37962, 44590
20.110 Revised 33163
23.23 Procedures corrected 12497
Procedures corrected 12497
(f) Table amended 19921, 35826
23.21 Revised 33819
23.51 (f) removed; (e) revised 33819
23.52 (h) revised 9633
23.57 (a) and (b) revised; (c) through (g) removed 38463
32.11 Amended 34303
32.12 (e)(2), (i)(2) (i) through (vi), (m)(1)(ii), (t)(2) (i) and (ii), (u)(1)(ii), (2)(iv), and (3)(iii), (w)(1)(i) and (ii), (cc)(2)(ii) through (vi), (II)(2), (rr)(1)(ii), (2)(i) and (ii), and (3)(i) and (ii) removed 43891
(e)(1), (m)(1)(iv), (u)(2)(v), (gg)(2) through (4), and (II)(3) and (4) redesignated as (e)(2), (m)(1)(iii), (u)(2)(iv), (gg)(3) through (5), and (II)(2) and (3); new (e)(1), (f)(11)(vi), (g)(7)(iv), (gg)(2), (pp)(6), (qq)(4) (v) and (vi), (5)(vi), and (7)(vi) added 43891
(2)(2) introductory text; (l)(2)(i), (m)(1)(ii) and (2), (n)(1), (t)(2) introductory text, (w)(1) introductory text, (aa)(1), (cc)(2) introductory text and (i), (hh)(4)(i), (10)(ii) and (11)(ii) and (iv), (mm)(5)(vi) and (7) (i) and (v), (qq)(1)(i), (4)(ii), (6), (7) (i), (iii), and (iv), and (rr)(2) introductory text and (3) introductory text revised 43892
32.21 Amended 34303
32.22 (a)(4) (i) through (vi), (h)(2) (i) through (v) and (3) (i) through (iii), (ff)(1), (2) and (11), and (hh)(3) (i) through (iv) removed 43893
### List of CFR Sections Affected

#### 50 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter I—Continued</th>
<th>53 FR Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(d) (2) through (6), (ee) (1) through (4), and (ff) (3) through (10) redesignated as (d) (3) through (7), (ee) (2) and (4) through (6), and (ff) (1) through (8); new (d)(2), (ee) (1) and (3) added</td>
<td>43893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)(4) introductory text, (b)(1) introductory text and (3) introductory text, (h)(2) introductory text and (3) introductory text, (i) (1) and (2), (bb)(2), new (ff)(1)(i), (6)(ii) and (8)(ii), (hh)(3) introductory text, and (nn)(3)(i) and (5)(ii) revised</td>
<td>43893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.31 Amended</td>
<td>34303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)(3) (i) through (4), (h)(3) (i) through (v) and (4) (i) through (vii), (ii)(4)(i) through (vii) and (5) (i) through (x), (n)(1), (r)(3) (i) through (vii), (ff)(2) (i) and (ii), (gg)(4)(iii), and (l)(4) (i) through (vi) removed</td>
<td>43893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) (2) through (6), (n) (2) and (3), (dd) (1) through (4), and (gg)(4) (iv) through (vi) redesignated as (d) (3) through (6), (n) (1) and (2), (dd)(2) (i) through (iv), and (gg)(4) (iii) through (v); new (d)(2), (v)(8), (x)(4)(iii), (dd)(1), (gg)(2) (v) through (vi), and (rr)(3)(vi) and (vii) added</td>
<td>43893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)(3) introductory text, (b)(1), (h)(3) introductory text and (4) introductory text, (i)(4) introductory text and (5) introductory text, (i)(3), new (n)(1) and (2), (p)(2), (r)(3) introductory text, (v)(2) and (5), (bb)(2)(iii), (ff)(2) introductory text, (gg)(4)(ii), and (l)(4) introductory text revised</td>
<td>43894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.4 Amended</td>
<td>34303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)(1), (b) and (c)(2) revised</td>
<td>1489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)(1), (b) introductory text, (d)(1) and (e)(1) revised; (d) (5) and (6) added</td>
<td>1489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 50 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter I—Continued</th>
<th>53 FR Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33.13 (b) through (l) redesignated as (c) through (m); (a)(1), new (c)(1), (d), (f)(1), (g)(1), (h)(1), (i)(1), (l) introductory text and (1), and (m)(1) revised; new (b), (i)(6), (l)(3), and (m)(4) added</td>
<td>1489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.14 (a)(1), (d)(2), (f)(1), (h)(2), and (l)(3) revised</td>
<td>1489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.19 (a)(7) revised; (a)(8) removed</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.22 (b) (1) and (2), (d)(1), (e)(1), and (f)(7) revised</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.25 (a)(1) revised</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.27 (a)(1) revised</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.28 (b) revised</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.37 (a), (b), and (c) redesigned as (b), (c), and (e); new (a) and (d) added; new (b)(1), (c)(1) and (3), and (e)(2) revised</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.41 (g)(1) revised</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.44 (a)(1) and (d)(1) revised</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.46 (a)(1), (b)(1), (c)(1), and (e)(2) revised; (a)(7) added</td>
<td>1490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.51 (a) (1) and (2) revised; (a) (3) and (4) added</td>
<td>1491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.53 (c) redesignated as (d); new (c) added</td>
<td>1491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.55 (a)(1) and (2) revised</td>
<td>1491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 Revised</td>
<td>16344</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 50 CFR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 Authority citation revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.2 Revised; eff. 10-16-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.5 Existing text designated as (a); (b) added; eff. 10-16-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.11 (d)(4) amended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heading, (c), (d) (1) and (2) revised; introductory text and (e) added; (b)(2) and (d)(4) amended; eff. 10-16-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.12 Heading, (a) introductory text and (1) through (5) revised; (a) (6) and (7) removed; (a) (6) through (11) redesignated as (a) (6) through (9); eff. 10-16-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) amended; eff. 10-16-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.13 Removed; eff. 10-16-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.14 Removed; eff. 10-16-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.21 (c) and (d) revised; (e), (f) and (g) added; eff. 10-16-89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.22 Revised; eff. 10-16-89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1989
Chapter I—Continued

13.23 Revised; eff. 10-16-89 .......................... 38148
13.24 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38149
13.25 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38149
13.26 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38149
13.27 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38149
13.28 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38149
13.29 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38149
13.30 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38150
13.31 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38150
13.32 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38150
13.41 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38150
13.46 Amended; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38150
13.48 Added; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38150
13.49 Added; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38150
13.50 Added; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38150
13.51 (Subpart E) Removed; eff. 10-16-89.................. 38150
14.93 (f)(1) and (2) amended.............................. 4031
16.13 (a)(1) revised........................................ 22289
17 Authority citation revised............................... 5938,
36946
17.11 (h) table amended........................................ 6341,
5938, 10154, 14967, 29658, 29663, 29730, 30554, 35305, 37943,
38946, 39653, 40112, 41453, 43969
17.12 (h) table amended........................................ 2134,
5938, 10154, 14967, 29658, 29663, 29730, 30554, 35305, 37943,
38946, 39653, 39863, 47851
17.44 (u) added.............................................. 39649
17.84 (f) added.............................................. 43969
17.95 (c) amended.............................................. 27382
17.100—17.108 (Subpart J) Authority citation removed.................. 39946
18 Authority citation revised............................... 40348
18.27 (a), (c), and (d)(1)(vi) amended; (b) introductory text, (d)(1)
introductory text and (3)(e)(1), (f)(2), and (5)(ii) revised; (d)(4)
added; eff. 10-30-89........................................ 40348
20 Frameworks.................................................. 32975, 38614
21 Authority citation revised............................... 36009
21.1 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38150
21.2 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38150
21.2 (a) revised; (d) removed; eff. 10-16-89.................. 38150
21.4 Added; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38151
21.11 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38151
21.12 (b) amended; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38151
21.13 (d) amended; eff. 9-1-90............................. 36798
21.21 Added; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38151
21.22 (b), (c)(1) and (2) amended; (d) revised; eff. 10-16-89.................. 38151
21.23 (b) introductory text amended; (d) revised; eff. 10-16-89.................. 38151
21.24 (b) introductory text amended; (e) revised; eff. 10-16-89.................. 38151
21.25 (b) introductory text amended; (d) revised; eff. 10-16-89.................. 38151
21.27 Introductory text (a), (c)(1) and (d) revised; (b) introductory text amended; (c) introductory text republished; (c)
(3), (4), (5), and (6) added; eff. 10-16-89.................. 38151
21.28 Revised; eff. 10-16-89.............................. 38152
21.29 (a), (c), (h) and (i)(4) revised; eff. 10-16-89.................. 38153
21.30 (d) (6) through (11) redesignated as (d) (11) through (16);
(a), (d)(3), (4) (i) and (ii), new (11), and (3) revised; (d)(4)(iii)
and new (d) (6) through (10) added; new (d)(14)(i) amended;
eff. 10-16-89................................................. 38154
21.43 Introductory text revised............................. 47525

### List of CFR Sections Affected

#### 50 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFR Section</th>
<th>Amendment Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.12 (h)</td>
<td>Added: 1453, 1456, 1936, 16024, 11959, 21091, 21096, 32983, 34154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.40 (g)</td>
<td>Revised: 27443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.27 (f)(1)</td>
<td>Amended: 22102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.111–18.119</td>
<td>Subpart I Added: 27463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.118 (a)(2)</td>
<td>Amended: 27464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Frameworks</td>
<td>Revised: 42806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.105 Amended</td>
<td>22102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.108 Revised</td>
<td>22102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.110 (d) corrected</td>
<td>46239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal hunting adjustments</td>
<td>27463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Policy statement</td>
<td>10869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.23 (a) amended</td>
<td>49709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) revised</td>
<td>49709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) amended</td>
<td>49709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) table amended</td>
<td>50060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.51 (e)(1)</td>
<td>41810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.23</td>
<td>66795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.2 (j) added</td>
<td>66795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.11 Amended</td>
<td>58182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.41 (Subpart D) Removed</td>
<td>66797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.2 (e) amended; (f) added</td>
<td>24349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) removed</td>
<td>66797</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 50 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFR Section</th>
<th>Amendment Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(f)(11) through (16), (aa)introductory text, (aa)(1) through (7) and (dd)(5) redesignated as (f)(12) through (17) (aa)(1) introductory text, (i) through (vii) and (dd)(6); new (f)(11), (aa) introductory text and (dd)(5) added; (aa)(1) introductory text amended</td>
<td>58182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)(3), (i)(4), (p)(2), (4)(iii), (5), (s)(2), (u)(3), (y)(2) heading, (i), (ii), (hh)(4)(i), (10)(ii), (13)(ii), (jj)(2), (qq)(4)(ii), (v), (7)(i) and (iii) revised; (hh)(10)(v), (11)(vi) and (qq)(4)(vii) added</td>
<td>66796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.21 Amended</td>
<td>58183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.22 (dd)(4)(1) and (2) redesignated as (dd)(4)(i) and (ii); (dd)(5)(1) redesignated as (dd)(5)(i)</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)(2) through (7) redesignated as (v)(3) through (8); new (v)(2) and (cc)(3) added</td>
<td>58183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)(2), (4)(i), (10)(i), (p), (q)(2), (v)(1), (dd)(1), (ff)(1)(i), (iii), (ii), (iv), (8)(ii), (hh)(2), (jj)(4), (nn)(3) and (5)(ii) revised; (q)(5)(v) added</td>
<td>66796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.31 Amended</td>
<td>58183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.32 (t)(3)(1) redesignated as (t)(3); (rr)(4)(1) through (5) redesignated as (rr)(4)(i) through (v)</td>
<td>797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k) through (uu) redesignated as (l) through (vv); new (u)(3)(1) and (z)(2) through (7) redesignated as (u)(3)(i) and (z)(3) through (8); new (k), (z)(2) and (hh)(6) added</td>
<td>58183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(s)(2), (6), (t), (z)(1), (ii)(1), (mm)(2), (pp)(3)(ii) through (ix), (ss)(4)(iv) and (tt)(3)(ii) revised; (s)(5)(iii) and (iv) added</td>
<td>66796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.41 (Subpart D) Removed</td>
<td>66797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.2 (e) amended; (f) added</td>
<td>24349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) removed</td>
<td>66797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.4 Amended</td>
<td>58183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.5 (d)(3) and (4) added</td>
<td>24349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.8 (f)(1) revised</td>
<td>24349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.9 (a), (c) and (h) removed; (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (l), (j) and (k) redesignated as (a) through (h); new (b) and new (h)(2) revised</td>
<td>24349</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 50 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33.12</td>
<td>24350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.17</td>
<td>24350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.22</td>
<td>24350</td>
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<tr>
<td>33.27</td>
<td>24350</td>
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<td>33.32</td>
<td>24350</td>
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<td>33.40</td>
<td>24350</td>
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<td>33.55</td>
<td>24351</td>
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<td>60.11</td>
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<td>22815</td>
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<td>22815</td>
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<td>22815</td>
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<td>91.16</td>
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<td>22815</td>
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<td>22815</td>
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<td>91.24</td>
<td>22816</td>
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<td>22816</td>
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</tr>
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<td>100.23</td>
<td>29313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.24</td>
<td>43553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>15134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 50 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.101</td>
<td>27108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.12</td>
<td>21355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.14</td>
<td>22951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.10</td>
<td>22964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.9</td>
<td>22964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.10</td>
<td>22964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.20</td>
<td>22964</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of CFR Sections Affected

#### 50 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter I—Continued</th>
<th>59 FR Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32.22 Amended........6688</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.23 Amended........6689</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.24 Amended........6689</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.25 Amended........6694</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.28 Amended........6690</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended ..............55186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.30 Amended........6691</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.31 Amended........6691</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.32 Amended........6685, 6692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended ..............55186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.33 Amended........6693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.34 Amended........6685, 6692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended ..............55186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.37 Amended........6692</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended ..............55186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.39 Amended........6685, 6693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.40 Amended........6693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended ..............55186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.41 Amended........6693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended ..............55186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.42 Amended........6693</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended ..............55186, 55196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.43 Amended........6694</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended ..............55187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.44 Amended........6694</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.46 Amended........55187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.47 Amended........6694</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.49 Amended........6686</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended ..............55187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.50 Amended........6694</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.51 Amended........6695</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

#### 50 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter I—Continued</th>
<th>59 FR Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32.67 Amended........6686, 6699</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended ..............55188</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.68 Revised........55197</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>32.69 Amended........6700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.70 Amended........55188</td>
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<td>32.71 Amended........55188</td>
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</tr>
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<td>36.3 Revised ...........38314</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.32 (c)(1)(iv) added 39412</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.33 Revised ...........38314</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.39 (j) added; interim; eff. 6-25-94 through 9-30-94 24566</td>
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<td>85 Revised ............11206</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Policy statement 36063</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>100.24 (a)(1) table and (2) table amended 27463</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)(2) table corrected 28922</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.25 Revised; eff. 7-1-94 through 6-30-95 ....................29036</td>
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<td>100.25 (k)(1)(vii)(B) table and (20)(iii)(C) table amended 51858</td>
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<tr>
<td>(k)(23)(iii)(C) table and (26)(iii)(B) table amended 51859</td>
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<tr>
<td>100.26 Regulation at 58 FR 31289 eff. date extended to 12-31-95; interim 32925</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.27 Regulation at 58 FR 31294 eff. date extended to 12-31-95; interim 28922, 32925</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 50 CFR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1995</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2 (a), (d) and (e) revised 40302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Determination 15693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision 43721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice 56533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.11 (h) table amended 2903, 5267, 5273, 6974, 10715, 12906, 18947, 29945, 36010</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.12 (h) table amended 61, 3561, 6684, 12486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.40 (a) removed 12906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.41 (a) revised 36010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.84 (c)(4), (9)(i) and (10) revised 18947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.95 (b) amended 29945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.121–18.129 Subpart J Regulation at 58 FR 60410 eff. date extended to 8-15-96 31258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation at 58 FR 60410 eff. date extended to 12-15-98 42800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.121 Amended 42809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.122 Revised 31260, 42809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.123 (b) revised 42809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFR Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.12(k) and (l) amended, (m) added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.15(a) revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.21 Revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.22 Revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.24 Added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.32(c)(2) revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.33(c)(2) revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.52(a), (b), (c) introductory text, (3) and (4) revised; (c)(5) added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.53 Revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.54(a) revised; (f) added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.55 Introductory text revised; (d) added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.61 Revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correctly revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.62(b)(2) removed; (b)(3) and (4) redesignated as (b)(2) and (3); (a), new (b)(2), (3) and (c) revised; (d) added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.64(a), (b)(1) and (2) revised; (b)(3) added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.81 Revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.82(a)(1)(i)(A), (2) and (3) revised</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.91(a) and (c) revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.92(a)(1) through (4), (b)(1), (2), (4) and (5) revised; (a)(5) and (6) added; (b)(6) removed</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.93(c)(4) and (5) revised; (f) removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.94 Added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.3 Amended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.32 Added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.33(b) revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.11(h) table amended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.12(h) table amended</td>
</tr>
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<td>17.42(c) revised</td>
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<td>17.84(g) revised; illustration added</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>20.20(b) and (e) revised</td>
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</table>

**List of CFR Sections Affected**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFR Section</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20.101 Seasonal hunting adjustments</td>
<td></td>
<td>46359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.102 Seasonal hunting adjustments</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>46360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.104 Seasonal hunting adjustments</td>
<td></td>
<td>46363, 50741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.105 Seasonal hunting adjustments</td>
<td></td>
<td>46365, 49640, 50742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.106 Seasonal hunting adjustments</td>
<td></td>
<td>46368, 50756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.107 Seasonal hunting adjustments</td>
<td></td>
<td>50757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.109 Seasonal hunting adjustments</td>
<td></td>
<td>46369, 50757</td>
</tr>
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<td>20.110 Seasonal hunting adjustments</td>
<td></td>
<td>46354, 50941</td>
</tr>
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<td>2456</td>
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<td></td>
<td>31461, 31463, 45366, 46393</td>
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<td>45366, 46393</td>
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<td>46393</td>
</tr>
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<td>32.36 Amended</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.37 Amended</td>
<td></td>
<td>45367, 46395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.38 Amended</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>45367, 46396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.44 Amended</td>
<td></td>
<td>45367, 46397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.46 Amended</td>
<td></td>
<td>45367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.47 Amended</td>
<td></td>
<td>46397</td>
</tr>
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<td>32.56 Amended</td>
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</tr>
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<td>31461, 46398</td>
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<td>32.64 Amended</td>
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### 50 CFR—Continued

#### Chapter I—Continued

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<th>Change</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<td>(b) introductory text revised</td>
<td>52637</td>
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<td>(b) introductory text revised</td>
<td>52637</td>
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<td>21.30</td>
<td>(b) introductory text revised</td>
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<td>21.41</td>
<td>(b) introductory text revised</td>
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<td>21.47</td>
<td>Added</td>
<td>10560</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.24</td>
<td>Added</td>
<td>52637</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.21</td>
<td>(a) introductory text revised</td>
<td>52638</td>
</tr>
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<td>22.22</td>
<td>(a) introductory text revised</td>
<td>52638</td>
</tr>
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<td>22.23</td>
<td>(a) introductory text revised</td>
<td>52638</td>
</tr>
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<td>22.24</td>
<td>(a) introductory text revised</td>
<td>52638</td>
</tr>
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<td>22.25</td>
<td>(a) introductory text revised</td>
<td>52638</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.15</td>
<td>(c) introductory text revised and (g) added</td>
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(d) revised; (f) table amended | 63214

32.6 Amended | 46921

#### Chapter I—Continued

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<th>Section</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<td>Amended</td>
<td>46922</td>
</tr>
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<td>32.66</td>
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<td>46922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.67</td>
<td>Amended</td>
<td>46922</td>
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<td>Amended</td>
<td>46922</td>
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<td>32.69</td>
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<td>46922</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.71</td>
<td>Amended</td>
<td>46922</td>
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38 Added | 11626

100 Meetings | 46394

100.24 Revised | 35336

100.25 Added; eff. 7-1-98 through 6-30-99 | 35344

(k)(9)(ii) table, (10)(ii) table and (23)(iii) table amended; eff. 7-1-98 through 6-30-99 | 46150

(k)(26)(iii) table amended; eff. 7-1-98 through 6-30-99 | 46151

100.26 Added; eff. 1-1-99 through 12-31-99 | 35375

100.27 Added; eff. 1-1-99 through 12-31-99 | 35380

#### 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Page</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.21</td>
<td>Amended</td>
<td>4697</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17 Determination | 5057

Taxa classification | 25216

17.11 (h) table amended | 5981, 15704, 17124, 19308, 36288, 37435, 41836, 46558, 47134, 56608, 58932, 68521, 72960

17.12 (h) table amended | 13120, 28392

17.22 (b)(2) revised; (b)(7) and (8) added; (c) redesignated as (e); new (c) and (d) added | 32711

(d)(2)(v) revised | 52676

(d)(2)(v) revised | 52676
List of CFR Sections Affected

### 50 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.44 (v) redesignated as (w); (x) added..........</td>
<td>17124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(w) revised ..................................</td>
<td>58932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.95 (e) amended ................................</td>
<td>36288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) amended ...................................</td>
<td>37435, 46558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) corrected ..................................</td>
<td>39660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) amended ...................................</td>
<td>68521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.96 (a) amended ......................</td>
<td>37450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.30 (i)(1) introductory text revised ..........</td>
<td>1539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.121–18.129 (Subpart J) Revised; eff. 1±28±99 through 1±30±00</td>
<td>4334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority citation revised .................</td>
<td>71237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.11 Heading revised; (g) through (m) added........</td>
<td>29804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.21 (b) and (g) revised ..................</td>
<td>7517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heading and (i) revised ..................</td>
<td>29804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) and (g) revised ..................</td>
<td>32780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) introductory text, (2) and (3) revised; (j)(4) removed ..........</td>
<td>45405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) and (g) revised; eff. 12±20±99 through 5±15±01</td>
<td>71237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.22 Amended ..................</td>
<td>7527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised ..................................</td>
<td>32780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended; eff. 12±20±99 through 5±15±01</td>
<td>71237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.101 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.102 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.103 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.104 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47425, 52400, 61532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.105 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47427, 52401, 61532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.106 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47433, 52416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.107 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>52416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.109 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47434, 52416, 61532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.110 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47137, 51666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Authority citation revised ..............</td>
<td>71237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.3 Amended ..................................</td>
<td>32774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.26 Added ..................................</td>
<td>32774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.29 (a), (c), (j)(2) and (k) revised ............</td>
<td>48566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.60 (Subpart E) Added ..................</td>
<td>7527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed ..................................</td>
<td>32780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added; eff. 12±20±99 through 5±15±01 ..........</td>
<td>71237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 50 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.95 (e) amended ..........................</td>
<td>36288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) amended........................</td>
<td>37435, 46558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) corrected ................................</td>
<td>39560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>68521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>37450</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.30 (i)(1) introductory text revised ..........</td>
<td>1539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.121–18.129 (Subpart J) Revised; eff. 1±28±99 through 1±30±00</td>
<td>4334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority citation revised .................</td>
<td>71237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.11 Heading revised; (g) through (m) added........</td>
<td>29804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.21 (b) and (g) revised ..................</td>
<td>7517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heading and (i) revised ..................</td>
<td>29804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) and (g) revised ..................</td>
<td>32780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j) introductory text, (2) and (3) revised; (j)(4) removed ..........</td>
<td>45405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) and (g) revised; eff. 12±20±99 through 5±15±01</td>
<td>71237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.22 Amended ..................</td>
<td>7527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised ..................................</td>
<td>32780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amended; eff. 12±20±99 through 5±15±01</td>
<td>71237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.101 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.102 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.103 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.104 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47425, 52400, 61532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.105 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47427, 52401, 61532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.106 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47433, 52416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.107 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>52416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.109 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47434, 52416, 61532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.110 Seasonal hunting adjustments ................</td>
<td>47137, 51666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Authority citation revised ..............</td>
<td>71237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.3 Amended ..................................</td>
<td>32774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.26 Added ..................................</td>
<td>32774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.29 (a), (c), (j)(2) and (k) revised ............</td>
<td>48566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.60 (Subpart E) Added ..................</td>
<td>7527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removed ..................................</td>
<td>32780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added; eff. 12±20±99 through 5±15±01 ..........</td>
<td>71237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 50 CFR—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 Authority citation revised .............</td>
<td>50472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.1 Revised ................................</td>
<td>50472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.2 Heading and (a) revised .............</td>
<td>50472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.3 Amended; heading revised ..........</td>
<td>50472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.11 Revised ................................</td>
<td>50472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.12 Revised ................................</td>
<td>50472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.21 Heading, introductory text, (a) introductory text, (b) and (c) introductory text revised; (a)(1) through (a)(6) redesignated as (a)(3)(i) through (a)(3)(vi); new (a)(1), new (2) and (3) introductory text added ..........</td>
<td>50472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.22 Heading, introductory text, (a) introductory text, (5), (b) introductory text, (2), (c) introductory text and (d) revised; (a)(6) removed ..........</td>
<td>50473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.23 Heading, (a) introductory text, (b) heading and (4) revised ..........</td>
<td>50473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.25 Heading and (a) introductory text revised ..........</td>
<td>50474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Authority citation revised ..............</td>
<td>14150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Authority citation revised ..............</td>
<td>14151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.1 Heading and (b) revised; (c) added ..........</td>
<td>14151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.2 Amended; heading revised ..........</td>
<td>14151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.33 Heading revised; (a) amended ..........</td>
<td>14151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.39 (i)(7) revised ..................</td>
<td>14154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.1–100.9 (Subpart A) Revised ..........</td>
<td>1286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.10–100.20 (Subpart B) Revised ..........</td>
<td>1289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.22–100.24 (Subpart C) Revised ..........</td>
<td>1293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.24 Revised ..................</td>
<td>35780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) introductory text and (1) correctly revised ..........</td>
<td>35823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.25 Added; eff. 7±1±99 through 6±30±00 ..........</td>
<td>35788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.26 Revised; eff. 10±1±99 through 2±28±01 ..........</td>
<td>1302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation at 64 FR 1302 eff. date corrected to 10±1±99 through 2±28±01 ..........</td>
<td>35821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of CFR Sections Affected

**50 CFR—Continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFR Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32.72 Added</td>
<td>30795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Emergency closures and adjustments</td>
<td>51542, 55190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.23 Revised</td>
<td>40734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.24 (a)(1) revised</td>
<td>40734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.25 Added; eff. 7-1-00 through 6-30-01</td>
<td>40741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.26 (i)(10)(v) added; eff. 6-28-00 through 2-28-01</td>
<td>39817</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**50 CFR**

| 18.121-18.129 (Subpart J) Technical correction | 67305 |